# IROQUOIS INDIANS:

## A Documentary History

## of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations

## and Their League

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# INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding

the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and

its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

# ABOUT THE TEXTS

## What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

## How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

## How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To

preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984). It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization

of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings

and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

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Brothers Sachems and Warriors of the Cayugas
Nation, Greeting

At the opening of this Treaty our Belt of
Invitation was returned according to Custom
and we were informed by Your Speaker, that
the Senecas when they received it said they
could not attend as they did not know what
Business was to be transacted here — If they
really made this Reply to it we conclude
that they must be deprived of their Senses
because the Reason they give is so very
ridiculous. But altho' their Conduct has
shewn that they are not prepossed of the
Wisdom of their Ancestors, yet we cannot
conceive them so totally void of it as to send
such an Answer to so important a Message
— But Brothers we can account for their
Refusing to come down another Way — When
We once informed that when the Belt of
Invitation from them was delivered them they
expressed great Uneasiness that we should
request their Presence at this Treaty before
we had dried up the Tears that flowed down
their Cheeks for the Chiefs and Warriors
slain by our People: but can they seriously
believe that when we kill others, in their
own Defence, that they are sorry for it — surely
not — Brothers, we should have been thankful
if they the Mohawks Cayugas & Onondagas —

[illegible] Mingoes

Have been faithful to their Covenant if they have
not taken Arms against us, and that their
Arms against Liars and base Deceivers —
But since they have violated their Faith so
solemnly pledged, since they proceeded to
which they did not feel the tomahawk
a Friendship with their Lips, since they —
basely attacked us, whilst they pretended
strongest Assurances that they wanted
Blood not water, since they took up the
Hatchet against us and were these —

Aggressors ~~we have reason for grieving~~
~~grieved at their Loss~~ that we cannot grieve that
so many of them fell in Battle, nor can
we wipe away their Tears or cover the
Dead until they make proper Submissions
and give us ample Satisfaction for the many
Injuries we have sustained by them.

Brothers, the thirteen united Nations
stood to Arms, of which they have given
proof in their long Forbearance with you
but when once roused their Vengeance
will fall upon you like the Whirlwind that
tears up the Trees of the Forest & strikes
Terror even into the Heart of the
fiercest Tyger.

Brothers, Sachems and Warriors of the Mohawks
Onondagas, Cayugas & Senecas.

from dust and decay and bright as silver.
Like benevolent, for Glory you declined
danger — You stood forth in the cause of
your friends and ventured your lives in
our Battles. While the sun and the moon
continue to give light to the world, we
shall love and respect you — & our friendly
friends we shall protect you and defend at
all times consider your welfare as our
own.

a Bell

Sachems & warriors
Brothers of the six Nations! the ancient council
fire kindled by the Great Spirit (M.D.) by the advice
made by your ancestors and by them regularly and fast preserved
in your own Land and taken extinguished.

It is long ago that we explained to you
our journey with the people on the other
side of the great water. Remember that
our Course is just — You undertook for
Brothers have long seen us allied to these
people in friendship. By our Labours &
Industry they flourished like the trees of
the forest and became exceeding rich
powerful. At length nothing would satisfy
them unless we would give them the flowers
from our pleasant Substance. Because we
would not yield to such a shameful
demand they took up the Hatchet — You
have seen them covering our Coasts with
their Ships and a part of our Country —

We have now ~~published~~ finished
what we have to say to you in particular
We have communicated Matters of such
great Importance that they require to
be considered with the ~~great~~ closest
Attention and coolest Deliberation — You
are too few in Number here for us to
expect an Answer now — We shall
therefore when the other Business of
the Society is complicated request you to
return Home, to call your Nations together
to lay the whole Matter before them & to
give us as speedy and decisive Answer
that we may know how to conduct
ourselves and we sincerely pray the
good Spirit to guide you & direct you in this
interesting Occasion and that your
Resolutions may be such as to promote
Satisfiness to you & your posterity.

Brothers Cayugas & Senecas ~~Tuscaroras~~ and Nations of the
This return to you faithfully ~~from~~ the Covenant Chain
I Mentioned to what we
have to say to you in particular. It
rejoices our Hearts that we have an Person
to represent you in common with the
Rest of the six Nations. We have experi-
enced your Love strong as the Oak &
your Fidelity ~~Chain~~ unchangeable as
Truth. You have kept fast Hold of
the antient Chain and preserved it free

with their warriors, but you have not seen
us afraid or alarmed — on the contrary
you know that you have heard from like
Rocks and fought like men who dared to
die here. You know that we have defeated
D'Iberville and conquered Burgoyne; and all
their warriors — Our chief then said our
warriors are now fighting against the
Head of our Enemies and we trust that the
good Spirit will soon put them into our
power or enable us to drive them all far
beyond the great Waters.

Brothers, believe us, that they feel their own
Weakness and that they are unable to
subdue the thirteen united States or else
why have they not left our Indian
Brethren in peace as they first promised
and we wished to do? Why have they
endeavoured by sending Speeches, Belts
& Strings of Wampum, Pipes & Tobacco
and sometimes by presents to embitter the Minds
and shorten the Understandings of all our
Indian friends on this great Continent
from the North to the South and to engage
them to take up the Hatchet against us
without any provocation. The Cherokees
like some of the Nations, were prevailed upon to
strike our people — We carried the War into
their Country and fought them — They saw

their Error, they requested, and we forgave —
them and mutual Harmony is re-established.
— The united States are kind & sincere &
wish for peace with all the world — We
have therefore renewed our antient
Covenant Chain with that Nation. The
Appearance and the Behaviour from the
Information we have received continues
their friendly Disposition towards us. The
Chickasaws are among the Number of our
faithful Friends and the Choctaws, though
at times from us, have refused to listen to
the Persuasions of our Enemies rejected all
their offers of Corruption & continue
peaceable — The Creeks are also our steady
Friends, Alexander, their great Chief and
the Head of the Cowetas and Abarkas, as the
strongest Mark of their sincere Friendship
have presented the great Eagle with an
Eagles Tail & Rattle Snake. They have desired
all
that these Tokens might be shewn to the six
Nations, and their allies to convince them
that the Creeks are at peace with the
united States. We therefore have transmitted
them to you and you
will know what they meant to signify
thereby. Let them be seen by all the
Nations in your Alliance & preserved

In yan central Council House at Canadaga

Brothers, Sachems & Warriors of the
Six Nations! our friend Cabanes

Attention to our Council
Let us who are born on the same great Continent
love one another; our Interest is the
same and we ought to become people
always ready to assist & to serve each other
What are the people who belong to the
other side of the great Water to either of us?
They never come here for our Sakes; but to
gratify their own pride and Avarice. Their
Business now is to kill and destroy our
Inhabitants to lay waste our Houses and
Farms. The Day we dread will soon arrive
when we shall be rid of them for ever. Now
is the Time to hasten and secure this happy
event. Let us then for the future strengthen
join Hand & Heart in the Defence of our
common Country — Let us be as one Body
and shield each other from harm —

Henceforward let none be able to sever us
Let us add to the Fourth the Love Wherewith
we are knit & the Fourth the Love Wherewith we are knit in the
Unity of our people
Strong Bonds of Friendship Every Brother's
injure us, regardless of it and your
enemy depend on full satisfaction — If any
of your Count us, be you ready to repair
the wrong & or punish the aggressor. Above
all, shut your Ears against Liars and

Enter the Enemy
have their Emissaries
Every Corner,
Attempting to divide
and distract us

Deceivers who like false Meteors, strive to
lead you astray, and to set us at variance
believe no evil of us, till you have
taken pains to discover the truth. Our
Council Fire always burns clear & bright
in Pennsylvania: our Commissioners
and Agents are near your Country, they
shall not be blinded by false Reports or
false Appearances.

Brother: What away the further news say
at the Fire, you will hear from our
Commissioners who sit round our Council
Fire at Albany. Hear what they say
and treasure it up in your Hearts.

Red Bell

further Sachems & Warriors of the Confederation

[illegible] had in my Hall the Creeks

here on Ready friends, Mayaca Indian Great Chief

and the other Sachems and Warriors of that

nation, after having renewed their Ancient Covenant

chain, agreeable to their Custom & the Laws of their Country

Drove out of their towns Cunnakers & Lack-Lan

Agents of Great Br. the Superintendt. and forbid

their return at the peril of their Lives, and

seized the Goods which Stuart & Cornell

to bribe them to go to war with us, agreeable

as Stuart was informed of this he sent a

Talk to the Creeks, offering to forgive them

if they would submit. his agents & people among

them. The Creeks replied that they had too

often been led astray by their Lies, & that they

would no longer be deceived, that they would

Live & die with their American Brethren

this intelligence they sent by three Cherokees

who left Mayaca was cut, who in the name

of the whole Nation presented the Great

Council with two Eagles tail and rattle

Snake, and desired that it might be thence

to the Five nations & Canada that the Creeks and all united with the united

States, and [illegible]

Treaty at
Johnstown
March 3d 1770

## 150. James Duane to the Governor of New York (George Clinton).[1]

Manour Livingston 13th March 1778

*Sir*

. . . . The Plan of Congress, when I was last upon the Floor was by a sudden Irruption with 3 or 400 Volunteers, to attempt to burn the Enemy's shipping at St. John's and to offer a very considerable Bounty in case of success, the command to be given to General Starke who was supposed to be very popular in New Hampshire the western frontiers of the Massachusetts and the Grants and in every other respect qualified for the undertaking. The adventurous spirit of the Inhabitants in those parts, the danger to which they must be exposed while the British vessels command the Lakes and the prospect of a Great Reward if they should succeed in the attempt, were thought sufficient considerations to justify the proposition. To me it was given in charge by Congress, to confer with General Starke and deliver him his instructions and explain their views. This occasioned my repairing to Albany as soon as I could give him notice to meet me. At first he seemed sanguine that the scheme would be acceptable and vigourously supported by those over whom he had an immediate influence; but on examination it was found that a Reward which depended only on a prosperous Issue was too slender a Motive for the undertaking.[2] A proposal was therefore made to Congress to allow the Volunteers pay at all events, and the Bounty in case of success. But on General Gates' arrival at Congress the Plan was enlarged into its present Form, and the Command conferred on the Marquiss.[3] Imagining it would be agreeable to you to have a full view of this transaction I have been thus circumstantial. I should have mentioned it to your Excellency when I had the pleasure of seeing you, the original Plan, but as it depended on secrecy I was enjoined to communicate it only to General Starke. Altho, we proposed to hold the Treaty with the Six Nations between the 15th and 20th of February it was not till the 27th that we had notice of their assembling. We repaired to John's town the 28th but they were so tedious in their movements that the business was not opened until Monday the 9th Instant. The number of Indians was something above 700 consisting of Oneidas, Tuscarores, Onondagoes, a few Mohawks, and three or four Cayugaes but not a single Seneca attended. The latter had the Insolence even to effect their surprize that while our Tomahawks stuck in their heads, their wounds were bleeding and their eyes streaming with tears for the Loss of their friends at the German flatts, we should think of inviting them to a treaty! . . . .

As I was on my journey to John's Town when I was honoured with the Receipt of your dispatches, it was too late for your Excellency to execute your Trust respecting the appointment of an additional commissioner for Indian Affairs. Before I left Congress it was pressed upon me

[150] [1] *Mag. of Am. Hist.*, XIII, 177.

[2] See the *Journals*, Dec. 3, 1777 (pp. 994, 999), and no. 26, *ante*.

[3] The proposal mentioned does not appear in the *Journals*. See no. 46, note 5, *ante*.

to accept the office. I declined it, and on my promise to assist the Commissioner at the proposed Treaty if necessary the matter rested for that time. When I met the Commissioner at Albany the beginning of January to fix the Treaty it appeared that there was no prospect of General Wolcot's and no certainty of General Schuyler's attendance. We concluded therefore to recommend it to Congress to appoint additional commissioners which occasioned the power committed to you.[a] The reason which induced me to decline the office of commissioner when my acceptance was requested by Congress is this. The Jurisdiction of this State over the Country of the Six Nations is unquestionable as well as ancient. On it depends the legality of all our settlers in the Mohawk Country. Apprehension that the interference of Congress might one time or other cross the rights or the Interest of the State, and that as a Trustee for Congress I might be embarrassed and restrained in supporting our separate and exclusive Jurisdiction, I did not see my way clear to engage in it. as far as I can judge there is some weight in the objection. I am however not the less obliged to your Excellency for the Testimonial of your good opinion in offering me the appointment. When I pay my Respects I shall take the opportunity of conversing further upon it. . . . .

151. Henry Laurens to the Marquis de Lafayette.[1]

13th March 1778.

*Dear General,*

It is now late in the Evening I am just returned from Congress, have much business to prepare for a Messenger who is to make his excursion at the dawn of tomorrow and therefore only a Moment to intimate that Congress by a side wind this afternoons meeting were induced, but not without debate, to Resolve that General Washington be authorized to recall Marquis delafayette and Baron de Kalb to the Main Army.

this may reach you before a Mandate from the General and will afford so much more time to make necessary arrangements for the retrograde journey.[2]

152. Jonathan Bayard Smith to the President of Pennsylvania (Thomas Wharton, jr.).[1]

York Town March 16: 1778.

*Sir*

Above you have copy of a resolution this day passed by Congress. The second resolution was moved but referred to a Committee who are directed to confer with Council thereon. The Committee are Mr. Clark Mr. James Smith and Mr. Henry.

[a] The printed text has "append additional commissioners", but Duane no doubt wrote "appoint". See the *Journals*, Jan. 21 (pp. 73, 74), 31, Feb. 2, Mar. 28. *Cf.* a letter from Duane to Clinton, July 21, in *Clinton Papers*, III. 576.

[151][1] S. C. Hist. Soc., Laurens Letter-Book, Mar.–Sept., 1778, p. 17.

[2] See the *Journals*, Mar. 13; *cf.* nos. 135, 137, *ante*, and 167, 168, *post*; also Lafayette to Washington, Mar. 25 (*Letters to Washington*, ed. Sparks, II. 93), and to Laurens, Mar. 28 (*S. C. Hist. and Geneal. Mag.*, VIII. 57).

[152][1] Princeton Univ. Lib.; *Pa. Arch.*, first ser., VI. 365.

Albany March 15: 1775

Sir

I do myself the Honor to inclose the proceedings of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs at the late Treaty held at Johns-Town — The Board of Commissioners intended to have addressed the Honorable Congress in an Official Letter, which was prevented by the Departure of Mr Duane and Mr Edwards, who were obliged by a sudden Summons to hasten from Johns-Town before the Business with the Indians was compleated, lest the Swelling of the Rivers should have prevented them from reaching their Families.

= Mr Duane, the Gentlemen mentioned in the Minutes as well as the Commissioners were unanimously of Opinion that it was absolutely necessary to threaten the Savages with Chastisement as the only Means left, short of actual Chastisement, to induce them to observe a strict Neutrality — Whether it will have the wished for Effect, as the Result of the Council to be held at Onondaga, of which we expect to be informed in about forty Days, must determine — But from the Accounts received of their hitherto inimical Disposition and revengeful Resolutions the Gentlemen, I think, unanimously, believe that such of the Mohawks as have fled from their Country, a Majority of the Onondagas, and the Cayugas and Senecas in general will commence Hostilities against us as soon as they convene and that it would therefore be prudent early to take

measures

Measures to carry the War into their Country, as it would not require a greater Body of Troops to destroy their Towns than what would be necessary to protect the Frontier Inhabitants, who already labour under the greatest apprehensions that they will soon experience the Ravages and Cruelty of these Barbarians.

Since my Return to this place I have been honored with a Letter from the Legislature of this State covering petitions from the Inhabitants of Schoharry, Cherry Valley, Charlotte River, Delaware and Harpers Field praying the Legislature for Assistance. As it is not in the power of the Commissioners to afford any aid to these exposed Settlements, I have communicated the Contents of the Letter and petitions to the Marquis De la Fayette that he may take Measures to enable the Inhabitants to remain on their plantations.

Before I left John's Town an Account, which we had received that the Enemy meant to take post at Oswego was confirmed by the Information of a trusty Indian, whom, I have Reason to believe; had good Authority for what he asserted – Should this really be the Case there will be little Hope left that the Indians will remain neuter – I cannot avoid suggesting that I suspect the Enemy intend to pursue the plan which the French began 1753 and to approach our Frontiers with a Line of Forts from whence the Indians may be supplied with every Necessary: sent out to harrass us, and to which they may retire after an Excursion on our Frontiers – As such a Manoeuvre would not only prove extreamly distressing

to

to us, but also oblige us to keep a large Body of Troops on the interior Frontiers, Congress will pardon me if I express a Wish that early and most vigorous Measures may be taken to counteract it — perhaps the most, if not the only, effectual Means to defeat such an Intention of the Enemy would be by sending a respectable Army not only to regain possession of Oswego, but to attempt the Reduction of Niagara — The Honorable Mover is too well aware of the various Advantages that would result to the States from having that Post in our Hands for me to presume to point out even a single one. I confess that such an Expedition would be attended with many Difficulties; that many Requisites are to be procured — But if Men and salted Provisions can be procured I should imagine every Thing else might be got in Readiness by the last of May, provided that Orders are given immediately. The Enemy's Shipping on Ontario might indeed prove troublesome, but not so as to prevent the Troops from crossing. It is certain that they were not able to do it in 1758 when Colo. Bradstreet took Fort Frontenac If Congress should enter on such a Measure; perhaps it might be well to cover the real Design by building the Boats on Hudsons River, and give out that they are intended for the more speedy Conveyance of Troops up & down that River.

Congress will perceive that the Indians have requested that a Trade should be opened at Fort Schuyler. Their Observation, that the Enemy derive a great Advantage from our not supplying them is certainly extremely just, and I have frequently lamented that we were not in

our power to send large Supplies of Goods for that purpose
- May I be permitted to wish that orders may be given
for a large Assortment of Goods to be speedily sent up, the
faithful Oneidas and Tuscaroras can procure no Cloathing
except what they get in presents from us - The Expence
will be great to continue a supply in that way, whereas
if Goods were provided, which they might procure by
Barter for Furs, the Expence in presents might be
lessened, and if the Trade was properly managed it is not
improbable but that some profit would arise to the States
at least they would be enabled to make some Remittance
to foreign Markets in the Article of Furs.

The Oneidas of Oriska, about fifty in Number,
including Women and Children, had all their Habitations
Stock and Provisions destroyed by the Enemy, because they
had joined General Herkimer - They have applied to Mr Dean
and me for Provisions for their present Subsistance - We
have ventured to request the commanding Officer at Fort
Schuyler to supply them, until the pleasure of Congress
shall be signified.

In Compliance with the Request of the Oneidas
and Tuscaroras for Assistance in building a Picket Fort
in the Village of the former we have intreated the
Marquis de la Fayette to give his Orders for that purpose
which he has promised to do.

Reflecting that Congress might perhaps have
in Contemplation the Reduction of Niagara or an Expedition
into Canada this Autumn, I have engaged Louis commonly
called Colonel Louis a friendly Onondaga, and a Man
of Interprize, who is going into Canada by the Way
of

of Onnagatchie with three or four thirty Oneidas to him, if possible, the Enemy's Vessels on Ontario, if not to attempt the Destruction of those at St. John's, and have promised a Thousand Dollars in Specie as a Reward, if the one or the other is accomplished — I hope for the Approbation of Congress. Lewis, who expects to return in less than Forty Days, is also charged to bring me the most exact Account he can procure of the Enemy's Force in Canada the Posts occupied by them and the Numbers at each Post: to inform himself, if possible, what Military Operations the Enemy mean to prosecute from Canada in the ensuing Campaign, and to engage some of our Caghnawaga Friends to give the earliest Intelligence of the Movement of the Enemy and what Provisions & Military Stores may be sent, either to St. John's or up the St. Lawrence.

Some of the chief Warriors of the six Nations held Captains Commissions under the former Government — The Commissioners think it would be advisable for Congress to give a few to some of the Chiefs, whose Fidelity may be depended on.

Yesterday Mr. Deane delivered me a Letter, Copy whereof is inclosed — permit me to recommend his Case to the Consideration of Congress, and to bear Testimony of the great Utility he has been of to the public. In losing him the Commissioners would be greatly distressed, as he is the only person they can find any-wise adequate to the Duty of an Interpreter.

I have already trespassed too much on the Patience of Congress, but I feel myself obliged to entreat their

Attention

Attention a Moment longer — Eight Months have already elapsed since the Appointment of the Committee to enquire into the Causes of the Loss of Tyonderoga and no Report as yet made — What I have suffered in the Interim, altho' supported by an approving Conscience, will be more easily conceived by every Man of Sentiment than described by any — Let it suffice for me to observe, that to a Man far from being indifferent as to the Manner in which his Character may be handed down to Posterity, the Reflection that he may be called from the Stage of Life before his Superiors have justified him to the World or before he has had an Opportunity given him to do it himself creates the most disagreeable Feelings and these, if possible increased by the Reflection that a young Family may be deeply injured, and the supposed Guilt of the Father (however unjust the Suspicion) embitter the Lives of his Children — Let me then most humbly entreat Congress, that the Committee may be ordered to report without Delay, and permit me to beg of you Sir to advise me by the Return of the Express, which carries this, with the Determination of the Honorable House, if it should come to any with Regard to me.

I have the Honor to be with great Respect and Esteem Sir

Your most obedient

humble Servant.

P. Schuyler

P.S. The Indians at the Treaty, including Women & Children, amounted to seven hundred and thirty two.

To The Honble Henry Laurens Esq.r &c. &c. &c.

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Letter from gen Schuyler
Albany 18 March 1778
read referred to the board of
war

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[No. 1184.]

*Colonel Field Explains That Smallpox Has Prevented His Making An Earlier Regimental Return.*

Sir, The inclos'd* is the State of the Regim't, which under your Excellency, I have the Honour to Comm'd; would beg leave to remark, that those persons acting as officers in the several Ranks noted in the Subjoin'd return, are without Commissions, by reason of which I have not been able to settle the Ranks of the Sever'l Companies. Your Excellency's orders respecting the late levy on my Regiment I have endeavoured to execute, but the late spreading of the Small Pox by Inoculation has render'd the accomplishment (at present) impracticable. I have the Honour to be Yo'r Excellency's Most Humble and Obedient Serv't

John Field.

South East Precinct March [15] 1778.

To His Excellency Governor Clinton, Poughkeepsie.

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[No. 1185.]

*Schuyler Fears an Indian Uprising.*

Albany, March 16th 1778.

D'r Sir, On the 13th Instant I was honored with a Letter of the 10th Inst. subscribed by your Excellency; the president of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Assembly. The Commissioners of Indian Affairs were already gone Home when the Letter came to Hand, so that I could not lay it before them. I have however shewn it to the Marquis De La Fayette and have advised that Detachments of Troops should be sent to such places as would best protect the Inhabitants.

What Effect the firm Tone in which the Commissioners have spoke to the Indians will have on them is hard to say. The Re

* Not found.

sult of a Council that is to convene on the occasion at Onondaga will enable us to determine. We are however inclined to believe that the Indians will commence Hostilities. This Idea I have conveyed to Congress in the Dispatches which the Bearer hereof carries.

Colonel Wynkoop has requested my Assistance in procuring Gun Boats. Be assured that every Aid I can give will most chearfully be granted. It is much to be lamented that preperations for Gun Boats had not been made in the Course of the winter. I am D^r Sir with great respect Your Excellency's Most Obed. Hu'e Serv.

Ph. Schuyler.

His Excellency George Clinton &c. &c.

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[No. 1186.]

*The Board of Sequestration of Dutchess County Begins Operations.*

To his Excellency George Clinton, Esqr.

Governor of the State of New York, General of the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the same.

The Memorial of Theodorus Van Wyck and Henry Livingston Jun^r Commissioners of Sequestration for the County of Dutchess.

Sheweth, That, whereas, on the 13th day of May 1777, The honorable the Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York came to the following resolution "Resolved that the Commissioners of sequestration be directed & impowered to lease out the lands & Tenements of all such persons as already have gone, or hereafter shall go, unto & Join the Enemies of this State, under Moderate rent, from year to year, to persons freindly to the cause of America & who will Covenant to keep the same in repair & to suffer no waste to be done thereon"— And again "Resolved, that in all such leases the Inhabitants

longer there they would have seized them

These are the most interesting particulars I have from Detroit which I do myself the honor of transmitting to your Excellency being &c.

(Signed) John Butler

No 6.

From Major Butler to Genl Carleton

Niagara 18th Aprel 1778.

Sir

As the Season of the year is now hastening on for Action the Indians of the Six Nations are busy in bringing off such of their People & friends as are nearest to the Rebels to Places of more Security, When they have done they are more than ever determined to Strike that Stroke they resolved upon last fall in Council, the Minutes of which I did myself the honor of Sending to your Excellency in my last. I am in daily expectation of a Message from them to acquaint me that they are ready, & as I am convinced that my being with them may be of Use to Accelerate their departure & direct their Motions I intend to march with what Rangers I have with me to Act with them; when I hope to be considerably reinforced by those Rangers I have ordered in from the Susquehanna as well as by a Number of Loyalists from the back Settlements, near one hundred Men being already engaged to Serve as Rangers by an Officer whom I sent out for that purpose. Although the Indians of the Six Nations have not acted with their collective force this last Winter for reasons which they gave in Council yet I can with great truth assure your Excellency that they have not been idle, I have frequently sent out parties to the Susquehanna from whence after having destroyed their Upper Settlements they have brought in some Prisoners & about 70 Scalps, some parties are yet out whose Success I have not heard

A few days ago an Indian arrived whom I had sent down to attend Schuylers meeting. He tells me that Schuyler recommended in the Strongest terms to the Indians a Neutrality in the present trouble not through fear (he said) of them, but

purely for their own Safety, & to prevent their losing so many of their People as they did last Summer. He also observed that as he saw to his Sorrow but very few of the Six Nations there, that he did not look upon them as a Council. He therefore advised them that upon their return home they should call a general Council of their Nations at the Onondago & consider well what he had told them which when they had done & had agreed to the proposed Neutrality he declared his intentions of coming to Oswego. Observing that as they had not indeed the Kings Troops from coming through their Country last year, he hoped as friends & Brethren they would not hinder him. Adding that if they did not Agree to what he proposed that he should for the future treat them as Enemies wherever he met them. He finished by telling them that his Intentions of coming through their Country was only to remove those People who had given them bad advice & occasioned the loss of so many of their principal Warriors —

I have the peculiar Satisfaction arising from the fidelity of the Six Nations to assure your Excellency that the Majority of them are inclined to pay little regard to his advice as they are now busily employed in preparing to Act quite opposite to it, & have also positively refused to hold the meeting at Onondago. The last Accounts I have from Albany contradict the report of the Rebels building Boats & making preparations for coming to Oswego, they also say that there are 700 Men at Fort Stanwix, & that considerable fortifications have been added to it as well as large quantities of provisions & Stores deposited there, that large Numbers of the Rebels had gone off for Canada as if for a Winter Expedition, great quantities of hard Ships & Cuppers having been provided, & that they intended to pass the Isle aux Noix & St. John & Surprise Montreal, — that the Marquis Disfit Commands the Northern Army in place of Mr. Gates

A few days ago I received a Letter of Mr. Butlers acquainting me with the ill State of health of my Son Walter, occasioned by his long & Severe confinement in Goal at Albany. I would therefore beg leave of your Excellency to request (if not improper) the favor of having him Exchanged, & hope your Excellency will be pleased to take this request into

your consideration. His treatment has (I believe) been the more severe for no other reason than that of being my Son.

By this opportunity I transmit a pay list of the Officers & Rangers of the Indian Department not yet incorporated from the 24th of June to the 24th of December 1777. amounting to £1020. 10. 9 3/5 Halfx. also his Account Current for the pay of the two Companies of Rangers & for the same time, in which there remains a ballance in my favour of £1331. 18. 2 1/2 Halfx. these Accounts with the proper drafts will be presented by Mr. Clyne & will I hope meet with your Excellency's approbation. I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed). John Butler

No. 7.

From Major Butler to Capt. LeMaitre

Niagara 10th April 1778.

Sir

Your favor of the 22d January I have received as also the Commissions from Col. Bolton with whose approbation they are filled up as follows Walter Butler Captain, Thomas Butler another Son of mine whom I daily expect here first Lieut. & Philip Frey Second Lieutenant, my Son Walter has the honor to be known to His Excellency, the other Gentlemen are such as I have the greatest hopes will deserve their Appointments

I have ordered Lieut. Philip Frey to Act as Adjutant from the 24th December last till His Excellency's pleasure shall be known. I should be happy if His Excellency thought proper to confirm Mr. Frey in that Post, as I look upon him as an Active deserving young Officer.

On the third of February last I addressed to Capt. Fey a Muster Roll of the Second Company of Rangers the Officers intended for that Company are Wm. Caldwell Captain, Barent Frey 1st Lieut. Peter Hare Second Lieut. who will receive their Commissions when you shall please to forward them to me.

Agreable to His Excellency's Intentions I have promised with the Approbation of Colonel Bolton Sergeant Turney a Lieutenancy in the third Company of Rangers now raising

At a Board of Commissioners of Indian Affairs of the Northern Department held at Albany the 15th Day of April 1778.

Present.

The Honble Major General Schuyler
Volkert P. Douw
Timothy Edwards } Esqrs in Conference with

The Honble James Duane Esq. one of the Members of the Honble Congress of the united States for that purpose specially appointed.

Resolved that the Honorable Major General Conway be requested to direct the Commissary of Issues at Albany to furnish provisions from Time to Time for the use of the Indians on the general order of the Commissioners.

General Schuyler laid before the Board a Resolution of the Honble Congress of the united States and a Letter from his Excellency General Washington respecting the retaining of 3 or 400 of the Warriors of the six Nations in the Continental Service and to join the grand Army) an Application from Major General Marquis De La Fayette lately commanding in the Northern Department and a Letter from General Schuyler to the Marquis and Message from him to the Oneidas and Tuscaroras on the same Subject.

Resolved, that the Letters and Message be approved of.

Resolved that a Letter be written on Behalf of the Commissioners, and signed by General Schuyler to the Honble Congress, informing them that, the protection and to his Ex. Genl. Washington

requested at the late Treaty by the Oneidas and Tuscaroras from the united States and promised by the Commissioners, has not been granted them; the Continent-al Troops, excepting the Garrison of Fort Schuyler, the Guard in the City of Albany and Warner's Regiment, who are disposed of on the Northern Frontiers, having been drawn to the Defence of Hudson's River. That it appears to the Commissioners that the Inhabitants of the Western Frontiers are in great Apprehensions of an Invasion and from their severe sufferings last Campaign much distressed and inclined to remove to places of greater Safety. That therefore no well grounded Expectations can be entertained that a competent Number of the Militia of the Western Frontiers can be induced to take post in the Country of the Oneidas. That as that Nation and the Tuscaroras seem to be fully persuaded that they themselves will be attacked it is not reasonable to suppose that they will march to the Southward and leave their ~~Frontiers~~ Families defenceless. That the Commissioners will nevertheless do all in their power to raise a Number of Indian Volunteers according to the Orders of Congress, recommending however that Means be fallen upon to send one or two Companies of Continental Troops into the Oneida Country, as well to defend a people who have been zealous in the American cause, as to preserve the Faith of Congress pledged for their protection at the said Treaty.

Resolved that Mr Deane, the Commissioners Intend-ed be directed to repair immediately to such part th

the Country of the six Nations as he shall, from circumstances, find most eligible and consistent with his personal Safety and reside there in the Character of resident Agent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Department. That his faithful Services be again recommended to the Attention of Congress with the Opinion of this Board that his Salary ought to be enlarged, the present Allowance being in the Opinion of the Commissioners altogether incompetent to his Merit and Expectations in life. That Mr. Deane be instructed to watch the Intentions and Views of the six Nations and to embrace every favorable Opportunity of accomplishing the Wishes of Congress in procuring the proposed Number of Volunteers from the six Nations or as many as can be prevailed upon to join General Washington without Delay: and to assure those Nations that the Commissioners are pursuing the proper Measures for obtaining the Garrison and erecting the Fortress which they have requested.

Resolved, that an order be drawn and signed by General Schuyler in Behalf of the Commissioners of this Department in Favor of Robert P. Dyer & Co. on the Deputy Quarter Master General for the Sum of four thousand Dollars to defray the Expences of the late Treaty and other contingent Services.

Account dated 16 1778
Thanks of Sincerity
& Friendship

Albany April 16: 1778

Sir

His Excellency General Washington having transmitted to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs a Resolution of the Honorable Congress of the 4th March respecting the engaging a Number of Warriors of the six Nations in the Service of the United States, and a Board of Commissioners has been convened, and the Subject Matter of that Resolve considered. I now do myself the Honor of enclosing Extract of their Minutes & Copies of the Papers referred to. I have the Honor to be with great Respect

Sir

Your most obedient

humble Servant

Fh. Schuyler

Honble Henry Laurens Esqr. P. M.

April 29.
1.

Letter from Major Gen. Schuyler
Albany April 16. 1778
Read 29
Referred to Com.ee On Indian
Affairs —

At a Board of Commissioners of
Indian Affairs for the Northern
Department held at Albany
the 15th Day of April 1778.

Present.

The Honble Major General Schuyler
Robert R. Livingston
& Timothy Edwards Esqr
} Commissioners

In Conference with the Honorable James
Duane Esqr one of the Members of the Honorable
Congress of the united States for that purpose
specially appointed.

General Schuyler laid before the Board a Resolution
of the Honble Congress of the united States and a
Letter from his Excellency General Washington
respecting the retaining 3 or 400 of the Warriors
of the six Nations in the Continental Service and
to join the grand Army; and Application from
Major General Marquis De La Fayette lately
commanding in the Northern Department, and a
Letter from General Schuyler to the Marquis &
a Message from him to the Aniedas & Tuscaroras
on the same Subject

Resolved that the ——

Letters and Message to be approved of.

Resolved, that Letters be written, on Behalf of the Commissioners, and signed by General Schuyler, to the Honorable Congress and to his Excellency General Washington informing them that the protection requested at the late Treaty by the Oneidas and Tuscaroras from the united States has not been granted them, the Continental Troops excepting the Garrison of Fort Schuyler, the Guard in the City of Albany and Warner's Regiment, who are dispersed on the Northern Frontiers having been drawn to the Defence of Hudson's River. That it appears to the Commissioners that the Inhabitants of the Western Frontiers are in great Apprehension of an Invasion, and from their severe Sufferings last Campaign much distressed and inclined to remove to places of greater Safety. That therefore no well grounded Expectations can be entertained that a competent Number of the Militia of the Western Frontiers can be induced to take post in the Country of the Oneidas. That in that Station and the Tuscaroras seem to be fully persuaded that they themselves will be attacked it is not

reasonable to suppose that they will remain to the Southward and leave their families defenceless. That the Commissioners will nevertheless do all in their power to raise a number of Indian Volunteers according to their Orders of Congress recommending however that Steps be taken upon to send one or two Battalions of Continental Troops into the Oneida Country, as well to defend a people who have espoused the American Cause, as to preserve the Faith of Congress pledged for their protection at the said Treaty.

Resolved, that Mr. Deane, the Commissioners Interpreter be directed to repair immediately to such part of the Country of the six Nations as he shall, from Circumstances, find most eligible and consistent with his personal safety, and reside there in the Character of resident Agent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Department. That his faithful services be again recommended to the Attention of Congress with the Opinion of this Board that his Salary ought to be enlarged, the present Allowance being in the Opinion of the Commissioners altogether incompetent to his

Merit and Expectations in life. That Mr Deane be
instructed to watch the Intentions and views of
the six Nations and to embrace every favorable
Opportunity of accomplishing the Wishes of Congs.
in procuring the proposed Number of Volunteers
from the six Nations, or as many as can be —
speedily & repair to join General Washington —
without Delay, and to assure those Nations that
the Compensations for procuring the proper —
Measures for obtaining the Garrison & vacating
the Forts which they have requested.

Resolved, that an order be drawn and
signed, by General Schuyler in behalf of the —
Commissioners of this Department in favor of
Robert P. Dunn Esq.r as the Depy Master General
for the Sum of four thousand Dollars to defray
the Expences of the late Treaty and other —
Scouting & Secret Services.

A Letter from Lieut. Colonel Willet to the
Commissioners of Indian Affairs dated the 12th Day
of March last was read and considered and
thereupon — Resolved, that a Letter be written by
Major General Schuyler, in Behalf of the Board
approving

approving his Answer to a Speech from the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, and recommending to their — commanding Officer of Fort Schuyler to continue an Attention to the six Nations and to cultivate on all occasions their Friendship and Attachment to the united States. That as the commanding Officer of that Garrison, from the Vicinity of the Oneidas and Tuscaroras is exposed to frequent Visits from them & and to considerable Expences, on that Account the Sum of two hundred and fifty Dollars be deposited with him to be applied occasionally for Refreshments and Presents to such of the six Nations as are friendly to the American — Cause — That Mr. Dorn transmit the same and that the said commanding Officer keep and transmit to the Board an Account of the Expenditure of the said Money.

The Board taking into consideration — the Request of our Indian Allies at the late — Treaty at Johns-Town, to have a Trade opened at Fort Schuyler, that they may be supplied with such European Commodities as they stand in need of, are unanimously of Opinion that

the Requisition ought to be complied with and beg Leave to recommend to Congress that orders may be given for the purpose — The Board are well assured that the Desection of many of those Nations chiefly, if not altogether, arises from an Inability to furnish them with Cloathing in the Course of Trade and the Advantages which the Enemy have derived by their constant Attention to this Object. The Oneidas and Tuscaroras alone have had the Spirit to resist this great Temptation but they are now naked and destitute and it cannot be expected that they will long persevere in their Attachment without some Assistance The Commissioners are clearly of Opinion that a Trade may be carried on with these Indians without any Expence to the united States. They only request to be supplied with Goods in Return for Furrs and will be glad to receive what they stand in Need of, even for an advanced price.

Extracts from the Minutes

I. Lansing Junr. Secy pro Temp

Copy Minutes of
Commissioners.

Albany. 15th. August 78

on private Service

Albany 24th April 1780

Dear Sir

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I have passed some days in this City in Conference with the Commissioners of Indian Affairs on General Washington's application for a Party of Oneida's &c Sufficiencies to join the grand Army. Every Measure in our power has been taken to accelerate a Reinforce which his Excellency has so much at Heart. These Persons have sent an Answer to a Speech from the Commissioners on this Subject, which will be transmitted by the Board. In the meantime as I this moment heard of an Opportunity by Express, I think mention the substance. They say that the number of 200 is more than they can spare, but that of the Troops and Batteaux which the Enemy have are furnished agreeable to the Governor's Promise they will send forward a Party of three Nations: the number they do not ascertain, I presume the Result of the Council of the 27th instant, and a Party of 200 Indians will assemble at Onondago to be Celebrate on the

Yours

Hon'ble Mr Duane Delegates.

Talk from the Longford Corps will enable us to form a true Estimate of the Repentance which may be placed on the Professions of those Nations. If they see a prospect of Aquisition in their own Bosoms some of them will join their arms with Ours;
otherwise it is hardly to be expected.

Since I wrote you a Slate of Affairs in this Department in my Letter of the 15th. of March one of our Frigates is lost. The Enemy with a number of Vessels and Troops have appeared at Pensacola, a Body of Troops have landed and defeated the Militia of that Province. The whole Coast is threatned to an Evacuation. They apply earnestly for Assistance, and Occasion that without it they attack again shortly. The Season of which many of them have so badly begun the Repetition. But what Succour can be afforded? The Inhabitants of Tryon County are still apprehensive of

An

An attack from the westward; and from M.Gaines's Northwards, which has been the principal Scene of the last Campaign. It might be said to be a Walk for Horse Sleds. If they Dared at this Season get on their Summer Clothes (Tell they have none) — they must starve In the mean time all Hostilities Ceased. Three small Regiments (if sufficient to guard the Outlick) Have also Progress and Labouring at this place are drawn away. These Regiments are Godson's of last 210 Year Schaack's of this which was so strong I saw go away with great Reluctance. If one for Battelion more Stores are left, but Provisions which garrisons Fort Schuyler, and if comes off Dr. Dow's employs in the Defence of Mohawk River. If this Letter was in any Measure worthy it would be my first Ambition to see the Person which it has cost so fatiguing the Duties of his Country in the most comprehensive Sense of that Word.

We

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Sir

The last letter I had the honor of writing to you Excellency was Dated January 2nd 15th 1778.

January the 26th — Some traders to Sandoske having given room for suspecting they were carrying on a correspondence with the Rebels, I ordered a search to be made for some papers of which I had had notice, but tho' I was well assured my suspicions were well grounded, they eluded the search, however upon examining the goods carryed out and comparing them with the Invoices, a considerable quantity was found for which a Passe had not been asked — The goods were seized to the value provided by the Ordonnance of Quebec —

January the 30th Jean Montour formerly mentioned to you Excellency Decoyed out of the Settlement three Virginians Prisoners Designing to

have carried them to Fort Pitt, some Indians met them a few leagues off and suspected that they were fugitives, gave me notice of it, and a party of Volunteers with an Indian Officer and some Savages were sent after them, who took and brought them all in — They had prepared Arms, and meant to have stood on the Defensive, but were surprized & bound —

Morton at the earnest solicitation of a number of Chiefs of different Nations, was set at Liberty after some weeks confinement, the others, having made no bad use of the indulgence shown them, remain in Irons — The Indians were highly pleased at their request being granted — The Prisoners are to be sent down by the first Vessel —

March the 7th Lieutenant Governor Abbott with his family arrived from St. Vincennes. From the report of the State of the Post, I am humbly of Opinion it must be impossible for the Quebecka Indians to be kept in order, without a real expence in presents or the presence of some Troops

Indeed in all those posts when the French had settled a trade and

intercourse with the Savages, the Officers presence with Troops is much wanted, for the minds of the Indians in remote posts are poisoned by the falsehoods and misrepresentations of the French — As to the Indians of the Wabash, they have been out of the way of knowing the power of the English, and from a presumption of their own importance, will be arrogant and troublesome —

Monsieur de Celoron writes me word from Miamitonong, that some parties to the number of 50 Men, chiefly Iniquatoes, Mascoutasings and Miamitonongs, are gone to war towards the Ohio, their success is not yet known — I have sent him some Ammunition and Arms to gratify them among them who behave well —

All parties going to War are ordered to act with humanity as the means of securing a sincere peace when His Majesty shall be pleased to order it to be settled & be buried —

March 11th one hundred and twenty five Warriors, Mingoes Shawanese and Delawares, with a number of Wives and Children came to this

place, they have accepted War Belts, and I believe are to well convinced of the inability of the Virginians to do them either much good or much harm, not to be sincere — The Shingoes delivered me a young boy whose father they had killed —.

29th John Tarney arrived from Quebec — He brought a Belt sent by Colonel Butler, addressed to the Lake Indians and all the Western Nations, from the six Nations, by which they declare their Resolution to support Government, & avenge themselves, desiring all the Nations of this Confederacy to act as one Man — thanking them at the same time for the zeal and spirit with which they acted last year —

April the 1st Forty Shawanese arrived having from Princess whom they delivered to me soon after —.

April the 5th Mr Charles Beaubien, who acts at the Miamis came in from there — not having been able to prevail on the Miamis to act with Spirit. He with a young Man named Lorimier engaged fourteen Shawanese from Tobacco's Town to go back

the Fort on Kentucke river, east of the Miss. into which it discharges
directly opposite the great Miniamis or Rocky river — The
Fort is about 30 miles from the Mouth — The number of Men
in it about 80 — Here they had the good fortune to take prisoner
Captain Daniel Boone with 26 of his Men, whom they brought off
with their Arms without killing or losing a man — The Savages
could not be prevailed on to attempt the Fort which by means of
their prisoners might have been easily done with success —

These Savages detained with some of their prisoners 2 or 3 days but let
Boone with them expecting by his means to effect something —

By Boone's account the people on the Frontiers have been so
incessantly harassed by parties of Indians, they have not been able
to sow grain & at Kentucke will not have a morsel of Bread by
the middle of June — Nothing is not to be had, nor do they
expect Relief from the Congress — Their dilemma will probably
induce them to trust to the Savages who have shewn so much
humanity to their prisoners, and come to this place before Winter —

the Placarts, from this place have found their way among the inhabitants and one in particular signed by several Prisoners who were saved by the Indians, was seen in the hands of Mr. Morgan at Fort Pitt, who refused to let it be publick, however I believe it will be unable to keep up his credit much longer —

April the 21st Edward Eagleston who had undertaken to carry a Letter from me to the Moravian Ministers at Cushaghkung, returned having executed his Commission — he brought me a Letter and news papers from Mr. M'Kee who was Indian Agent for the Crown & has been a long time in the hands of the Rebels at Fort Pitt, at length has found means to make his escape, with three other Men, two of the name of Girty (mentioned in Lord Dunmore's list) Interpreters, and Matthew Elliott, the young man who was last Summer sent down from this place a Prisoner — This last person I am informed has been at New York since he left Quebec, and probably finding the change in affairs unfavorable to the Rebels, has slipped away to

make his peace here —

29th Eagle went off again to conduct them all safe thro' the Villages having a Letter and Manifesto for that purpose ——

Alexander M.ee is a man of good character, and has great influence with the Shawanese, is well acquainted with the Country and can probably give some useful intelligence, he will probably reach this place in a few days — in his letter to me Dated Pittsburgh May April 4th he mentions that no expedition of any consequence can be undertaken by the Virginians from Fort Pitt into the Delaware Villages hitherward but that they meditated some attempt against the Indian Villages upon Beaver Creek Riviere au Boeuf and that he had informations from some Delawares that six hundred men were to set out on that design the 8.th of April, but that the Savages being forwarned, their scheme must fail ——

I have written to Col.o Bolton to acquaint him & Col.o Butler of this as also that a party from Fort Pitt had fallen on a Delaware Village, & killed or carried off eight persons, but that unfortunately in the Rebels they have struck in the wrong place, & I am sent back

tun Squaws who were prisoners, & above for their Ransom —

25th of April Governor Hamilton communicated to me the following Extract of a Letter from Mr. de Berthieblave to one Boyer at Vincennes, dated Feb: 28th 78 —

"By an Indian arrived from Fort Pitt news were given that the people of Philadelphia against second the yoke the Congrés avoit levé la chasse qui empechoit les Vaisseaux du Roi de venir, et avoit par ce moyen rendu sous l'obeissance de sa Majesté — que le Congrés avoit fait precipitamment vers les Montagnes, apres l'entiere deroute de son Armée, que le peuple soupiroit ardemment apres la paix, tous sortis de la plus affreuse misére, et que les Chefs des Rebelles sauvoit leurs effets par la route du Fort Pitt —

"Un Sabreau descendant de ce dit Fort a pris les Sieur Becquet et leurs Bagages — Mr. la Chance a subi le meme sort avec son Escadre, quoique les Sioux n'ayent jamais reçu de déplaisir de ce Païs, preuve bien certaine qu'ils le menageoient pour s'ils y retournoient en force — certains bruits qui courent de la mauvaise disposition des Sauvages, m'engagent a parler au chefs

"des Loups

9

Je vous prie si vous êtes à portée, de les engager à me venir voir —

This letter of Mr. Rochblave explains in part the account given by the Delawares of parties forming for Riviere au Bœuf, which can only be calculated to draw off the attention of the Delawares from the lower part of the Ohio — I shall if possible lay a bar in the way of the communication to N. Orleans — Your Excellency's orders and instructions which I am in hourly expectation of receiving by Mr. Le Motte will be my guides for my conduct — 25th April 1778 — Mr. Le Motte not yet arrived —

A Person of that band settled at Lorette named Datahyjas has been lately at Fort Pitt, & says Mr. Bentley supplied ammunition &c. to the Rebels, he also confirms the reports of the intercourse between the Spaniards and the Virginian Delegates —

Detroit No 2.

1778

Journ.
Lieut. Gov. Hamilton at Detroit
of Mr. 25th April —

Journ. of Lt. Governor Hamilton
at Detroit 1778
To Mr. De Coulon.

Mr. Hamilton

Sir

Detroit 15th Sept

Some days are past since I ordered the Sloop Angelica to be advertised for Michilimackinac, at the same time directing the Merchants should send in their Invoices of goods and Provisions, that I might see what part might be allowed to go out of the Settlement — the quantity appearing very great, joined to the exhausted State of grain & Flour in the Settlement I appointed Mr Fleming the Commissary, with two of the Merchants and Mr Dyson the Justice of Peace, to take an Account of the Settlement of the quantities of Wheat Peas, Flour, Indian Corn and live Stock in the principal farmers hands. that if it was found there was an unnecessary Monopoly, a reasonable Price might be fixed after securing the quantity necessary for the exigencies of the Post —

They have not yet made their Report —

The Hurons settled here on the South Side of the River have desired me to represent to your Excellency that the Jesuit Missionary who for many years has lived with them is now superannuated, and no longer able to perform the Duties of his Function, requests my that you would give his place to be supplyed by a person worthy to succeed so good a Man — He is about 70 years of age, and a man of very amiable Character, well acquainted with the Language, Customs and Characters of that Nation the most acute & best informed (as I believe) of any Savages in America — I have promised them to make application to your Excellency —

These Hurons, and those at Sandoské are rivals & jealous, except when a common Indian interest engages them to unanimity — They have lately told me that they expected what Lands they should drive the

Rebels from should be called in them as by right of Conquest. Tell them that are a Peace should not protend to Quite but that should write to Gen. Excellency & inform them what answer should receive

I am sorry to foresee insurmountable Difficulties which must arise in satisfying the Indians at a Peace ——

In terms of the Militia at this place as any Bad, should there be any at Quebec to spare, a certain Number for Company would be highly acceptable as Gen. Excellency's other Men perhaps embleg a number of them out of the Settlement and few have arms, at all persons for Service ——

There must be a great expence of Gunpowder this Season for the supply of so many strangers as flock from all parts to be supplyed for the and hunting — fifty barrels of fine Powder allows two lb per Man for two thousand five hundred, and his Indian a Hunter uses 15 lb per Annum in hunting

I send enclosed for Your Excellency's perusal the Letters from M.r de Rochblave — Mr Dawson will be the bearer hereof — Also the list of Indian Trade Licenses, and the present prices of Provisions &c.a at this place in Feb.y and April 1778 —

The Company of Volunteers consists of Seven Sergeants three Corporals and forty Private. Men. They know well and have been drilled at the Exercise, they are to be encamped on the common in a few days when they will be practised in firing at a mark, entrenching, making Fascines &c.a several of them have been on scouts & behaved well —

I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect

Sir

Your Excellency's most devoted and most humble Servt

Henry Hamilton

Sir

I take the Liberty of recommending to
your Excellency's favor and protection Captain James Bidwell
who has since my arrival at this place acted with the
greatest zeal, activity and diligence — as to his capacity in
his Profession I can only say he has the reputation of a very
intelligent and experienced Officer — Should your Excellency be
pleased to require an account of the Navigation of the Lakes
or other circumstances relating to his Profession, I have reason
to think he will acquit himself to your Excellency's satisfaction
and his own credit —

Captain Bromfield who has

had the honor of your Excellency's commands to inspect the
state of the naval Establishment at this place, proceeds to
Niagara in the Gage which is expected to sail tomorrow —

The remarks during this stay at this Post must give
your Excellency a few lines. But of the present State & what
improvements may be made than perhaps has ever been
given at Head Quarters, I have had many conversations
with him, and have been sensible of the reasonableness and
propriety of his observations in such points as a Board may
think necessary to form a Judgement — By my mentioning
the necessity of a person appointed to attend to the arrivals
of Vessels, taking account of Cargoes, & being a check on
the orders, examining Passes, comparing of invoices &c
follow with the Stores &c delivered at this place, he said
Jean was an intelligent sober man at Oswego Mr Agee

whose character so entirely made him fit for the trust, and whose circumstances were such as to make him happy should your Excellency think proper to appoint him to the employment.

As it is not an easy matter to find a person here so qualified I have taken the liberty to name M.r Legee on Captain Bruyeres recommendation —

I have the honor to be with all possible respect

Your Excellency's most devoted and most obedient Servant

Henry Hamilton

Detroit Sept.r 25th 1778 —

from Detroit 23

Lt. Governor Hamilton.

Detroit 25 April 1779

Lt. Gov. Hamilton

enclosing 2 Papers being the Price Current of Goods at Detroit in February & April

Detroit April d 25.th 1778

39

Sir

I left S.t Vincenne the third of
febuary, and after a painfull journey of thirty three days
through the woods, arrived here the seventh of march ——

Once flattered myself as I had the
honor of informing Your Excellency of being able to remain
without incurring any great expence, experience has convinced
me to the contrary, which determined me to leave the place
before the Indian returned from their winter hunt, knowing
they would be much exasperated my not making large presents

I hope Your Excellency will approve
my conduct, it was the only alternative left, under the
restrictions you was pleased to lay on me; it was not possible
for me to meet thousands of Savages without presents of
Ammunition, Liquor, and Merchandize, notwithstanding every
precaution in my power, I have been obliged to incurr a great

from Detroit. 3

Lt. Governor Hamilton.

Detroit 25 April 1779

T. G. Esqr.

enclosing 2 Papers being the Price Current of Goods at Detroit in February & April

Detroit April ye 25th 1778

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I hope Your Excellency will approve my conduct, it was the only alternative left, under the restrictions you was pleased to lay on me; it was not possible for me to meet thousands of Savages without presents of Ammunition, Liquor, and Merchandize, notwithstanding every precaution in my power, I have been obliged to incurr a great

expence, to keep the Indians in the crown's interest, for which I have drawn on Mr. Duas.....

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The necessity, and the nature of my situation, I hope will induce Your Excellency to order payment however unfortunate I may have been to fall under your displeasure.

The Utility of a person to command at St. Vincents to prevent the Savages entering into the Rebels services, I submit to Your Excellency, if this is necessary it must of course be attended with expence.——

I enclose the instructions I left with Major Beamlon senior officer at St. Vincents.——

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's

most obedient and most humble

servant

Edwd. Abbott

I enclose a copy of a letter sent me from St. Vincents, which arrived this morning ——

His Excellency Sir Guy Carleton ——

Copy
Lieut. Abbot Detroit
25th August 1778 —

including Instructions
given to Major Arent
Command[illegible]

acknowledged parent state might have been accepted with joy and gratitude, but that day, sir, is past – irrevocably. The repeated insolent rejection of our sincere and sufficiently humble petitions, the unprovoked commencement of hostilities, the barbarous inhumanity which has marked the prosecution of the war on your part in its several stages, the insolence which displays itself on every petty advantage, the cruelty which has been exhausted on those unhappy men whom the fortune of war has thrown into your hands: all these are insuperable and eternal bars to the very idea of concluding a peace with Great Britain on any other conditions than the most perfect and absolute independence.

To the Congress of the United States of America, therefore, all proposals of this kind are to be addressed, and you must give me leave, sir, to say that the present mode bears too much the marks of an *insidious design* to disunite the people and to lull us into a state of quietude and negligence of the necessary preparations for the approaching campaign. If this be the design, it is fruitless. If peace be really the object, let your proposals be addressed properly to the proper power and your negotiations be honourably conducted. We shall then have some prospect of (what is the most ardent wish of every honest American) a lasting and honourable peace. The British nation may then perhaps find us as affectionate and valuable friends as we now are determined and fatal enemies, and derive from that friendship more solid and real advantages than the most sanguine can expect from conquest.

PS. I have taken the liberty of addressing to your care a letter for Mrs Bruce, lady of Doctor Bruce of the British hospitals. *Copy*, certified by William Tryon. [C.O.5/1108, fo. 201]

## XXXIX

*Lieut.-Governor Henry Hamilton to General Sir Guy Carleton*[1]

25 April, Detroit

Sir, the last letter I had the honour of writing to your Excellency was dated January the 15th, 1778 [Vol. XIII, No. 1892xiv].

January the 26th. Some traders to Sandooské having given room for suspecting they were carrying on a correspondence with the rebels, I ordered a search to be made for some papers of which I had notice, but though I was well assured my suspicions were well grounded they eluded the search; however, upon examining the goods carried out and comparing them with the invoices, a considerable quantity was found for which a pass had not been asked. The offenders were fined to the extent prescribed by the *ordonnance* of Quebec.

January the 30th. John Montour (formerly mentioned to your Excellency) decoyed out of the settlement three Virginians (prisoners) designing to have carried them to Fort Pitt. Some Indians who met them a few leagues off and suspected that they were fugitives gave me notice of it, and a party of volunteers with an Indian officer and some savages

1 Enclosed in Carleton's letter of 10 June 1778 to Germain, below, No. LIX.

were sent after them, who took and brought them all in. They had prepared arms and meant to have stood on the defensive but were surprised and bound. Montour at the earnest solicitation of a number of chiefs of different nations was set at liberty after some weeks confinement; the others, having made so bad a use of the indulgence shown them, remain in irons. The Indians were highly pleased at their request being granted. The prisoners are to be sent down by the first vessel.

March the 7th. Lieutenant-Governor Abbott with his family arrived from St Vincennes. From his report of the state of the post I am humbly of opinion it must be impossible for the Ouabashe Indians to be kept in order without a vast expense in presents or the presence of some troops.

Indeed in all those posts where the French have settled a trade and intercourse with the savages an officer's presence with troops is much wanted, for the minds of the Indians in remote posts are poisoned by the falsehoods and misrepresentations of the French. As to the Indians of the Ouabash, they have been out of the way of knowing the power of the English and from a presumption of their own importance will be arrogant and troublesome.

Monsieur de Celeron writes me word from Ouiattonong that some parties to the number of 50 men, partly Quiquaboes, Mascoutainges and Ouiattonongs, are gone to war towards the Ohio; their success is not yet known. I have sent him some ammunition and arms etc. to gratify those among them who behave well.

All parties going to war are exhorted to act with humanity as the means of securing a sincere peace when His Majesty shall be pleased to order the hatchet to be buried.

March the 11th. One hundred and twenty-five warriors, Mingoes, Shawanese and Delawares, with a number of wives and children, came to this place. They have accepted war-belts and I believe are too well convinced of the inability of the Virginians to do them either much good or much harm not to be sincere. The Mingoes delivered me a young boy whose father they had killed.

29th. John Turney arrived from Quebec. He brought a belt sent by Colonel Butler addressed to the Lake Indians and all the western nations from the Six Nations, by which they declare their resolution to support government and revenge themselves, desiring all the nations of this confederacy to act as one man, thanking them at the same time for the zeal and spirit with which they acted last year.

April the 1st. Forty Shawanese arrived, having four prisoners whom they delivered to me soon after.

April the 5th. Mr Charles Baubin, who acts at the Miamis, came in from a scout, not having been able to prevail on the Miamis to act with spirit. He, with a young man named Lorimier, engaged four score Shawanese from Tohelacasé and Pecoui to go towards the fort on Kentucke River east of the Ohio, into which it discharges directly opposite the Great Mincamis or Rocky River. The fort is about 30 miles from the mouth, the number of men in it about 80. Here they had the good fortune to make prisoner Captain Daniel Boone with 26 of

his men whom they brought off with their arms without killing or losing a man. The savages could not be prevailed on to attempt the fort, which by means of their prisoners might have been easily done with success.

These Shawanese delivered up four of their prisoners to me but took Boone with them, expecting by his means to effect something.

By Boone's account the people on the frontiers have been so incessantly harassed by parties of Indians they have not been able to sow grain, and at Kentucke will not have a morsel of bread by the middle of June. Clothing is not to be had nor do they expect relief from the Congress: their dilemma will probably induce them to trust to the savages, who have shown so much humanity to their prisoners, and come to this place before winter. The placarts from this place have found their way among the inhabitants, and one in particular signed by several prisoners who were saved by the Indians was seen in the hands of Mr Morgan at Fort Pitt who refused to let it be public; however, I believe he will be unable to keep up his credit much longer.

April the 20th. Edward Hazle (who had undertaken to carry a letter from me to the Moravian minister at Kushaqhking) returned having executed his commission. He brought me a letter and newspapers from Mr McKee who was Indian agent for the Crown and has been a long time in the hands of the rebels at Fort Pitt, at length has found means to make his escape with three other men, two of the name of Girty (mentioned in Lord Dunmore's list) interpreters, and Mathew Elliott, the young man who was last summer sent down from this place a prisoner.

This last person I am informed has been at New York since he left Quebec, and probably finding the change in affairs unfavourable to the rebels has slipped away to make his escape here.

23rd. Hazle went off again to conduct them all safe through the villages, having a letter and wampum for that purpose.

Alexander McKee is a man of good character and has great influence with the Shawanese, is well acquainted with the country, and can probably give some useful intelligence. He will probably reach this place in a few days. In his letter to me, dated Kushaqhking April 4th, he mentions that no expedition of any consequence can be undertaken by the Virginians from Fort Pitt through the Delaware villages hitherward but that they meditate some attempt against the Indian villages upon French Creek (Rivière au Boeuf) and that he had information from some Delawares that six hundred men were to set out on that design the 8th of April, but that the savages being forewarned their scheme must fail.

I have written to Colonel Bolton to acquaint him and Colonel Butler of this, as also that a party from Fort Pitt had fallen on a Delaware village and killed or carried off eight persons, but that unfortunately for the rebels they have struck in the wrong place and sent back two squaws who were prisoners to atone for their error.

25th of April. Governor Abbott communicated to me the following extract of a letter from Mr de Rocheblave (to one Bofferon at St Vincennnes) dated February 28th, '78.

'Par un deserteur arrivé du Fort Pitt nous avon apris que le peuple de Philadelphie ayant secoué le joug du Congrès avoit levé la chaine qui empechoit les vaisseaux du roi de venir, et avait par ce moyen rentré sous l'obéissance de sa Majesté; que le Congrès avoit fui precipittament vers les montagnes apres l'entiere deroute de son armée, que le peuple soupirait ardenment apres la paix pour sortir de la plus affreuse misère et que les chefs des troubles sauvoient leurs effets par la route du Fort Pitt.'

'Un batteau descendant de ce dit fort a pris le Sieur Buquet et leurs pacquets. Mr la Chance a subi le meme sort avec son cauderie, quoique les colons n'ayent jamais reçu de deplaisir de ce pays, preuve bien certaine qu'ils le menageraient peu s'ils y parvenoient en force. Certains bruits qui courent de la mauvaise disposition des sauvages m'engagent a parler au chefs des Loups. Je vous prie si vous etes a porté de les engager a me venir voir.'

This letter of Mr Rocheblave's explains in part the account given by the Delawares of parties forming for Riviere au Boeuf which can only be calculated to draw off the attention of the Delawares from the lower part of the Ohio. I shall if possible lay a bar in the way of the communication to N. Orleans. Your Excellency's orders and instructions which I am in hourly expectation of receiving by Mr La Mothe will be my guides for my conduct.

25th April 1778. Mr La Mothe not yet arrived.

A Huron of that band settled at Lorette, named Datahyjas, has been lately at Fort Pitt and says Mr Bentley supplied ammunition etc. to the rebels. He also confirms the reports of the intercourse between the Spaniards and the Virginian delegates. *Copy.* [C.O.42/38, fo. 98]

*Governor Patrick Tonyn to Lord George Germain (No. 54)*

28 April, St Augustine

My Lord, in former letters I had the honour to mention to your lordship the rebels' preparations to invade this province.

Captain Jordan of the *Galatea*, Lieutenant Ellis of the *Hinchinbrook*, and Mr Mowbray, commander of the *Rebecca* armed sloop, went into the harbour of Saint Simon's in Georgia to prevent the galleys advancing and to destroy them. I am sorry to inform your lordship that Captain Jordan's expedition has failed and that the *Hinchinbrook* and *Rebecca* are in the hands of the rebels; the officers and crews escaped by boats. I have the honour to enclose copies of Captain Jordan's letters, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 [Vol. XIII, No. 1697i-iv].

I requested Captain Fanshawe to order a court of inquiry upon Mr Mowbray's conduct, which he thought could not be done with propriety. I then called him before His Majesty's Council of this province to get the best probable information. Upon examination, Captain Fanshawe being present, it appears that Captain Mowbray was not to blame, having acted agreeably to the orders he had received from the commanding officers of His Majesty's ships of war and that he attempted to destroy his vessel before he left her.

This Company I expect will be soon compleated as I have assurance of a Number of Loyalists to join me early in the Spring. An Officer whom I had sent out for that purpose having recruited near an hundred Men. Should His Excellency please to give any other Mark of his Approbation to Mr Turney it would give me the highest satisfaction to be the Means of conveying it

Since I closed the Generals' Letters I have received Accounts of Several large parties of Senecas are gone out to the Southward & I expect to follow them in a few days

I am &c. (Signed) John Butler

Niagara 1st May 1778.

No. 8.
From Major Butler
to Gov.t Carleton

Sir

Before I set off for the Indian Country upon the incursion of the Indians had meditated last fall, for the Execution of which they are now ready. I must do myself the honor of Acknowleging the receipt of your Excellency's last favor of the 12th March which gives me the satisfaction of finding your Excellency pleased with my poor, though unwearied Endeavour amongst those People for His Majesty's Interest, to which let me add that I have the greatest hopes of their being attended with the desired Success. It is with Satisfaction I find the Indians not only actuated by their fidelity to the King & beyond Measure Stimulated by an Eager thirst of revenge for the loss of so many of their principal Men last year from which I am led to form an happy presage

This day a party of Indians brought in two Prisoners & no. many Scalps, the Prisoners have been taken some time & bring no Intelligence, there are now out between two & three hundred of the Senecas against the Southern Provincs

I have the honor &c.

(Signed) John Butler

An Act for quieting and securing the Tuscarora Indians and others claiming under the Tuscaroras in the possession of their Lands.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Whitmell Bryant, Chief or Headman of the Tuscarora Nation, and the Tuscarora Indians now living in the County of Bertie, shall have, hold, occupy, possess and enjoy all the Lands lying in the County of Bertie aforesaid, whereof they are now seized and possessed (being part of the Lands heretofore allotted to the Indians aforesaid by solemn Treaty and confirmed to them and their Successors, by Act of Assembly, in the Year one Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty Eight) without let molestation or Hindrance; Clear of all Quit Rents or any Public Demand Levy or Tax whatever, to them the said Tuscarora Indians, and their Heirs and Successors: And that they the said Tuscaroras and their Heirs and Successors shall forever be Clear and exempt from every Kind of Public Tax.

And Whereas the said Tuscarora Indians by reason of their [illegible] which be diminishing may be easily imposed on by designing persons, and thereby [illegible]

[illegible] Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That any Person or Persons whatsoever, who shall after the Purchase, Lease or Grant aforesaid, be obtained by or in Behalf of the said Tuscarora Indians or any of them, shall settle or cultivate the said Lands or any part thereof, in his own Right, or under pretence of acting or contracting for the Indians, and if any Person shall hereafter purchase, buy or lease any Lands of the said Indians, or settle on or cultivate any part thereof in his own right or on account for the Indians, all such Purchases, Sales, Leases and Agreements shall be and they are hereby declared null and void, and the Person so purchasing, buying or leasing, settling on, or cultivating the said Lands, or any part thereof shall forfeit and pay the Sum of three hundred pounds Current Money for every hundred Acres by him so purchased bought or leased, settled on or cultivated or occupied, one half to the Use of the said Encaroras [redacted], the other to the Use of him or her who shall sue for the same; to be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any Court having Cognizance thereof. — Provided that the said Encaroka Indians may sell or dispose of their Lands, or any

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part

part thereof, with Consent of the General Assembly first had and obtained.

And whereas the Chieftains & Headmen of the Tuscarora Nation, living in the County aforesaid, on the twelfth day of July in the Year one thousand seven hundred and Sixty Six, for the Consideration of fifteen hundred pounds to them paid by Robert Jones jr. William Williams, and Thomas Pugh, by Indenture under their Hands and Seals, demise, grant, and to farm let unto the said Robert Jones William Williams and Thomas Pugh, a certain Tract of Land lying in the County aforesaid, containing about eight Thousand acres, more or less, bounded as follows, to wit, beginning at the Mouth of Deep Creek, otherwise called Falling Run, thence running up the said Creek to the Indian Head Line; thence by the said Line South seventeen Degrees East twelve hundred & eighty pole, thence a Course parallel with the General Current of the said Creek to Roanoke River, and then up the River to the Beginning; together with the Appurtenances thereto belonging; to be held and enjoyed by

the said Robert Jones, William Williams and Thomas Pugh, their Executors, Administrators and Assigns, in Severalty, for and during the Term of one hundred and fifty Years, as may more fully appear by the said Indenture, registered in the County Court of Bertie aforesaid, and ratified by Act of Assembly passed at Newbern in the year one thousand seven hundred and Sixty six: Be it therefore enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, that each and every of the persons intitled to claim under the Demise aforementioned, or by Grants from the persons claiming under the same, or either of them, and their Heirs and Assigns, shall and may have, hold occupy possess and enjoy the several Shares, Dividends or parcels of the said Land to them belonging, in as full, free and absolute Manner, and with the same legal privileges and advantages in every Respect, and subject to the same Rates, as if the said Land had been originally granted to the said Robert Jones, William Williams & Thomas Pugh by Lord Granville, or by this State

And whereas the said Proprietors [illegible] for [illegible] Reasons [illegible] valuable Consideration [illegible] by [illegible] 1706 [illegible]

first day of December last, demised, granted and to farm let many tracts or parcels of Land lying in said County of Bertie to many persons, as by Indentures duly executed may more fully appear; Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid that all the Lands contained in the last mentioned Demises, if the said Demises were fairly, bona fide and without Fraud made by & obtained from the said Tuscarora Indians since the Year one thousand seven hundred & sixty six and previous to the first Day of December last past, shall not be deemed vacant Lands, or be liable to be entered as such in the Land Office, unless the General Assembly shall hereafter so direct; but nevertheless shall be subject to the same Taxes as other Lands in this State are liable to.

And whereas it is suggested by the said Tuscarora Indians that unfair Dealings has been used in obtaining one or more of the Demises aforementioned; and that the said Indians have at present no Mode for obtaining Redress in such Cases; Be it therefore enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Commissioners hereinafter mentioned, or a Majority of them, shall and may, upon Complaint of the said Tuscarora Indians, in Court or Meeting assembled, that any person or persons

has or have unfairly or fraudulently obtained any Grant or Demise for Land
to them belonging since the Year one thousand seven hundred & eighty six and since
to the first Day of December last, summon the person or persons so complained
against, or cause him or them to be summoned, to appear before them on a certain
Day in the said Suit in Dispute (giving at least ten days Notice, previous to the Day
in such Summons appointed) then & there to answer the Complaint of the Indians
for having fraudulently or unfairly obtained a Grant or Demise of the Land in
Question; — and shall also summon or cause to be summoned a Jury of twelve
Men, being Freeholders in the said County of Bertie, and not residents on or owners
of any Lands purchased of the said Tuscarora Indians, and the said Commissioners
or a Majority of them, shall attend at the time and place appointed, with
the Jury aforesaid, and having swinthe the Jury to try and determine fairly
between the said Indians and the person or persons complained against, shall and
may cause Witnesses to be examined on both sides, and receive the Verdict of the
Jury, and return the same, with the panel, to the next County Court of the said
County of Bertie, to be entered upon Record; and such Verdict shall be as good
and

effectual as if obtained in any Court of Record; and if the cause be general, the said Commissioners or a Majority of them shall and may appoint one or more person or persons to carry the same into Execution; but if disputed then the Court shall decide thereon, and cause the Sheriff of the County to carry such Decision into Execution.

And whereas the said Indians are often injured, by Horses, Cattle and Hogs driven on their Lands by the White people, the said Horses Cattle and Hogs breaking into their Inclosures, and destroying their Corn and other Effects; and are also frequently deprived of their property, and abused by ill disposed persons; For Remedy whereof, and also for Recovery of Rents, or Demands now due, or which may hereafter become due and owing to the said Tuscarora Indians: Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid That William Williams Thomas Hugh Willis Jones Simon Turner & Zedekiah Stone &c & they are hereby appointed Commissioners for the said Indians, and they or any three of them shall & may enquire into Complaints made by the said Indians, summon the persons complained against before them, and award such Restitution and Redress as to them shall seem just and necessary, and may appoint an Officer or Officers to serve Subpœnas and to execute such Awards and Determinations as they shall or may make in Regard of the premises. And the Court of the said County of Bertie is hereby authorized and required to fill up, from time to time, by new Appointments, any Vacancy which may happen among the Commissioners by Death

or Resignation; and upon Complaint of the Chief or Head-Man of the Nation and the Rest of the Indians, in Court or Meeting properly assembled, against any one of the Commissioners for Misbehaviour, may inquire into the Conduct of the person or persons complained against, remove him or them if necessary, and appoint another or others in his or their stead.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid that the Lands leased by the said Successors Indian to Robert Jones jun.r, William Williams & Thomas Hogg, and to their heirs, shall revert to and become the property of the State, at the Expiration of the Terms of the several Leases mentioned, if the said Natives be then extinct: And the Lands now belonging to and possessed by the said Successors shall revert to and become the property of the State, whenever the said Nation shall become extinct, or shall entirely abandon and remove themselves from the said Lands and every part thereof.

Provided that no Person shall have any preference of Entry to any of the said Lands by Virtue of any Lease or Occupancy whatsoever since December 1776, whenever the General Assembly shall declare the said Lands to be vacant

Wm. R. Hill. S.H.R.
Jno. Berryhill C.

Fallentine May 3th 1778

This may Certify that Thomas Butler has Rid his horse from Canaday Creek to Schoh[arie] & Fedrads in order to Serve over the Indians when they Came from the Treaty from Johnstown being Imbloyed two days

Jacob Klock

To Volcert V. Dow Commissr
of the Indians affairs at Albany

SCHUYLER PAPERS.

Jacob
Klouky

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To the Chief Sachems and Warriors of the Oneida &
Tuscarora Nations, and to be forwarded by them to the Onadago
Sachems

Brothers

Open Your Ears and let your hearts be prepaid for —
good News.

Brothers

I have the pleasure of sending You a Copy of a —
Letter from the Honourable Benjamin Franklin our Ambassa-
dor at the Court of France, in which you'll find, that France has
entered into Agreements with these States of Amity, Commerce
and Mutual Defence —

Brothers — This great Addition of our Strength must make us
more than a Match for our Inveterate Enemies; and our Enemies
know it, and have therefore sent Commissioners out to treat
with us about Peace. Whether our great Council the Congress
will Listen to their Terms for Peace or no, is not for me to say.
I am Hunter Ready to wait their Orders, and Fight
our Enemies where ever I can find them —

Brothers. I make no doubt but you'll Rejoice with us
upon this happy Occasion. The Accounts I give you are
no deception they are true, And You know me well that
we have always given You true Accounts, We have to
boast that we have not like our Enemies, and Especially

SCHUYLER PAPERS

that Villest of all Liers Butler who has been Continually spread-
=ing false Reports amongst You to Deceive and Destroy You
Our Cause being good and Just, it never stood in need of any
false Reports to support it. God has Witnessed to the Just-
=ness of it in assisting us his Assistance. And we have had the
Pleasure of triumphing gloriously over our Enemies. We now
behold our Country rising from its Difficulties, and our Ene-
=mies humbling themselves at our Feet—

Brother Warriors. Our Uncles the Sachems will not be
Offended at me whilst I am a Warrior I am a few words Ad-
=dress myself particularly to You. You now see the good-
Effects of our having exerted ourselves in going out to War
against our Inveterate Enemies, Our Name is become
great throughout the World, Let us by our future Conduct
in the Exertion of all our Powers, entirely to drive all our Foes
from our Land, Should our great Councilors in the Grand-
Congress refuse to treat of Peace with the Kings Commissio-
=ners, not thinking it wise as they have so often Deceived
us, if this be their Resolve, Let us Warriors once more

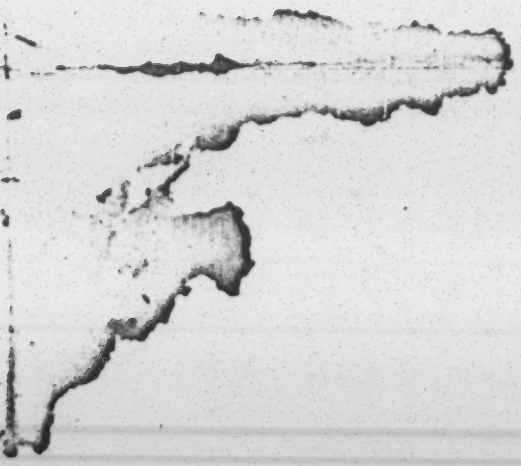
Convince our Uncles the Sachems that We Love our Country the Common Birth Place of us all –

Three Strings

Maninus: Willett Lt Col: Com.t
Fort Schuyler –

Fort Schuyler
6th May 12: 1778

Three Cayugas



May 12, 1778

Vol. 10.
From Major Butler
to Gen. Carleton

Seneca Country 15th May 1778.

Sir

Having an Opportunity by Capt. Butler (who has been so fortunate as to make his Escape from the Rebels being under a Sentence of death with them) I thought it my Duty to acquaint your Excellency of my Arrival here with a body of Rangers. I have had a meeting with several of the principal Chiefs of the Seneca Nation who express the greatest desire to join me in an Attack on the frontier of the Rebellious Colonies

I am to have a general meeting of all the Chiefs & Warriors of the Seneca Nations in a few days in order to their proceeding with me to the Tioanda on the Susquehanna River which I have fixed as a place of Rendezvous for the Warriors of the five Nations as being near the Inhabitants & where I can supply myself with Provisions from the Provinces of N York Jersey, or Pensilvania, & likewise where a Number of friends to Government are to join me, of whom twenty six have come to me since my leaving Niagara

There is just now a party of Senakies come in who have had an Action with a Number of the Rebels forces on the Ohio in which the Indians prevailed, drove the Rebels into their Stockade fort, took two Prisoners & thirteen Scalps. The Indians lost one Man Killed, & four Wounded, there is still one hundred & fifty Warriors out on the back of Jersey & Pensilvania Government whose return I expect daily, there is none gone on the frontiers of N York, except Lieut. Frey of the Rangers in Company with Joseph Brant who I have sent to make an Attempt to bring of the Mohawks in the Rebels Country, as we mean in a body to strike that part of the Country

I have the greatest prospect of Completing the body of Rangers your Excellency was pleased to empower me

to raise on my Arrival on the back Settlements of the Colonists. I must refer your Excellency to Capt. Butler for the Intelligence in this Quarter, as I have Communicated to him every particular that has came to my Knowledge 38

Permit me to assure your Excellency I shall not have any thing undone in my power to forward his Majesty's Service & to join the Southern Army. I am &c.

(Signed) John Butler Major
Commandant of the Rangers &
Dep.y Supt. of Indians Affairs

No. 11.

Memorandum from Major Butler of 2d June —

Captain Butler is directed by Major Butler Commandant of the Rangers & Dep.y Supt. of Indian Affairs to Communicate to His Excellency Sir Guy Carleton &c. &c. that after meeting with the Warriors of the five Nations at Onondasagee he intends to proceed with them to the banks of the Susquehanna River to a place called Tonemdatah, where he will be near the frontiers of New York Pensilvania & Jersey, & have it in his power to Supply his Corps & the Indians with Provisions from the Enemy from whence it is his Intent to fall on the Enemy with the whole body of his Corps & the Warriors of the five Nations & such a part of the New York Province as he finds the most likely he will be able to Effect joining Sir Henry Clinton K.B. &c. & that in the meantime he will break up the back Settlements of Pensilvania & Jersey & other parts of the Province of New York in order as well to distress the Enemy as to draw their Attention from his Main powers

Major Butler is so happy as to find the Body of the five Nations & the Senaca in particular well affected to His Majesty's Government, & desirous to contribute every Assistance in their power to Support his Arms in America They declare their Wounds are as fresh as when acquired at first Stareing the last Campaign, & that they are determined to Act with Spirit in the present.

The Expences in the Indian Department from the time of Major Butler's joining Lt. Col. St. Leger & meeting Col. Claus at Oswego in the Summer 1776. till their return to the said place where not included in any Accounts —

appointment of Lieut Irving to the Adjutancy of 4th Regt
and that he so, he being already a Commissioned Officer
which circumstance likewise militates against his
resolutions, and publick Orders. Your intentions of
placing Lieut Irving to a Lieutenancy is a step he wish
for.

I am Sir
Your most Obed.t
humble Servant
(Signed) Francis de Haas
D. A. G.

(Copy)

Capt de Haas 4 Mary

Seneca Country, the 15th May 1779

Sir,

Having an Opportunity by Capt. Butler (who has been so Fortunate as to make his escape from the Rebels, being under Sentence of Death with them) I thought it my duty to Acquaint your Excellency of my Arrival here with a Body of Rangers. I have had a meeting with several of the principal Chiefs of the Seneca Nation, who express the Greatest desire to Join me in an Attack on the Frountiers of the Rebellious Colonies.

I am to have a General meeting of all the Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation in a few days in Order to their Proceeding with me to the Genandala, on the Tuskarora River, which I have fixed as a Place of Rendevous for the Warriors of the five Nations, as being near the Inhabitants, and where I can Supply myself with Provisions from the Provinces of N. York, Jersey or Pensilvania, and likewise where a Number of Friends & Govern.t are to Join me; of whom, twenty six have come to me since my leaving Niagara —

There is Just now a Party of Senakies come in, who have had an Action with a Number of the Rebel forces, on the Ohio, in which the Indians Prevailed, drove the Rebels into their Boats & fort, took two Prisoners and Thirteen Scalps.

the Indians

The Indians lost one man killed and four
wounded - there is still one Hundred and fifty
Warriors out on the Coast of Jersey and Pensil.a
government, whose return I expect daily -
There is none gone on the Frountiers of New York
except Lieu.t Bray of the Rangers in company with
Josph Brant who I have sent to make an
attempt to bring of the Mohawks in the Rebel
Country, as we mean in a Body to strike
that part of the Country.

I have the Greatest prospects of compleating the
Body of Rangers your Excellency was pleased
to impower me to Raise, on my Arrival at
the last Settlements of the Colonists
I must Refer your Excellency to Captain Butler
for the Intelligence in this Quarter, as I have
communicated to him every particular that
has come to my knowledge -
permit me to assure your Excellency I shall
not leave any thing undone, in my power
forward his Majesty's Service, and to Cou
the Southern Army -

I am with the greatest Respect,

Your Excellency's, ever Obliged

& most Obedient Servant

John Butler

Lieu.t Col.o of the Rangers

& D.y Sup.t of Indians affairs

His Excellency
Sir Guy Carleton
Knight of the Bath
&c

To

On his Majesty's Service

His Excellency.

Sir Guy Carleton. Knight of the Bath
Commanding in Chief the British
Forces &c. Head Quarters

Canada

Major Rouse Aide de Camp
15 May 1778 —
No 10. —

Captain Butler is directed by Major Butler
Commandant of the Rangers, and Deputy
Supt. of Indian affairs, to communicate to
his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton K. B. the
that after the meeting with the Warriors.
of the five Nations, at Conadasaga, he
Intends to proceed with them to the banks
of the Susquehanna River, to a place called
Yoneondiaki; (where he will be near the
Frontiers of N. York, Pensilvania and
Jersey, and have it in his power to supply
his Corps and the Indians with provisions
from the Enemy) from whence it is his
Intent to fall on the Enemy with the whole
Body of his Corps and the Warriors of the
five Nations, and on such a part of the
N. York province as he finds the most
likely he will be able to effect Joining Sir
Harry Clinton K. B. &c; and that
in the meantime he will break up
the back Settlements of Pensilvania and
Jersey and other Parts of the Province of
N. York, in Order as well to distress the
Enemy, as to draw their attention from
his main Purpose —

Major Butler is so happy, as to find the
Body of the five Nations, and the Seneca
in Particular, well affected to his
Majesty's Government, and desirous to
Contribute every Assistance in their Power
to support his Arms in America —
They declare their wounds are as fresh

as when

Albany May 6th 1775

whilst they are convened at Onondaga – Copy of what I have said on the occasion I have the Honor to inclose.

Your Letter to the Commissioners accompanied with Powers which will forwarded to them without Delay.

I have the Honor to be with great Respect Sir Your most obedient humble Servant

The Honble Henry Laurens Esq? President &c. &c.

to opened for reconciling all differences — Sir Isaac Newton
— Disposition to live in friendship with all
mankind was universal
Mathematics

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Oneida May 19. 1778

Sir

Your favours of the 12th & 16th inst. with the enclosed Speech came this day to hand. I believe it most prudent to defer communicating your Answer to the Senecas, until I have had an opportunity of Consulting the Oneida Chiefs upon the Subject. The meeting at Onondago, was this Day dissolved. Not one of the Cayuga & Seneca Chiefs were present, but a number of their Warriors.

They have not taken up the affair of the Commissioners Speech at Johnstown. The whole concern of the Senecas is to devise some plan to recover their prisoners out of our hands. Some friends of mine have this evening returned from Onondago and inform that three Considerable parties of them and another of 124 Cayugas have some time since gone to war upon the frontiers of Virginia; and another set out yesterday from Cayuga to ravage the frontiers of Pennsylvania: also that Walter Butler is now at Canadesago with a large quantity of arms and Ammunition for the Indians, and that the remainder of his friends are to meet him there.

I shall give you a further account, when the Sachems return who are now on their way. I am informed that another Council is to be called at Onondago, where the Commissioners Speech at Johnstown is to be considered, but from present appearances, we have I fear little reason to expect such an Answer as can be accepted. From the Cherokee & my informer, and from several circumstances, I have reason to believe the above items of intelligence are too true, and that we shall soon receive disagreeable information.

I am Sir your most obedt Servt

James Deane.

Hon. Gen. Clark

NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Head Quarters 23.th May 1778.

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Sir

having received orders of the General Marquis de la fayette to go with a Dett of Gouri to help him in Building the fort of the Oneidas, and in Engaging their Warriors to Join the Army of his Excellency General Washington, I went to their Castle, and after a month of deliberations, I received their promise to send a party of Indians to Join the army.

I write here the Copy of the letter of Mr. Kirkland their minister which will acquaint you with the good dispositions I have found the Indians in for the United States of America.

" At the request of some of the Oneida Chiefs - you
" will please to Inform his Excellency General
" Washington and the Marquis de la fayette that the
" present State of affairs among the Indians in this
" Department forbid their sending a large party to the
" Grand army — should matters take a favourable turn
" in a Convention of the six nations now setting at
" Onondaga — his Excellency may expect a Considerable
" number of their best Warriors to repair to his Camp —
" among the party now going are several of Ability
" & Influence in their nation — particularly Thomas -
" Plongort - Augur Jacob Cheif & Daniel a Tonawanda
" of their best men &c — your
" To Mr De Lasard 24.th april 1778 Sam. Kirkland
Missy

Intercepted Letter
May 23. 1778.
Read June 9. V
Referred to the Board of War

The Day before we went from fort Schuyller, the Whole nation of Oneida Was meet to receive the presents which the honourable Congress had favoured them with, for their Constant affection to the United States of America. the Chiefs addressed them the Speech of which I send you the traduction.

" An Adress of the Oneida Sachems to a Party of young
" warriors bound to General Washington Conducted by
" M^r De Louard.

" Nephews, Warriors open your Ears

" you are now parting with your Uncles the Sachems
" 'tis Common on Such occasion to Speak a few words
" Young warriors often needs advice — you are Undertaking
" a long march — you will be exposed to fatigues and many
" temptations, and many will be your observers — not only
" Americans, but Some chiefs warriors from our father
" the french King.

" Keep in mind that Warriors Sustain an Important
" Character — they Can do much good or Commit Great
" Enormities — They are to do Good by removing out of the
" way Such evils as threaten the peace of the Country —
" there they may display the hero, but private revenge is
" to be Carefully avoid'd. to abuse and plunder a helpless
" (and it may be an innocent family) is beneath the
" Character of a Warrior.

" Nephews! Keep in mind, you are bound to the Grand
" army of america, and will be Introduced to General
" Washington the Chief Warrior, and to a great officer of
" our father the french King the Marquess de la fayette &c

" Whose particular application you go — any misconduct
" in you, if only a little, will be of Extensive Influence —
" the reproach not Easily whipped away — Therefore
" observe a line of Conduct proper for Warriors ——
" Let there be always a good agrement betwixt you —
" be always of one mind — have one object in view &
" don't let every one think himself a head warrior or
" that he may use all those freedoms which are
" Indulged at home — but Let one and all yield Implicit
" obedience to Mr De Fousard who will conduct you
" in the march and fight with you

" Beware of strong Liquor the Common beguiler of
" Indian Nephews If you observe good order Sobriety
" and play the man — your department in this case will
" resound through the american army be Noticed by
" General Washington the Chief Warriors and finally reach
" the Ears of our father the french King — and we Sachems
" shall then rejoice to hear from you

Ojistall alias Grasshopper
Speaker in behalf of the Sachems

To the above the Warriors reply'd — Return'd Than for
their good advice — promising Implicit obedience to Mr
De Fousard Their Conductor — that Good agreement
subsist betwixt them and Clos'd with a pressing exhortation
to the Sachems to Maintain one Uniform line of Conduct
in their Deliberations, pursue them with resolution and re-
turn to their Nations

Fort Schuyler april 24. 1778

Interpret'd by Sam.l Kirkland Miss.y

I went away from fort Schuyller the 25th of april last and I have repair'd to his Excellen the 15th of the present — I have done all my power to keep the whole party sober and to hinde them from abusing the people in the Country — and I hope that you shall have no Complaints against them

I Could have given you, sir, an account of my Behaviour sooner, had not I been Commanded to march with the fifty Indians and ten french men. I have had the occasion to acquaint the british light horses with the hollow of the Indians, and their hability in firing; but I have lost three french men on the spot, one of 'em was barbarously murdered, his tongue, nose and ears cutdoff, four were made prisoners, and myself on my liberty, perhaps much more to two Indians, and two french men who stood constantly by me, and kill'd two light horse at whose fire my horse had throwd me down, and who were close by me. I cannot tell the exact number of the Light horses killed, but my people fired pretty smart thoug running away, and I have seen myself five or six kille

I pray you, sir to believe that I have done all my power, though not Commissioned as officer By the honourab Congress, to prove to the United States of america, how read I am to serve them with all my activity and understanding.

I am with the utmost respect

sir

your most obedient and humble

[No. 1428.]

## EFFORTS TO CONCILIATE THE INDIANS.

*James Duane Notifies General Schuyler of His Efforts for Harmony — Hostility of the Senecas.*

Oneida May 25th 1778.

Sir,—I have defered writing several Days after the Return of the Sachems from Onondaga in Hopes of being able to give you a just Account of the Situation of Affairs among the six Nations. But the Intelligence I receive is so various and contradictoty that it is impossible to determine what are their real Intentions. It is however now publicly known that three different parties of Quiyogas [Cayugas] are already gone to War upon the Frontiers of Virginia and Pennsylvania. It is also said that Joseph Brant is at the Head of a fourth, and that he is to collect his Friends upon the Susquehannah & attack Cherry Valley. The party of 124 Senecas mentioned in my last are since returned from War. They have taken thirteen scalps and two prisoners with the loss of several of their party. From the best Accounts I have been able to collect, it appears that the Onondagas are much divided in Sentiment and that a party of the Senecas have observed a Neutrality since the Beginning of the War and still wish to live in Friendship with the United States. Upwards of twenty, mostly of this party arrived here yesterday on their Way to Albany to procure an Exchange of prisoners. I expect them to leave this to Morrow. They are determined to proceed to whatever part of the State you shall please to direct them to effect their purpose. They were ordered by their Sachems to go no farther than the Boundary Line and procure an Exchange there. But the Oneidas presuming upon their Interest and Influence with the Commissioners encouraged them at the late Council at Onondaga with Assur-

ances of personal Safety to proceed to Albany or whatever place the prisoner they are in quest of may be confined. The other part of the Senecas, which is by far the most considerable, seem resolved to make no Terms with us, tho I believe there is no Danger of their attacking the Frontiers of Tryon County, while so large a party of their people are down in our Country. The Onondagas have sent three Runners successively to the Quiyogas and Senecas to call them to the intended Meeting, but hitherto to no purpose. They have, therefore, declared their final Resolutions not to address them again upon the Subject But to return the Commissioners Belts at Albany. All the Quiyogas not gone out to war are now attending a Conference with Mr. Butler & the Senecas at Kanadasege.

Upon the whole there appears but very little prospect that any Council will be held to deliberate upon the Commissioners speech —or should such an Event finally take place I do not expect they will make such satisfaction for their repeated Violations of Treaties as can be accepted.

Your Speech of the 11th Inst. I have communicated to the Oneidas and Tuscaroras to their great Satisfaction, and yesterday repeated the same to the Senecas now here. The Oneidas have of late been under great Apprehensions of Danger. Not long since two of their young Men were fired upon by a party of the Enemy not far from this Village. But as it was in the Dusk of the Evening they both fortunately made their Escape unhurt. They are much concerned that there are no Troops near their Country to march to their Assistance in Case of a sudden Invasion. I have just received an Intimation from the Sachems that they determine to address a Speech to the Commiss'rs as soon as they can find Liesure & opportunity from whence you will be able to collect

their Sentiments upon the present Situation of Affairs here. I have not been able to procure any more Warriors to join General Washington's Army. Their Apprehensions of Danger is such that they think it their Duty to stay & protect their Women and Children.

For farther particulars I must beg Leave to refer you to the Rev'd Mr. Kirkland who is the Bearer of this and to subscribe myself Sir &c.

J's Deane.

Honble. Major Genl. Schuyler.

Copy.

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[No. 1429.]

*Governor Clinton Asks Philip Schuyler's Advice Relative to the Best Means of Ascertaining the Duplicity of Burgoyne's Men.*

Poukeepsie May 26th 1778.

D'r Sir. Information having been rec'd that divers Infractions have been made by the Enemy upon the Convention of Saratoga, particularly by compelling some of the Prisoners of War to bear Arms ag't the United States since their Return to Canada, I am directed by Congress to take proper Measures for ascertaining the Truth of this Information. I shall, therefore, be much obliged to you for your Opinion & advice as to the Steps most proper to be pursued for this Purpose, particularly whether it will be practicable to send Persons secretly into Canada to execute this business. Perhaps some of the Inhabitants of the Northern Parts of the State who being included in the Convention went off with the Enemy into Canada & are returned may be able to ascertain these Facts. If this should be the Case I shall esteem it a particular Favor if you will cause their Examinations to be taken on Oath

& transmitted to me. Deserters from the Enemy may also be possessed of those Facts. I coud wish also to have them examined on the Subject. I am with great Esteem & Respect Sir Your most Obed't Serv't

[G. C.]

The Hon'ble Major Genl. Schuyler.

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[No. 1430.]

*Governor Clinton Intercedes for Several Quakers with General Gates.*

Poughkeepsie 26th May 1778.

Dear Sir. The several Persons mentioned in the inclosed Certificates, being by Profession Quakers, have applied to me for Permission to attend the yearly Meeting of that Scociety to be held at Westberry on Long Island on Saturday next. I am not personally acquainted with either of them but from the Charecters, given them by the gentlemen who have subscribed the Certificates, with whom I am well acquainted & know to be zealous Friends to the American Cause, I have no Objections to their being indulged with Liberty, to attend their Meeting and shoud be glad they might have your Permission, provided it can be granted them consistent with the good of the Service. I am with great Regard Your most Obed't Serv't

[G. C.]

Sarah Merrit–by Benj. Ferris
Elihu Bunker–by Benj'n Birdsall
Abiah Sweet–by Do
} Justice Peace.

Nath'l Stevenson
Benj'n & Dan'l Haviland
} by John Field, Wm. Mott & Jos. Crane

Gen'l. Gates.

Albany May 29th 1778

Sir

Mr Deane left me of which I have the honor to inform you. The Marquis of [illegible] mysterious word embarrassing. The Reasons mentioned in Mr Deane's last letter as carrying down with a prisoner are expected in a few Days. I propose detaining them here until the prisoner [illegible]

are with us I do not apprehend that any Hostilities will be committed by the others on the Frontiers of this State, and perhaps Congress may think it expedient to order Troops to be sent up before they return. I think one Regiment

Men with half the Garrison of Fort Schuyler: such Militia as may be procured in Tryon County and some of the Oneidoes and Tuscaroras — would be quite sufficient to burn the Cayuga Town and some of the Seneca Villages — Unless

the Enemy keep possession of Canada, and afford them such supplies as they — have hitherto done.

Should such Events arise in the Course of the Campaign as would permit Congress an Attempt to expel the Enemy from Canada, and should

necessity of giving Orders for procuring the necessary Articles without Delay — Many that cannot be dispensed with it may not be in our power to procure when they are wanted and, as some of them are perishable

no great Inconveniency can arise should the
Attempt not be made in the Course of the next
Winter or ensuing Spring.

As the Enemy have a Naval Force on —
Champlain and retain the Superiority on that —

Enemy are now strongly fo[rtified]
on which I proposed in my
November that frost should
last Winter and Obstruction
prevent the Enemy's Shipping

equally will answer the purpose of preventing
the Enemy from getting into the Broad part
of the Lake.

Be so good Sir, as to inform if the —

Seneca

since Intelligence I mentioned in a former
Letter is alive, and if so, when I may expect
him at this place.

I am Sir with great Respect

Honorable Henry Laurens Esq. President

Oneida May 19th 1779

Sir

Your Favors of the 12 & 16th Inst. together with the inclosed Speech this Day came safe to Hand — I believe it most prudent to defer communicating your Answer to the Senecas until I have an Opportunity to consult the Oneida Chiefs upon the Subject — The Meeting at Onondaga is this Day dissolved — Not one of the Cayugas attended nor any of the Senecas, but a Number of their Warriors.

They have not yet taken up the Affair of the Commissioners Speech at Johns-Town. The whole Concern of the Senecas has been to take upon some Plan to recover their Prisoners and our Goods — Some Friends of ours, this Evening returned from Onondaga inform that three considerable Parties of Senecas, and Cayugas — one consisting of 124 Men have gone Nine Days ago to War on the Frontiers of Virginia and another Party set out Yesterday from Cayuga to ravage the Frontiers of Pennsylvania, & also that Mr Butler is [illegible] a large Quantity of Arms and Ammunition &c to the Habitations where the remaining part of his Friends are to meet him — I shall give you further Account as soon as the Indians who are now on their way return — am informed that another Council is summoned to

soon at Onondaga, when the Commissioners Speech at Johns-Town is to be taken into consideration - But from present appearances I think there is little Reason to expect such an answer as will or can be accepted - From the Character of my Informers and from several concurring circumstances I have Reason to think the above Articles of Intelligence true and that we shall soon receive a very disagreeable Confirmation I am &c.

Jas. Dean

Copy.

Fort Schuyler 26th May 1777

Sir

Your Favor of the 18th Instant came safe to hand
- I have now the honour to acquaint you
Sir that things remain in a very different Manner
from what they were in when I did myself the Honour
to write you last. I left the Indians Yesterday -
Agent Mr Butler made a Speech to them
However, as I intended the
Army
Mr Butler is on his way down with the
Nations - was left at Canandaigua the first Indian
Village West of Cayuga six Days ago - when by the
way he was met by this Son Foreign Butler and a
Number of Indians.

Mr Butler's orders to the Indians and proposed
Design, will be communicated to you by your
Agent the moment the Indians determine what
Measures to take.

I left them last night, full of Resentment against the Cayugas and Senecas - even then upon the point of giving them up to deserved punishment and immediately call upon your Militia for a sufficient Force to crush them - The Indians seem to have been very much enforced upon by their Neighbours

Cayugas, who had the Impudence to frame great-
part of that Speech sent to you with four strings of
Wampum.

When the Oneidas last arrived they could not determine what Effect their Declara-
tion and Advice would have upon the Minds of the
Senecas Warriors there convened — [illegible]
return from thence to meet
with their Prisoner drawn
strictly enjoined
or Oneidas demanded
Chiefs to be delivered up to one of those Nations
for an Example. But this the Oneidas peremptorily
refused.

This Morning two Runners came from Oneida
with a Letter from Mr Deane informing that three
Senecas had arrived there and after Conference on their
Way with the Prisoner — This news Mr Deane immediately
changed the Face of Things.

I am fully of your Opinion that a Conference
with the six Nations at Fort Schuyler if attainable
would be attended with good Consequences — but at
present it appears to be impracticable unless you
had such a Force at this Garrison as would
strike Terror into those haughty insolent Senecas
Speech sent them of the like Import closing with
some Words of Clemency and then in my Opinion
you might effect it — I propose going down the
Beginning of next Week — by which Time I expect

Mr. Deane will be able to transmit to you somethg decisive as to Affairs in this Quarter.

You can hardly conceive what Artifices and barefaced Lies the Enemy make use of to evade the Force and misrepresent every Thing you say to the Indians - particularly among the Senecas.

I cannot close without congratulating you Sir on the glorious Event of an Alliance of Commerce and Amity between France and the united States of America of which your Letters inform us - May you live long to enjoy the happy Fruits of America's glorious struggle for Liberty.

I have the Honr to subscribe myself in great Truth Your Excy's most obt. Hble Servt

I. Richmond

P.S. Mr Carter has said as related by the Indians that Sr John Johnson is preparing to come to the first Stage and Mr Carter is collecting the Indians for a Conference at that place

Major General Schuyler

1772.

Copy Letter from S. Kirkland
to Gen.l Schuyler

Providence May 25th 1778

Dear [illegible]

I have delayed writing for several days after the Return of the Sachems from Onondaga in hopes of obtaining such a Satisfactory account of the Situation of affairs among the Indians that the Intelligence received from various and contradictory Hands it is impossible to determine what can be Known with Certainty. It is however generally Agreed that the Onondagas are [illegible] and from Motives of Interest [illegible] with the Loss of several of their Towns [illegible] that the Onondagas are much divided and that a Majority of the Senecas [illegible] Neutrality since the beginning of [illegible] with the Cherokees [illegible] Great Council day on which the Exchange of Prisoners [illegible] the Mohawks [illegible] they are determined to [illegible] extirpate our Frontier [illegible] direct them to effect their purposes [illegible] by their Sachems [illegible]

line and pressures on both sides. But the Oneidas professing to serve their Interest & Influence with the Commissioners, encouraged them, at the late Council at Onondaga with Assurance of personal Safety to proceed to Albany & there place the Prisoners they were in Quest of, might be confined — The other part of the Sentence which is big for the worst considered Indians needed to make no Terms with us

Hostages of their

while so large a

in our Country —

Treaties proper

to their final Resolution with the utmost Secrecy upon the Subject, but the Indians & the Commissioners Met at Albany — All the Indians not gone with Mr Kirkland attending a Conference with the Governor and the Senate at Kingsbridge.

Upon this Intelligence I prepared Instructions for the Commissioners that being Council with the Indians to deliberate upon the Commissioners Speech or Answer on Behalf of the Six Nations, I do not expect they will make such Satisfaction for the repeated Violations of Treaties as can be accepted — Upon Speech of the 11th Inst I have communicated the Resolves and Proceedings to their great

Success crown here - The Cavaliers have of late been
under great Apprehensions of Danger - Not long
since two of their young men were fired upon by
a party of the Enemy not far from this Village
- But as it was in the Dusk of the Evening -
they both fortunately made their Escape without
- They are much concerned that there are so few
near their County to march to their Assistance
in Case of another Invasion - I am [illegible]
to address a Speech to the Commissioners as soon
as they can find Leisure and [illegible] from
whence you will be able to [illegible]
from the Frontiers [illegible]
have not been subject to [illegible]
to join General Washington [illegible]
sions of Danger are such [illegible]
Duty to stay and protect [illegible]

For further particulars I must beg leave
to refer you to the Revd. Mr. Weatherburn who is the
Bearer of this, and to [illegible]

I am Dear Sir

Yours

[illegible]

Gentle Major Genl. Lafayette

to raise an Army on the back Settlements of the
Colonies. I must refer your Excellency to Capt. Butler
for the Intelligence in this Quarter, as I have Communicated
to him every particular that has come to my Knowledge 38
Permit me to assure your Excellency I shall not leave
any thing undone in my power to forward his Majesty's
Service & to join the Southern Army. I am &c

(Signed) John Butler Major
Commandant of the Rangers &
Dep.y Sup.t of Indians Affairs

No. 11.

Memorandum from Major Butler of 2d June —

Captain Butler is directed by Major Butler Commandant of the Rangers & Dep.y Sup.t of Indians Affairs to communicate to His Excellency Sir Guy Carleton &c &c that after meeting with the Warriors of the five Nations at Conadasegoe he intends to proceed with them to the banks of the Susquehanna River to a place called Tonendatah, where he will be near the frontiers of New York Pensilvania & Jersey, & have it in his power to supply his Corps & the Indians with Provisions from the Enemy's Store from whence it is his Intent to fall on the Enemy with the whole body of his Corps & the Warriors of the five Nations & on such a part of the New York Province as he finds the most likely he will be able to Effect Joining Sir Henry Clinton K.B. &c & that in the meantime he will break up the back Settlements of Pensilvania & Jersey & other parts of the Province of New York in order as well to distress the Enemy as to draw their Attention from his Main purpose

Major Butler is so happy as to find the Body of the five Nations & the Senaca in particular well affected to His Majesty's Government, & desirous to contribute every assistance in their power to support his Arms in America They declare their Wounds are as fresh as when acquired at Fort Stanwix the last Campaign, & that they are determined to Act with Spirit in the present.

The Expences in the Indian Department from the time of Major Butler's joining Lt. Col. St. Leger & meeting Col. Claus at Oswego in the Summer 1776. till their return to the said place where not included in any Accounts —

of Major Butler or drawn for by him, but in Col. Claus's

As to any Money drawn for by Capt. Tice Major Butler is quite Ignorant of the Intent for which it was drawn, or the Use to which it was applyed excepting about £100. Value given by Capt. Tice to Indians at Niagara on his Arrival through the Country from New York in 1776, the Indians to whom given, Major Butler had rewarded sufficiently in his Opinions for any Services they had Done. & had Capt. Tice thought proper to have pointed out, any other their Deserts Major Butler with the Consent of the Commanding Officer would have paid them proper Attention, Capt. Tice declared to Colonel Butler that Sir Wm. Howe had given him the Rang of Captain in his Army with the pay of 10/ per day, & that he did not consider himself as belonging to the part of the Dept. with him, and expected no pay from Major Butler as Dep. Asp., therefore he was not returned in Major Butlers List of Indians Officers to His Excellency, and not considered as an Officer under his part of the Indian Department.

A Company of Rangers filled with Canadians Major Butler is of Opinion would in some measure remove from the minds of the Indians any ill Suspicion they may Entertain of the French

The Rangers when they Join the Corps are nearly Destitute of Cloathing & Necessaries & having no bounty allowed them confirmed by the General, their being obliged to pay for their Arms brings them greatly in Debt & Subjects Major Butler to many losses either by their being Killed or by natural death

The Expences the Officers of the Rangers are obliged to be at in their present Rout in hyring Horses &c. to carry every necessary through an Inland Country they may want. sundries Batt & forrage Money Necessary

The Officers in the Indian Department having no Commission or in fact any thing to shew they act by Authority, will if taken by the Enemy be considered no other or better Light than as public Murderers & Highwaymen, & treated as Such.

A Small Brass Gun would-

be of great Service to Major Butler to dislodge the Enemy from any Houses they may get into

The Corps of Rangers are much in want of a good Adjutant & Quarter Master

The above is what I can at present recollect was mentioned by Major Butler to me to communicate to His Excellency Sir Guy Carleton K.B. &c. &c.

Quebec 4th June 1778.

(Signed) Walter Butler Capt in the Corps of Rangers

No. 12.

From Major Butler to Gen.l

Niagara 17th September 1778.

Sir

I think it my Duty to acquaint your Excellency with the present Situation of Affairs in the Department of Colonel Guy Johnson. Early last Spring Col. Bolton & myself recommended to the Six Nations as well as to the Delawares living upon the Susquehanna to declare openly & ingenuously what part they intended to Act the ensuing Summer. At this meeting which was very full part of every one of the Six Nations were present as well as their Allies, We received for Answer that the whole of the Confederate Nations agreed to leave it to the Senecas who had been the greatest Sufferers, & that what ever part they Acted they were determined to do the same. The Senecas then Declared that their Intentions to a Man were to have Satisfaction for their loss at Fort Stanwix, & that as soon as they got to their several Homes would prepare & when ready would acquaint us, hoping by that time General Carleton would have taken possession of Oswego that their Wives & Children might be in Safety while their Warriors were gone to War, they also hoped to hear from the King's Army at New York which we had often told them would come up the River to Albany by which they might be better able to judge what part of the Country

They have received from the Treasury the Sum of two Hundred Dollars, which leaves a Ballance due Claypoole and Cist of fourteen Dollars and thirty nine ninetieths of a Dollar. 14. 39[1]

That there is due to Martin Brenecise, for his service as door keeper, &c. to Congress, from 1 March to 31 May, inclusive, 92 days, 153 30/90 dollars:

That there is due Claypoole & Cist, a balance of 14 30/90 dollars, for their service and expences on a journey to and from Baltimore, &c. by order of the Board of Treasury:

*Ordered*, That the said accounts be paid.

Adjourned to 10 o'Clock to Morrow.

## THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1778

A letter, of the 1, from General Pulaski; one, of the 23 May, from Captain Touzard, were read:

*Ordered*, That they be referred to the Board of War.

A letter, of 2d, from General Washington, was read.

A letter, of the 1st, from Mr. R[esolve] Smith, were read.[1]

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to examine the journal, and extract from thence, in order for publication, all the resolutions relative to the government of the army, the regulations of the quarter master's, commissary's, and cloathier's department, and to the pay and settlement of the accounts of the army:

The members chosen, Mr. [Charles] Carroll, Mr. [John] Mathews, and Mr. [John] Wentworth [Jun[r]].

[1] This report is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 136, II, folio 339. The proper addition of Claypoole's account is twenty nine ninetieths.

[2] The letter of Pulaski is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 164, folio 9; that of Touzard in No. 78, IX, folio 157; that of Washington in No. 152, VI, folio 63.

A letter, of 1, from General Greene, Q. M. G., was read:

*Ordered*, That it be referred to the Board of War, who are directed to report thereon with all convenient despatch.

A letter of the 2, from W. Atlee, Esq[r] deputy commissary of prisoners, at Lancaster, was read:[1]

*Ordered*, That the consideration thereof be postponed.

A letter, of 6 May, from Governor Caswell, enclosing a resolution of the general assembly of North Carolina, in favour of Monsr. de Cambray, ||was read:||

*Ordered*, That the same be referred to the Board of War.

A memorial from [Thomas] Conway, late major general in the service of the United States, was read:[2]

*Ordered*, To lie on the table.

The Committee on the Treasury brought in a report; Whereupon,

*Ordered*, That 8,583 30/90 dollars be advanced to the Committee of Commerce, to pay Cumberland Dugan the valuation of his brigantine *Abigail*, chartered and insured on public account, and which was captured by the enemy, as appears by the captain's protest; the said Committee to be accountable:

That 4,704 dollars be advanced to the Committee of Commerce, to pay a bill drawn on them by Mr. Stephen Ceronio, commercial agent at Cape François, dated the 24 March, 1777, in favour of Adam Badcock [Babcock]; the said Committee to be accountable:[3]

That 12,000 dollars be advanced to Joseph Nourse, pay master to the Board of War and Ordnance, to enable the

[1] This letter is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 78, I, folio 173.

[2] This memorial, dated June 4, is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No 41, II, folio 51.

[3] This report is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 136, II, folio 341.

Board of War and Ordnance to pay the sums due to the troops ordered to march to Fort Pitt; the said Board to be accountable.[1]

*Ordered*, That the resolutions passed May 2, for paying the prizes in the first class of the lottery, and for drawing the second class, be published, changing the word "November" into "January."

A letter, of 20 April, from Dr. Rush to Messrs. [William Henry] Drayton, [Samuel] Huntington, and [John] Banister, committee appointed on 3d of that month to inquire into Dr. Rush's charges against Dr. Shippen, ||was read:||[2]

*Ordered*, To lie on the table.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Board of War having represented the expediency of appointing commissioners to meet the Indians at Fort Pitt, and to attend the treaty proposed by the late commissioners,

*Resolved*, That three commissioners be appointed for tbe purpose of holding a treaty with the Delawares, Shawanese, and other Indians, who may assemble at Fort Pitt, on the twenty third of July next.

*Resolved*, That the governor and council of the State of Virginia be requested and authorized to appoint two gentlemen, and the executive power of the State of Pensylvania, to appoint one gentleman, of suitable characters, for the purpose aforesaid.

*Resolved*, That Congress will make an adequate allowance for the services and expences of the said commissioners.[3]

[1] This report is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 136, II, folio 343.

[2] This letter is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 78, XIX, folio 233.

[3] This report, in the writing of Timothy Pickering, is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 147, II, folio 69.

The committee to whom was referred the letter of the 27, from J. Wadsworth, with the papers enclosed, brought in a report, which was taken into consideration: Whereupon, Congress came to the following resolution:

Whereas, it hath been found by Experience that Limitations upon the Prices of Commodities are not only ineffectual for the Purposes proposed, but likewise productive of very evil Consequences to the great Detriment of the public Service and greivous Oppression of Individuals;

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the several States to repeal or suspend all Laws or Resolutions within the said States respectively limiting, regulating, or restraining the Price of any Article, Manufacture or Commodity.

Whereas, the Practice of exporting Wheat, Rice, Rye, Indian Corn, Flour, Bread, Beef, Pork, Bacon, live Stock, and other Provisions hath been attended with the pernicious Consequences not only of raising the Price of such Articles and streigthening the Armies of these States for Subsistence, but also of affording Supplies to their Enemies, thereby enabling them more effectually to prosecute the present unjust War,

Agreed, that an embargo shall be laid.[1]

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the several States to take effectual Measures for preventing the Exportation of the said Articles, or any of them, excepting so much as may be necessary for the Crews of Ships or Vessels of War, or of such as may be laden with other Merchandizes untill the Day of next, and for punishing all Persons who under Color thereof may

*Resolved*, That the Governors of Virginia and Maryland be requested to forward immediately by Water to the Head of Elk, the Provisions purchased for the Use of the continental Army, within those States, and which lie contiguous, or convenient to Navigation, and to take such Measures for that Purpose as they shall deem most expedient.[2]

Whereas, by a change of circumstances in the commerce of these states, the regulation of prices lately

[1] The marginal entry is in the writing of Henry Laurens.

[2] This report, in the writing of Gouverneur Morris, is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 19, VI, folio 123.

recommended by Congress may be unnecessary; and the measure not being yet adopted by all the states: therefore,

*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the legislatures of the several states that have adopted it, to suspend or repeal their laws made for that purpose.

*Ordered*, That the farther consideration of the report be postponed till to morrow.

*Ordered*, That the letter of 2d, from W. Atlee, with the papers enclosed, be referred to the Board of War.

A memorial from Ephraim Blaine, Esq[r] deputy commissary general of purchases, was read:

*Ordered*, That it be referred to the Board of Treasury, who are directed to report specially thereon.

*Resolved*, That the resolutions of Congress for the arrangement of the army be transmitted to the Commander in Chief, who, with the advice and assistance of the honble. Joseph Reed and Francis Dana, Esq[s] or either of them, is hereby directed and empowered to proceed in arranging the same according to the said resolutions, and the resolutions of the tenth day of January last; and, for this purpose, that the committee appointed according to the resolutions last mentioned, do transmit to the Commander in Chief all such materials as may be in their possession relative to such arrangement; and further,

*Resolved*, That the Commander in Chief transmit to the Board of War lists of the officers of the several regiments on the new arrangement, that new commissions be made out for such officers.[1]

A petition from Henry Watts, was read:

*Ordered*, That it be referred to the Board of War.

[1]This report, in the writing of Gouverneur Morris, is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 21, I, folio 207. The names were inserted by Henry Laurens. See also under June 9, 1778, *post*.

The committee to whom was re-committed the report on the letter of 31 May, from General Washington, brought in a report, which was taken into consideration: Whereupon,

*Resolved*, That should the city of Philadelphia be evacuated by the enemy, it will be expedient and proper for the Commander in Chief to take effectual care that no insult, plunder, or injury of any kind, may be offered to the inhabitants of the said city:

That, in order to prevent public or private injury from the operations of ill disposed persons, the General be directed to take early and proper care to prevent the removal, transfer, or sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise in possession of the inhabitants of the said city, until the property of the same shall be ascertained by a joint committee, consisting of persons appointed by Congress, and of persons appointed by the supreme executive council of the State of Pensylvania, to wit, so far as to determine, whether any, or what part thereof may belong to the king of Great Britain or to any of his subjects.[1]

Adjourned to 10 o'Clock to Morrow.

## FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1778

*Resolved*, That the committee appointed to examine and extract resolutions from the journals for publication, be discharged from that service.

*Ordered*, That the secretary deliver to the auditor general such of the journals of Congress as he shall, from time to time, judge necessary, for extracting resolutions relative to the department of auditors of the army, passed since the first of January, 1777.

[1] These resolutions were quoted in a proclamation issued as a handbill, by Major General Arnold, June 19, 1778. See *Pennsylvania Archives*, VI, 606.

1778
5 June

Council at Albany of Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Mohawks, Penobscots, and others. Penobscots introduced to other nations. STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON, WISC., FRONTIER WARS SERIES, DRAPER COLLECTION, SERIES U, VOL. 11, p. 173. (TRANSCRIPTION BY DRAPER.) (REFERENCE ONLY. DOCUMENT NOT INCLUDED IN THIS MICROFILM PUBLICATION.)

Detroit June 2d: 1778

41

Sir

I have enclosed Your Excellency the declaration of Mons.r Monbrieux which yesterday came to my hands from St Vincennes. — Your Excellency will plainly perceive the employing Indians on the Rebel frontiers has been of great hurt to the cause, for many hundreds would have put themselves under His Majesty's protection was there a possibility: that not being the case, these poor unhappy people are forced to take up arms against their Sovereign, or be pillaged and left to starve; cruel alternative. — This is too shocking a subject to dwell upon; Your Excellency's known humanity will certainly put a stop if possible to such proceedings, as it is not people in arms that Indians will ever daringly attack, but the poor inoffensive families who fly to the deserts to be out of trouble, and who are inhumanly butchered

sparing neither women or children. ——— .

It may be said it is necessary to employ Indians to prevent their serving our enemies, I will be bold to say, their keeping a neutrality will be equally (if not more) service-able to us, as their going to war, for the reason I have already gave; and surely the presents they receive will prevent their acting against us. ——

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's
most obedient
humble servant
Edw.d Abbott

His Excellency
Sir Guy Carleton
Quebec —

Sir

I am honord with Your Excellency's Letter Dated March 16th

The Savages will in a few Days meet in Council, and before they are Dismiss'd I shall hope for orders how to Direct their inroads upon the Frontiers, it would have made me very happy to have received them from Your Excellency but as you have Determined to go to Europe, Your Affairs are at an end. Should there not arrive in time particular orders, I shall Disperse of a part of the Savages in small Scouts and if possible secure the most reputable of the Chiefs and Warriors, in the neighbourhead that if the Commander in chief should think proper to grant out some particular Service for them in the course of the ensuing Year, they may be in readyness —

M.r La Motte not being as yet

returned, my uncertainty as to several points hitherto undecided, continues, I shall not however despair of keeping the Indians in good temper, the principal object at present at this post.

My sincere wishes for your Excellency's safe and pleasant Voyage will accompany you, and I request his Excellency to accept my best Respects — a continuance of your Excellency's favor and good opinion whatever may be my situation in life will ever be considered as a most honorable and valuable possession by Sir

Your Excellency's most devoted
and much obliged humble servant

Jany Hamilton

Detroit June 9.th 75 —

18

Gov. Hamilton
June the 9th
rec. July the

Lt. Gov. Hamilton to
Gen. Carleton of the
9th of July 78. —
received August —

Council held at Detroit June 16th 1778 with the Chiefs, Chippoways, Huron
Pottawattamies, Delawares, Shawanese, Miamies, Ninguas, Mohawks, and the
Indians of Quashtanon, Saguinam &c. — Delawares — Senecas —

Present —

Lieut. Gov. Hamilton, Lieutenant. | Captain Lernoult | Kings Regt.
Lieut. Gov. Abbott. | Lieut. Dodemead |
Mr. Geo. Dep. Agent
Mr. A. Mee do. Dep. Agent
Several Officers of the Indian Department

Interpreters,

William Jacobs, Joseph Drouillard, Simon Girty, Edward Chesney
Dejeanon Baby, Charles Beaubien, A. Jemeau, Crayat —

Nations, with their War Chiefs and Village Chiefs —

Pottawaas

| War Chiefs | Village Chiefs |
|---|---|
| Equashawey | Chaminsawaa |
| | Pondigeashawaa |
| Neeshigg | Waywishgnom |
| Ottawaakee | Kiaanigo |

Chippoweys from Saguinam

| War Chief | Village Chiefs |
|---|---|
| Wymeegong | Teeshawaabiney |
| | Shawaanissey |
| | Apaguaash |
| | Weyshinadeytas |
| | Keejeekamee |

W.C. Chippoweys V.C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aninishaina | Mettuaagay |
| Apackamee | Mesigayash |
| Wabangay | Seecasha |
| Caponicke | Seekamigazee |
| Shiowkima | Missonbinishy |
| Wysukacam | Wabynosee |
| Marcattee Washong | Naachicabovey |
| Wabigoney | |
| Saguaaguney | |

W. C. Hurons V. C

| | |
|---|---|
| Dyontese the Elder | Kooquandarong |
| Sondosguaaka | Arionandatong |
| Dyontese the Younger | Dawattong |
| Quandarong | Konearoso |
| Tayaata | |
| Seatoumamee | |
| Shaaris | |

Chippoweys from Quashtanon

| | |
|---|---|
| Meechisinamee | Mushkeema |
| Shaouaguaam | Saguabano |

Hurons from Sandoskey

| | |
|---|---|
| Anisk | |
| Kanionkie | |
| Kiongadan | |
| Sohonestie | |

Albany Sept. 9th 1778

Sir

Your letter of the 25th ult. I have laid before the Board of Comrs of Indian affairs for the Northern Department. The account has also been considered by the Board who have directed the Balance mentioned therein which they have transmitted you to be paid you

The Speech which I delivered to the Oneida Indians from you to their Nation is so very considerable, that the Board desire without particularly mentioning the Articles you will not be surprised to find that you have disappointed in the Quantities they have demanded. Wheelocks 600 dollars on your account with us, I have accordingly drawn on you at sixty days sight in favor of Mr Wheelock for the Balance mentioned to be due to him. The 11th September last I gave the Indians mentioned in Wheelocks Letter to you, to attend the Treaty, the provision & accommodation was founded on your representation that they were to be Immediately wanted, as they have long since been forwarded, & a Conference appointed for them before the Board thought it necessary to incur the Expence of sending them with provision & Blankets

Yrs

SCHUYLER PAPERS.

Copy Letter
Col. Bedel
June 9th 1778

Message from the Delaware Council at Coshocking
To Colonel Morgan. dated June 9th 1778

Brother Taimenend,

We are exceeding glad you sent the Messengers to Us. All the Counsellors & Young Men & all our People thank you for sending Us the agreeable ~~News~~ & rejoicing News that the time cometh nigher when these Clouds which arose over our Heads will now soon be dispersed & seen no more: We are glad to hear your Voice because you tell Us to be strong & to hold fast to the Chain of Friendship & so we will do till all these dark Clouds are passed over & the Sky is quite clear again.

Brother.

You desire to know what News we have heard here. therefore I will let you know that the Head Chief of the Chipswas from their far West towns over the Lakes hath acquainted me of - that he came last Spring to Detroit & meeting there with some of his young Men who had been to War with the Wiandots, he reproved them for their Folly that they had joined in taking up the Hatchet against the Virginians — The Chief sent the following Message to me.

Grandfathers

Take Pity on your Grand Children for I depend only in you — therefore what you know that is good for your Grand Children tell one & what you shall advise me I will do.

Now Grandfather — Our Lord & Maker has put Us here — I now take all the Bryars & Thorns out of the Road which is between Us that our Children may pass & repass quiet & peaceably when they go to see One another. — So for his Speech —

Brother — When I was at the Fort last you desired me to speak to the Wyandots which I have done & I found them now more disposed to listen to me than they have been hitherto — I therefore persuade myself that if you would speak to them in a friendly Manner now they would hearken to you.

Brother — You desired to know who of the Natives would take hold of our Chain of Friendship — I now acquaint you that I shall go to Detroit in about 9 Days where the Governor hath called all his Children to meet — When I return from thence I shall come to You & inform you of all what I have heard & seen & then I shall also know who will go with me to Fort Pitt.

The

The Shawnese desire me to let you know that they will join their Grand father in coming to the Treaty at the appointed time: Some of them will go with me to Detroit & Messengers will also go to the Miami River where the rest of their People are to invite them likewise.

Brother Be assured of our Love & Friendship for You have made our Hearts glad & strong again —

The following is an Extract from General Hands Message to the Delaware Council in Answer to the foregoing — Fort Pitt June 17th 1778

Brothers

You tell me that you imagine if I spoke in a friendly Manner to the Wiandots they would now listen to me — Brothers — Tho' they have been long astray & listend only to the evil spirit, the United States are more willing to forgive an Injury than to revenge it — Therefore if the Wiandots will immediately call in their foolish Young Men & send some of their Chiefs with you to the Treaty to be held here next Month we will be ready to take them by the hand & enter into Friendship with them —

Brothers

I beg you may tell this to the Miamis & assure them that if they refuse it they will never have another Opportunity.

Brothers

You may depend that before the Water is again frozen there will not be an English Soldier at Detroit or Niagara unless they are Prisoners

Copy of Letter from Major John Rd Dawson Commandg at Pittsburgh to Genl Hand Genl Mcintosh & Genl Wilkins Aug 9th 1778

Brothers

I desire you may watch the Motions of M Lemot & the Canadians under his Command & give me timely Notice of his Movements, the Number he has with him & where he intends to strike. If you appoint 10 or 12 of your active young Men to do this Business, they shall have two Dollars p day each, from the time you employ them provided they give me good & timely Intelligence — Brothers — I ask this of you as a Mark of your Friendship — Farewell & be assured of the good Intention of the United States towards you & all friendly Nations

Edw Hand

Fort Pitt 17th June 1778

ing to Serve my Contery; Since I am hare a Liver [here as living] at prisent I have not by hend; I Decline building in Sopes this Season; however your Excellency will find by these man, that Relieve is much wanted. I think us Ivery night in Danger; we dare not lay us Down at Rest withtout having our arms at our heds; these man are two of the Sufferers who have been Robbed by them; Good, honest man and of Good Correcter. I hope your Excellency Shall Send us a Spedy Relieve. Sir, I Remâin your very humble Sarvent

Abr'm J. Delamatter.

East Camp June 14, 1778.

P. S. Sir, Remember me to mis Clinton and mis Tappen; Dr. Cock Sends his Compement to your Excellency and Spouse and mis Tappen.

---

[No. 1507.]

*Captain Rockefeller Threatens to Resign.*

Districk German Camp Juny 14the 1778.

Sir, I take these Opportunity for let his Excellency Nown who that goes in my Compaynie; whene I give Ordre for Duty for safety of other Business & the beets Man & Strengest Torie whene`se goes to our Colonel, so after se lawght over my & thou no Duty & she bin free & I can nothing & the Wighs bin ofroated there over, & I can thou nothing; when fore take I the Opportunity for let his Excellency Nown, that when no 1st found other Way for the Tories, so I bin Obliged for give my Commission over. I am Your Excellency very humole servant

Thyll Rockenfeller Capt, in the 10

Rigement in the County of Albany.

**For his Xelency George Clinton, Governor of the State of New York.**

[No. 1508.]

*Colonel Wynkoop Complains Because His Requests Have Been Unheeded.*

Coeyemans, 14th June 1778.

D'r Gov'r, I take the Liberty to Inform you that I have wrote at Sundry times to Genl. Gates & other Commanding officers at West Point, Giving a State of the Works carrying on here, with an acco't of what articles I am in want of to compleat the Gun Boats, Such as anchors, Cabbles & Sail Cloth, which are not to be had in Albany, at the same time requested to be favour'd with instructions about the number of Boats I am to build here, & what to do with those finished from time to time, to which the Least attention has not been Given, nor have I in consequence thereof been fav'd with the Least information. Two Boats are finish'd having each a 6 pound'r in her Bow, the Largest Cannon to be had in Albany; five more now Busy in Laying their platforms, the Keel Laid of another, and Timber for about Two more. I shall be happy in reciving the needful orders, with information how I am to procure the articles wanted to compleat the Boats. I am with great Regard, Sir Your most Obed't Serv't

Corn's D. Wynkoop.

Gov'r Clinton.

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[No. 1509.]

## THE ONEIDA INDIANS ALONE FRIENDLY.

*Futile Effort of General Schuyler to Induce the Six Nations to Join a Conference.*

Fort Schuyler June 15th 1778.

Sir, I have just received an authentic Account that the Belt some time since sent to the Cayugas and Senecas to call them to the proposed meeting at Onondago was returned last Satur-

day; what reply the Senecas made to it, I have not been able to learn. Most likely they took no notice of it, as of several others which have been sent for the same purpose; the Cayugas replied that they could not attend the meeting nor did they assign any reason for their Conduct. Yesterday the Onondagos sent an Express to Oneida with this Account and further desired the Oneidas and Tuscaroras to repair immediately to Onondago, that they might consult together about returning the Commissioners Belt at Albany. The Oneidas replied that if they were determined to make no further Efforts to bring the other Tribes to a sense of their Duty but to return the Belts, it would be needless for them to go to Onondago, but proposed their coming as soon as possible to Oneida where they might confer upon the Subject and thence proceed to Albany; the Substance of Mr. Butler's late Conference with the Indians at Kanasadaga was to desire them to attend him on his proposed Expedition which the Senecas refused to do, because so large a party of their people were now down in our Country. He has however collected a considerable party of Indians of various Tribes with which as he gives out, he is determined to join Jos'h Brant upon the Frontiers of this Country. It is supposed he is by this time as far on his way as Onohogwage.

A Cayuga Chief who commands a party now with Brant has sent an Express to the warriors of his Tribe informing them that he is Surrounded by the white people and in danger of being cut off, unless they afford him a speedy relief. This message it is expected will very soon bring a considerable reinforcement to Brant's party. The Oneidas expect nothing but that a vigorous war will be commenced between the United States and the Six nations immediately upon the return of Com-

missioner's Belts, and as Congress have resolved to give them all the assistance and protection which has been promised, they beg the Commissioners to think of some means for their safety either by removing them down among our Inhabitants or marching a body of men beyond them, but this they mean to submit to your Determination; they wish to hear from you as soon as possible. I have an Account by an Onondago Indian, lately returned from Canada that Sir John Johnson & Coll. Claus had marched a body of men for Oswego, but were recalled by an Express which overtook them on the way below Oswegatche, I have nothing farther to add only that I am Sir Your most obed't & very humble Servant

James Dean Agt.

The hon'ble Major Genl. Schuyler Comm'r of Indian Affairs North'n Dept.

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[No. 1510.]

## GENUINE CAUSE FOR ALARM IN SCHOHARIE.

*Prominent Citizens of Schenectady Appeal to the Governor for Assistance.*

Schonectady 15th June 1778.

Honoured Sir. The distressed situation of Tryon County, Schoharie and indeed the whole of our western Frontiers, seem to call so loud for relief that we think we should be wanting in our duty, if we did not acquaint your Excellency, of the real danger our frontiers are in; Your Excellency may depend on it, that it is no sham to frighten the people, but a thing in real existence, for the people are flying and crowding into this town in great numbers, and by the best information the enemy are realy round about there, and are determined to destroy, and burn up that whole county, and unless soon relieved we undoubtedly believe they will

Sir

Major Campbell being but Just arrived and very much fatigued with his Journey prevents his writing you by this Post, but desires that I may acquaint you (for His Excellency's information) that the Scout which had gone to the Mohawk River, are returned and brought off all the Indians of the Mohawks which were taken on their way hither last Fall — they have also taken Six Royalists that wished to come to this Army, & took seventeen of the most noted Rebels in that Country prisoners I blamed them for taking those people from their own homes as they did not find them actually in Arms — to which they answered, that they took three of them actually in Arms and that the other fourteen would have opposed them if they had not found themselves overpowered — that they found their Arms & Accoutrements in their houses, & by their own confession they were next day to have gone in to Garrison to Fort Johnson — That they had taken a great many others which they knew to be Rebels & Militia Men, but not finding them equipped for Service they dismissed them without the least ill treatment upon their quitting the Mohawk River —

They

They say they did not touch the value of a Pin belonging to any Royalist but that they burnt three houses the property of noted Rebels on finding casks of Ammunition in them — I am sorry to add that they burnt a grist Mill belonging to Sr Jno Johnson — this was done by the Mohawks alone, and the reason they give for it is that it would distress the whole Country & that the Rebels will be obliged to rebuild it when Sr John gets possession of his Estate again — I wish they had rather have burnt a powder Mill which lay at 25 Miles distance, & where they manufactured a thousand weight of good powder pr Week which could have been done with equal ease — It however can be destroyed at any time should His Excellency please to desire it.

I inclose a list of the Prisoners Names ten of them are lodged in the Provost Guard of this Town the Indians of St Regis carried six of them off to their Village without my knowledge & contrary to my positive orders, I was at the time confined to my Bed with the Ague otherwise should have pursued them, they told a Man I sent to bring them back that they would kill every one of them if they were not allowed to shew them to their Wives & Children on their Village, & that they meant to

deliver them back without the smallest hint when they made their appearance there —

By an Express which Powlgordon at St Regis sent down last night I am informed, that the Negroe of Cachnawaga with three others, past by that Village two days ago, on their way towards Cachnawaga They left a Note addressed to an Iraquois Chief who openly declares himself a Rebel requesting a meeting with him if he was at St Regis — There is no doubt of this man coming regularly with Letters to some people in this Country — In an hour after I received the information I dispatched Lamotte with twelve Mohawks & four Ottawas in quest of him & with instructions to bring him in dead or alive — I would wish to know His Excellencys pleasure respecting the Cachnawaga Chief that makes a practice of meeting him & by whose means this Correspondence is kept up — He has acknowledged himself to have received Belts & Messages from him in the Course of the Winter —

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most obed.t humble Servt.

Montl. 15th June 1778

A. Fraser.

Brigr. Genl. Haldimand &c. &c. &c.

1778

From

Capt: Alex: Fraser

of 15th June

Deer Island 24 June 1778 3.

Sir

I have this day received your letter of the 17th Inst. brought me by a Mississague Indian Chief, assuring me to supply occasionally with provisions that nation, as their wants may require: which I shall comply with; and where I see necessity, shall employ, for the security of this post, so many of them as I judge requisite—

I have sent out towards Fort Stanwix two scouts at two different times, to get intelligence of the enemy's motions, intentions &c the first scout return'd some time ago and brought no particulars, but that the Rebels are going on with a work near the sluice; and another a little way from that: which are the remains of some old Works begun by our troops last year. This Scout was out fourteen days— Yesterd I sent nine others out, with one of Colonel Butlers rangers, who understands their

## SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1778

Mr. John Collins, a delegate from Rhode Island, attended, and took his seat.

A letter, of 18, from General Washington, was read, informing, that the enemy have evacuated Philadelphia:

*Ordered*, That it be referred to the Committee of Intelligence.

A letter, of the 11, from Governor Livingston, and one, of 28 May, from Colonel Ethan Allen, were read:[1]

*Ordered*, That the letter from Colonel Allen be referred to the Board of War.

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the letter of Colonel G. Morgan, dated the 10th instant, brought in a report; Whereupon,

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Commerce be directed to procure goods, and such other articles as are proper for presents to the western Indian nations, to the amount of ten thousand dollars, and transmit the same to Fort Pitt, to the commissioners, who are to treat with the Indians there on the 23 day of July next: and that the said commissioners be also directed to dispose of the said goods amongst the said Indians in such manner as they shall judge will best conduce to conciliate their affections and secure them in the interest of these states:

That the said commissioners be empowered to draw on the military chest, at Fort Pitt, for such sums as shall be necessary to defray the contingent expences of the said treaty.

*Ordered*, That the several boards of Congress put themselves in readiness to remove from this place.

[1]The letter of Washington is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 152, VI, folio 115; that of Governor Livingston is in No. 68, folio 379; and that of Allen in *United States Revolution*, sub dato.

A motion being made for an advance of 100,000 dollars to the State of New York,

*Ordered*, That it be referred to the Board of Treasury.

The Committee on the Treasury brought in a report; Whereupon,

*Resolved*, That five millions of dollars be emitted under the direction of the Board of Treasury, and on the faith of the United States:

That the bills shall, excepting the numbers, be of the same tenor and date as the emission directed on the 11 day of April last, and be numbered from the last number of each respective denomination progressively, and to consist of the following denominations,

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41,667 | of the denomination | of 40 | dollars, | 1,666,680 |
| 41,667 | do. | of 30 | do. | 1,250,010 |
| 41,666 | do. | of 20 | do. | 833,320 |
| 41,666 | do. | of 8 | do. | 333,328 |
| 41,666 | do. | of 7 | do. | 291,662 |
| 41,667 | do. | of 6 | do. | 250,002 |
| 41,666 | do. | of 5 | do. | 208,330 |
| 41,667 | do. | of 4 | do. | 166,668 |
| | | | | 5,000,000 |

That all powers and duties of Michael Hillegas, Esq[r] and of the inspectors of the press, signers, and printers of the emission on the 20th day of May, 1777, shall extend to the said 5,000,000 of dollars now to be emitted, subject, however, to such directions and instructions as the Board of Treasury may judge expedient.[1]

The Committee on the Treasury, report, "That the commissioners of claims have communicated to the Board, sundry errors in the accounts of Colonel B. Flower, commissary general of military stores, referred to them for their examination, and that it appears to the Board that

[1] This report is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 136, II, folio 373.

some of the accounts and receipts strongly indicate intentions of fraud in Cornelius Sweers, deputy commissary of military stores:" Whereupon,

*Resolved*, That the Board of War be directed, forthwith, to cause the said Cornelius Sweers to be arrested and secured until farther enquiry can be made into his conduct in the premises.

Agreed.

That the Warrant on the Treasurer of the 19th instant for four hundred and forty two Dollars and 8/90, and a set of Bills of Exchange of the same date for one hundred and ten Livres Tournois, on the Commissioners of the United States of North America in Paris, in favor of Lieut. Colonel Thomas Mullens, be delivered to Major General Conway, to whom the Treasurer is directed to pay the Warrant.[1]

Congress proceeded to take into consideration the articles of confederation: Whereupon, on motion,

*Resolved*, That the delegates of the states, beginning with New Hampshire, be called upon for the report of their constituents upon the confederation, and the powers committed to them; and that no amendments be proposed but such as come from a State.

*Resolved*, That the proceeding on the articles of confederation be postponed to Monday next, and that it be taken up immediately after the reading of the public letters and reports of the treasury, if any there are.

*Ordered*, That a copy of the report of the committee "appointed to examine the evidence collected, and to state the charges against the general officers who were in the northern department when Ticonderoga and Mount Independence were evacuated," and which is on the files, be sent to General Washington, and that he be directed to appoint a court martial to proceed to trial.

[1] This report is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 136, II, folio 375.

SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.

A letter, of the 18, from General Washington, accompanied with the proceedings of the court of enquiry, respecting the losses of the forts in the Highlands, was read:[1]

*Ordered*, That the proceedings of the court of enquiry be referred to the Board of War.[2]

Adjourned to 10 o'Clock on Monday.

## MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1778

Mr. Samuel Holten, a delegate from Massachusetts bay, attended, and took his seat.[3]

A letter, of 15, from Colonel Forman, and directed to N[athaniel] Scudder, Esq. one of the delegates of New Jersey, was laid before Congress and read:[4]

*Ordered*, That it be referred to the Board of War and Board of Treasury.

A letter, of the 6, and one of the 9th, from General Heath, were read:

[1] This letter is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 152, VI, folio 119.

[2] Two letters of Robert Howe, dated Savannah, April 13, 1778, in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 160, folios 444 and 450, are endorsed as having been read on this day.

[3] His credentials were presented and read on this day. The original is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, Massachusetts, *credentials of Delegates*, and reads:

"STATE of MASSACHUSETTS BAY

"COUNCIL CHAMBER, BOSTON, *February, 10, 1778.*

"The general Assembly having this Day come to the choice of a Gentleman to represent this State in the Hon'ble Continental Congress by Joint Ballot of both Houses to serve for the ensueing year in the room of the Hon'ble John Adams, Esqr.; It appeared after counting and sorting the votes that the Hon'ble Samuel Holten, Esq., was chosen.

"Attest. JOHN AVERY, *Deputy Secretary*"

[4] The letter of Forman is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 78, IX, folio 161.

[redacted] 1071

This will be delivered you by Major Grant & his Excellency Warrior from the Oneida Nation. The inclosed copy of a letter from our commissioners will show that they are come to treat the whole of Indians and other warriors, who were then on the Frontiers of Virginia. I never heard of the circumstance till I was informed of it a few days ago by a letter from General Schuyler. The Commissioners have consented to his exchange and ordered it. I have also on it was agreeable to me as a mean of the Liberty to request that a cessation may be accomplished as soon as possible. I have treated them with civility, but declined at the same time to answer to their speech, the important occasion, as they do not immediately come to invite us to become our friends or at least that the moment we are clear of the Indians we will turn our whole force against them and the other nations at war with us, and make them feel the weight of our arms. They saw the main body of our army to day which circumstance adds to the evacuation. Philadelphia with the presents. I wrote Governor to make them with the circumstances of kindness. I trust will have a happy influence on the actions and deliberations of their nation when they return. They are also attended by a number of our Oneida and Tuscarora warriors who were thought necessary to proceed with the Indians. They have dispatches from their nations for the immediate return of such of their men and warriors as were on an amount of their application for peace by the Senecas &c. I consented to the measure

and desires that they may be furnished with ample
and suitable presents, if they could be obtained, previous
to their departure. The Enemy is in march
which will not permit me to add further
than that I have the honor to be
with great respect &c
Yr
your Most Obed. Servt
Go. Washington

The Honble
Henry Laurens, Esqre.

for the department of Cumana on a visit from a
number of the Lenca warriors accompanied by a
few Caribes - Lucayos - Guaraguas - and Yaruros;
The disposal of the former & the Caribes of the
Orinoco a prisoner carried to Margarita and there
was the liberty of Holland one of their vessels
taken on the frontiers of Virginia in exchange
of their own subject one of their warriors who
was captivated by Major Wamp of Cumana was
permitted to proceed the Southward in search of
their ship which recovering the whole nation [illegible]
exceedingly at heart, not knowing where they did
is confined, this we write to Cumana for information
we thought it most advisable to direct them to
proceed immediately to your Excellency's coast
and we beg that you will be pleased to take mea-
sures, to obtain the release of their chief that he
may be sent to us.

We have not on this occasion treated
the Lencas as our friends, but with the distance
and severity due to a tribe who have for the last
twelve months without any reason or provo-
cation, as they themselves confess, wantonly
been engaged in acts of hostility against the
United States.

They now give us the strongest assu-
rances of their contrition for what is passed, and
their future protestations to become our friends for
the future: We do however demand more es-
sential proofs than words. We insist that they
clear their country of all our enemies and deli-
ver up the prisoners they may have taken from
us. That in this they will satisfy the United
States, & that if they are not troubled with any
more look for [illegible] they request.

We

nevertheless considering the nature
of their present errand, told them they should be dis-
patched with civility as it was accomplished.

We have many reasons for granting
the permission they ask which will readily occur
to your excellency; the rest of their party propose
to continue in this town till their return except
one or two whom they have agreed to dispatch
with messages to their nation.

It is with great concern we inform your
excellency that parties of Savages & Tories have made
their appearance in different places on the western
frontiers of that part of Pennsylvania and this
considerable parties are on their way from Canada
to fall on our Northern frontiers. The country is
greatly alarmed and distressed. — The settlement of
Cobals Kill in the vicinity of Schoharie was at-
tacked by a party under Joseph Brandt on the last
of May — A detachment of thirty Continental troops
who hastened to their relief with about twenty militia
were decoy'd into an ambuscade. The Capt. Lieut.
and above half the Continental troops who were
advanced & some of the militia were killed —
Eleven houses besides other buildings burnt and
the whole settlement plundered and a large number
of cattle carried away.

Another party lies at Tiaondaga & have
taken several prisoners — There can be no doubt
but all the disaffected are assembling. The Dependent
Indian inhabitants are again conveying their
families into places of security, and we may
expect every moment to hear of further depredations.

The militia join the Tories & Indians
The County are marching to their relief, but it is
a misfortune, that they have been accustomed
to think of an Indian war with so much horror
as to have no Continental troops to aid and support
their spirits, by example and discipline, nor indeed
do we know how to direct the force we may be
able to collect; the enemy in such a predatory
war

[illegible] Gaines [illegible] if they were [illegible] and [illegible] of little service in stopping the progress of Warners Regiment in the Southern parts of this State, where we fear they will soon find sufficient employ — Your Excellency will conclude from this detail, which is not exaggerated, that this department is greatly affected in want of support.

The Oneidas & Tuscaroras have also taken the alarm, and dispatched the inclosed Letters requiring the return of their warriors for their own defence, as they are equally with us obnoxious to our enemies. We take the liberty of suggesting to your Excellency that should the British troops be on the point of leaving Philadelphia, the Oneidas might not be apprized of the event has taken place.

From their own knowledge they can on this return convince the six nations that the British army have decamped, it must be productive of important consequences, and of facility to part us and the savages which are so disposing in this quarter, and which if not terminated must greatly affect the army in the article of flour.

Inclosed the Prisoner relieved also by the Senecas informs us that the garrison of Niagara consists of about two hundred of the 8th or 8th British regiment, and forty five Tories, commanded by Lieut. Col. Bolton; that they have twelve cannon mounted, and plenty

Pa Public Service

The Hon^ble

Henry Saunders, Esq^r

Speaker of the House of Burgesses

at

Williamsburg

Gl Washington Yorktown

Weekly Returns of the Sick and Wounded Officers and Men [illegible]
[illegible] Brigade [illegible]
[illegible] Division [illegible] Army Corps [illegible]

# Rapport Général des Sauvages. Arrivé

| Différent Endroit | Grand Chefs | Ayde Camp |
|---|---|---|
| Sault au Récollet & Isle aux Castors | 4 | 2 |
| Outtaouas Arrivé Millonaky | 1 | 2 |
| vié à Montreal de la Ch.lle | 3 | 1 |
| Le 21 Grande Riviere | 8 | 5 |
| 22 Juin Sorel Isle | 8 | 8 |
| Chouaguen Oreil | 16 | 9 |
| Rapid du Biscontin | 7 | 7 |
| Isle aux Dindes | 10 | 3 |
| Contrecoeur Sauteux | 1 | 2 |
| Arrivé Le Général [illegible] | 22 | 3 |
| Juillet [illegible] | 1 | 2 |
| [illegible] | 1 | 2 |
| [illegible] | 1 | 1 |
| | 111 | 51 |

[illegible]

d'Enhaut Le Printems 1778. — Montreal

| Guerriers | Femmes | Garcon | Filles | Totalité |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 158 | 10 | | | 241 |
| | 53 | 12 | 8 | 250 |
| 216 | 63 | 12 | 8 | |

John Campbell, Commandt and
Superintendt.

Liste des sauvages
des Pays d'en haut
envoyés à Montréal
en Juillet 1778

Copy of Colonel Clauss Accounts of Irish Provisions Supplied by him to the Indians under his direction between the first of July 1778 and the 24th December 1783 ... Dr.

| 1 of | from 1st July 1778 to 25th Dec 1783 | Indians Corn | Irish Beef | £ s d | £ s d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1778 | | | | | |
| 25th July to 25 ditto paid Jo Brown for | | | 3022½ 5 | 12 15 6½ | |
| 25th July to 25th Aug paid ditto for | | | 1196 3½ | 29 16 8 | |
| 25th Aug to 25th Sept paid ditto for | | | 7326 5 | 106 6 2½ | |
| 25th Sept to 25th Oct paid ditto for | | | 1647 4 | 24 5 6 | 768 4 9 |
| | | | 15314½ | " " " | |
| 25th Oct to 25th Nov 78 paid ditto for | | | 2366 3½ | 33 7 4 | |
| 25th Nov to 25th Dec paid ditto for | | | 17025½ 5 | 354 17 6 | 692 8 8 |
| | | | 40185½ | " " " | |
| 25th Dec to 25th July paid ditto for | | | 6326 5 | 131 55 10 | |
| 25th July to 25th Sept paid ditto for | | | 13513¾ 4 | 225 4 6 | |
| 25th Sept to 25th Dec paid ditto for | | | 22584 4 | 374 3 - | 733 8 4 |
| | | | 42423½ | " " " | |
| 25th Dec to 25th March 80 paid ditto for | | | 26754 4 | 445 18 - | |
| 25th March to 25th May paid ditto for | | | 15465 7½ | 358 55½ | |
| 25th May to 25th June paid ditto for | | | 8252½ 7½ | 257 17 11½ | |
| " " " paid ditto for | | 93 | 5 | 23 5 - | 1083 6 5 |
| | | 93 | 46925½ | " " " | |
| 25th June to 25th Dec paid ditto for | | | 23953 5 | 561 6 3 | |
| " " " paid ditto for | | 76 | 5 | 19 " " | 580 6 3 |
| | | 76 | 23953 - | " " " | |
| 25th Dec to 25th March 82 paid ditto for | | | 16723 5 | 306 14 7 | |
| 25th March to 25th June paid ditto for | | | 13861½ 7½ | 432 10 11 | |
| " " " " paid ditto for | | 17 | 5 | 16 15 - | 756 0 6 |
| | | 17 | 28584½ | " " " | |
| 25th June to 25th Oct paid ditto for | | | 2536½ 5 | 328 9 9½ | |
| paid ditto for 21 Voyages to Michaud Village with Beef | | | | 5 6 10 | |
| paid ditto for | | 71 | 5 | 17 15 - | 352 11 9½ |
| | | 71 | 25367½ | " " " | |
| 25th Oct to 25th March 83 paid ditto for | | | 2954 5 | 181 16 10 | |
| 25th March to 25th June paid ditto for | | | 9326 7½ | 291 5 9 | |
| paid ditto Cartage of 31 Loads Beef to Michaud Village | | | | 5 7 15 - | |
| paid ditto for | | 64 | 5 | 11 " " | 501 15 7 |
| | | 64 | 18280 | " " | |
| 25th June to 25th Sept paid ditto for | | | 9566 5 | 205 10 - | |
| 5th Sept to 25th Oct paid ditto for | | | 2315 4 | 188 11 8 - | |
| paid ditto Cartage of 7 Loads to La Chine | | | | 5 6 15 - | 400 16 8 |
| | | | 24179 | " " " | |
| | | | Carried Forward | | £1655 6 11 |

Montreal 15th December 1813. In consequence of an Order from the Commander in Chief that the Commissary General should advance me such Sums of Money as might be wanted for the purchase of Stock for the Mohawks and other Six Nation Indians in Canada, I forbid to have issued from Government by the hands of Nathaniel Day Esq. Commissary General of His Thousand and fifty one Pounds and eleven pence Halfpenny in full for the purchase of Beef as within, between the 5th of July 1813 and 23d December 1813 to which I am accountable having Signed two Receipts of this Tenor and date.

Signed Isaac Todd
Agent for the 6 Nations
in Canada

Copy

Colonel Claus Receipt for
Trifle Provisions furnished by
him to Indians from 5th
July 1778 to 24th Dec. 1783

£ 6055.0.11

Haldimand

5

Acco.t of Cash advanced
Col.o Claus & Col.o Campbell &c
by the Commis.y Gen.l

Montreal the 2d July 1778

Dr Sir

Please to acquaint his Excellency Gen.l Haldimand that there is this day arrived 70 Ind.s from Michilimakinac Conducted by Mr. Chavandson who tells me that Langlad and Gautier will be here in four or six days with about three hundred more, Major Depeyster writes me that the Rebels are daily tampering with the western Ind.s, and that if he is not better supply'd with necessaries for them Especially Provisions the consequences must much favour the project of the Rebels, you will Likewise please to Lay Before the Gen.l the Inclosed Letter from the Commanding Officer on Dur Island to Brigadier Gen.l Powell in answer to one which I Requested the Brigadier to write him

Concerning the Mississagué Indns that were then
at his post or might occasionally stop there
I am afraid I have not said all that I would wish
to Communicate to his Excellency by this post
I'm so teas'd by a Dozen of these Strangers just
now about me, that they hardly give me time
to Look at the Paper Before me, I am with
great Regard Dr Sir

your most Obt Servt

John Campbell

To

Captn Le Maistre

D. A. G

Letter from Col Campbell
to Captain Lemaitre
July 2d

Tioga July 22d 1778

Sir

You will on receipt of this [illegible] with all convenient speed proceed to Cayuga & taking under your Command all the Officers and Rangers - on your arrival there you will call a meeting of the Indians of that, and the neighbouring Villages, and acquaint them that I have sent you to Join them either in the Defence of their Settlements or in any other Offensive Measures you and they may think practicable - And that I expect they will use their utmost to supply you and party with Provisions during your stay there - I would have you send an Officer and a few men with every Party of Indians that goes out to annoy the Country - which I strongly recommend to them, as by that means they may support themselves and your Party with Provisions, and prevent the Enemy from getting in their grain - I would have you to give Orders to each Party you may send out, to burn and destroy every thing they possibly can - And I imagine our Brothers can never be of more service to Government than at

Sir

Pursuant to the notice of tonight at the Board
the Board dispatched an express after the Seneca
Chiefs, with a letter, of which the enclosed is a copy.
The express has returned with this verbal answer.
— The chiefs said they were in Philadelphia 10
days, during which time Congress never conferred
with them, for which they were very sorry — that
they had now got far on their way home — that
they heard their nation were committing hostilities
& Wyoming, & they wished to get home soon
to call them back & prevent further outrages.
For these reasons they could not consent to return.
— The express adds, that a son of one of the chiefs
was sick, & this also induced them to go on.

Major Wemys was verbally directed to deliver
the letter sent him to Genl. Schuyler (in case he
could not prevail on the chiefs to return) who
would use every persuasion in his power to detain them. — We did not think ourselves authorized to use force in the case.

We are Sir,

your obed. servants.

By order of the Board

Tim Pickering

The President of Congress

His Excellency

The President of Congress

War Office

Albany July 19th 1778

Sir

On the 17th Inst. Major Hicks with Cornelius and the other Indians from Philadelphia arrived at this place — I perceive by a Letter from Mr Pickering to him that Congress wished the Return of three of the Senecas — We could not prevail on them to comply — I have engaged them to remain here until I hear from Congress. The others left this — Yesterday Morning.

I believe it will be Labour lost to hold any more Conferences with the Senecas, Cayugas and Onondagas until an Army is marched into their Country, the Necessity of which becomes daily more evident, and I was in Hopes that Preparations for the Enterprize which Congress directed on the 11th Ult.

to be prosecuted from the Mohawks River would have been in considerable Forwardness by this Time, but I cannot learn that any orders have been received in this Quarter for this purpose, nor have I been favored with a Line from General Gates on the Subject.

I am very sorry to find that the Indians who returned from Philadelphia were informed that Expeditions were to be carried on from Fort Pitt and the Mohawk River, because if it is still the Intention of Congress to prosecute them, some Disadvantage may arise from the Objects being known and because as soon as Butler knows of it he will hasten his March to Schoharie and the German Flatts and destroy those Places before any Troops can arrive, and because if the Expedition should be laid aside it will induce the Indians to believe that we cannot spare any

Men from the Sea-Coast and they will be thereby encouraged to continue their barbarous Incursions on the distressed Frontier Inhabitants.

On Wednesday last four Chiefs of the — Oneidas and Tuscaroras arrived here — They inform me that as all Hopes of bringing the Cayugas and Senecas to peaceable Sentiments are lost they are now ready to join our Arms & assist us in punishing them — I have sent a small party of Oneidas by the way of Schoharie to watch Butler's Motions and direct them to remain in the Neighbourhood of the Schoharie Flatts and keep out Scouts from thence.

The Chiefs requested two large Flaggs and four small ones — The former to be kept in the Oneida and Tuscarora Town — The latter to take with them when they go abroad — I cannot procure them here and wish to have them sent

from Philadelphia by some returning Express
— They also applied to me for some Commissions
for the Chief Warriors — As they expect no pay
I should be happy if I might comply with
their Request.

Inclose you the Minutes of the Commis
of Indian Affairs to the South of Ohio.

I have the Honor to be with
great Respect
Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
G. Morris

Honble. Henry Lowrens Esq. &c &c —

10 wickedness, & of the peaceable disposition of the United States — Do
speak once more to them, & tell them this News, & our desire of
Peace — Colonel Gibson will forward this to you by Expres
from

Taimenend

Col.o Gibson will be pleased to desire Mr. Bowman to copy this in my
Letter Book, & then send it with all the News Papers by Expres
(cost what it may) to Cuchocking & oblige his humb.e Servt.

Lieut. Geo: Morgan

Capt. White Eyes's Message to Colonel Morgan —

Cuchocking July 19th. 1778 —

Brother Taimenend,

According to your desire I spoke once more to
the Wandots but am sorry that I must inform you that they will not
listen to me any more which they now have told me very plain.

Brother, At a Treaty at Detroit the Nations have agreed to fall upon
us & We Delt are to make the beginning — It is

(10)

Brother, At a Treaty at Detroit the Nations have agreed to fall upon the Delawares, & the Wiandots are to make the beginning — It is always said that we shall not listen to the singing Birds, but now I have listend to them, because I believe it to be true — The reason why I believe it is, because two young Delaware men have been there at the Treaty & saw the Tomhawk handed to all the Nations & it was also given to them to carry it to me which I have now to expect soon — It was told at the same time that whosoever would not take the Tomhawk he should be whipped.

I tell you Brother before that if I should not take the Tomhawk they would try to force me to it & now the time cometh that they will do thes — Therefore I desire you to consider & assist me.

Brother, I have always told you that I shall hold fast to our friendship as long as the Sun shall shine & the Rivers run, & as my heart is yet I still hold fast to our friendship, but you know that I am much in need of your assistance — If you do not assist me now as possible then I shall be ruined & destroyed, but if you will assist me now at this dangerous time then nobody will be able to break our friendship.

A white string of Wampum.

Brother

Brother, The Prisoners which are brought to Detroit by the Warriors will tell there all what they know & hear — they say that Tell you all what passeth, when Warriors go by here or that they have had been at the Fort — I am blamed by the Nations that I betray them, therefore keep all what I tell you secret — Nue two Messengers send privately three of my people knoweth of it but I because I cannot trust them but am glad that I can informe you of this by there Messengers.

Brother, This is all I have to say this time — I am sorry we are afraid that the Road between us is not safe for Messengers to travel but I hope the Messengers will be able to give you an account — should you want to send a Messge to me sometime hence, then appoint a day, time, & place where our Messengers are to meet one another, perhaps at Sakunk (Beaver Creek) or where you think proper, that we may get Intelligence from you, for it is very dangerous for our Messengers at this time it comes out here — of this let me know your mind likewise by these Messengers.

Brother, This is all I have to say this time — I am sorry we are in great danger, therefore

(71) Brother, This is all I have to say this time — I am
that I am frightened with my people in great danger, therefore
consider & remember me for I rely now entirely on your help & assistance

Cuchachunk July 19th. 1778.

To Colonel George Morgan,

Dear Sir, I indeed you have a Message from Capt. White Eye,
you will be cautious enough that it may not be known among the
people at the Fort but wait as much as you can know of it, why
Messengers who knows nothing of the matter themselves, come to the
Fort for White Eye & are then proceed upon their Journey
Detroit for giving you Intelligence of the Affairs in the Indian Country
but I believe all this is the fruit of a Wife M'Kee's labour at Detroit,
I hope you have been carefull concerning my Person while he
was yet at the Fort.

Capt. White Eye in his Speech hath not spoken quite as I
for which he hath reason enough, but I can tell you he wishes an
Army might come out now the sooner, the better, for it is high time
— all thoughts of bringing about a Peace with the Nations
especially the Wiandots are in vain & time only is lost — Therefore
White

72 White Eye thinks that the only help you can afford him is to send an Army against the Wiandots &c — except you [redacted] know yet another remedy — that is what White Eye is anxious to hear from you either by these Messengers or by others which you shall send out to an appointed time & place, & when an Army is to march on the Sandusky.

A party of 30 Wiandots passed from over the Lake is gone to Wheeling. Not as much as we know of many other Companies are gone to the Settlements — We are afraid that your Messengers may have had the misfortune to fall into the hands of some Warriors if you have sent out any — that will make the matter sure if the Letters should be intercepted & carried to Detroit

We heard Simon Girty & Lacklin are gone down the River St Laurence with as many Men as they could spare at Detroit — but have not heard what past — The Governor told the Indians that the Passage was stopped & therefore he must open it again — The Trade is also stopp'd & no Goods allowed to be brought to Sandusky any more.

The News Papers we had from you last are sent to Mina

(12)

I brought to Sandusky [illegible]

The News Papers we had from you last are sent to Detroit for which I am much obliged to you I've all long very much to hear from you again.

By a French man who came here with the Wiandots we had intelligence that a Company of 40 Indians are gone to watch your Boats coming from the Illinois

By all this you will plainly see that there will not [illegible] be any sort of a Treaty with the Chiefs of the Delawares at Pittsburgh for they dare not venture to go there. I am Sir,

Your Obed.t Humb.e Serv.t

Sign'd D. Zeisberger

Sketch of the Military State of the Province of Quebec—

This extensive Province, by which alone, in the present circumstances at least as far as are known, Great Britain can secure fast hold of America, is in its present Condition, quite open to the insults and Ravages of the Colonies in actual Rebellion, who have been pushed up to the very Frontiers of it by their Neighbours the North ern Provinces, and closely hem it in, on every side, except towards the Lake, which is easily commanded with Vessels of Force, and Gallies—

Waggon Road within twenty, or
five and twenty Leagues distance
from the Habitations, the Rebels
have explored every Part of the
Country, and know it well; if a
Pacification does not take Place,
and the Troops are withdrawn
from the Island, the Rebels,
without Question, will be
beyond Measure strengthened,
by the Addition of Arms and
Ammunition, which will be got
from the Spaniards, the Rebels,
before this
Country can be put into a Posture
of Defence, will be ready to make
Head against it;
Therefore this Point must be cut
short with all Expedition, or the

are in a very determined state—

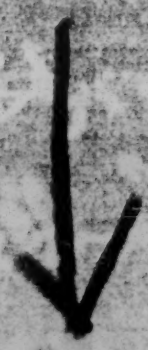
The Clergy, the Nobility and some
Part of the Bourgeoisie in the Town,
excepted, the Canadians are not to
be depended upon, especially if an
French Man of War, are they see the
Rebel Forces oblig'd to withdraw from
the Southern Parts of the Province—

That the Expence be very considerably
the numerous Tribe of Sycophants, dispers'd
throughout His Majesty's Dominions at
present, the Number of [illegible]

Tho' the Expense be very considerable,
the numerous Tribes of Savages, dispers'd
throughout this extensive Province, or
upon the Borders of it, must be kept in
Awe, and Justice executed upon them, for
the Sake of Trade; they do not
make Slaves, and the Gold we have
from them must be paid for in Goods
or Money.

At this very time, seven hundred
Savages, with their Families, are at
this present Time in Town, there are
upwards of

Kissing hands might be the best breath to destroy
the Country's two best Endeavours
at present are used to restrain
them; Heart Rendering Measures
should check the Negotiation, it
is a Token of Treachery; that
our several Operations might
compound with each other, it
would be highly necessary to have
a Communication by sea, since we
can have none by Land.



The Germans are Disciplined Troops, used to the Drop Shoot, & handling their Arms & Accoutrements only by the Word of Command; the English Troops have only been two Months in the Country, & therefore cannot be so expert at these, as the Americans; these are trained to the Woods from their Infancy, know well how to shelter themselves from the Cold & are excellent Marksmen—

Quarter & Neither does the Keeping of the Troops from the Want of Provisions of Necessity Regard must be carried to

Great difficulties attend the keeping of
the troops, for the want of Barracks
& Necessary they must be Cantoned
the Soldiers are themselves to Cantons
Houses, and are in Consequence left to
do just as they

[illegible] the Assembly Resolve, it appears
absolutely requisite for the Preservation
and Security of the Troops, that a
very considerable body of Troops, in
addition to those already here, be
sent

work to take but little hold of the
Country, and repell the Attacks of
the Enemies. They would at the same
time contain the Canadians, may work
a powerful change upon them, and
in time render these of singular
advantage and Assistance to the
Loyalists Interests in America; the
Rest of Germany and Switzerland
the Colonies have long been known,
ripe for breaking out, wherever they have
been at Home, and from hence it will
be easy [illegible]
[illegible] to make the Most of them

up a proper Subordination between the
Ranks of Men, tending to restore
Obedience and Subordination, a firm
Establishment whereof may prove the
Means, of securing the internal
Tranquility of the Province, and its
Dependence upon the Parent State,
are Objects that require the most serious
Attention: when employed, a Proportion
always to accompany the Punishment;
by which means the latter may avoid
the Imputation of the Appearance of
the former, either as to getting through
the Woods in Journies and Winter, or the
Management of the Boat and the Paddle

the former, either as to getting through
the Water in Summer and Winter, or the
Management of the Coal and the Carriage
for Postage and Letters as necessary for
the Soldiers to be well served in either
Extremes. Water Communications, as the
Use of the Rivers, Well Shipping
Creeks, Navigation, without exacting
Duties and Taxing, and bring about the
Union and Harmony, the Spectating
Interest of all Parties for Restoring
Peace and Tranquility
Liberty and Property
Welfare and Safety of Republick Sense of
Duty

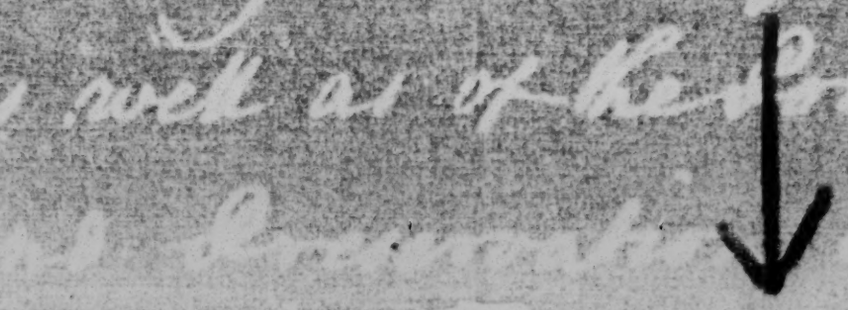
As the Strengthening of Ruthenia, or

to consider it Defensible or the
erecting of a Citadel, requires Years,
the Commencing whereof in our present
Circumstances, might only serve to
intimidate the People, and no Ways
answer immediate Exigencies, my first
Care shall be to fortify our Ports as strongly as
possible, the Avenues into the Province,
for their Security. We shall also
give to the proper Officer the best State
of Defence they can admit of, and
a District Credit upon a Grant
that Commander in Chief and Parliament taking
Cognizance of Expenditure [illegible]

[illegible] Commander [illegible] Fairbanks, asking
[illegible] of Ottawa, [illegible] that if
[illegible] may [illegible] next year
[illegible] Lake of Oswego; the
Soo & St Marie and Detroit
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Lake Superior, and it
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

a sufficient Force to meet the Rebels
the Rebels are said to intend landing
of the Kind, a Party has been sent to
reinforce the Post and see it Here is
any Foundation for the Report—

The Navy upon the Lakes are, by the
best Accounts, in very good Order, and
full Opinion of making proper Looking
An Addition of Vessels must be made
to the Shipping there in the Spring, as we
well Manned, and well Armed, for upon
Securing the Dominion of the Lakes,
as well as of the Passages, the Safety



[illegible] Mr Adams, and ask him, for the
securing the Stockholders of the Bank,
as well as of the Bridges, the safety
and Recovery of the upper Bank
must very much depend; I write to
Lord Liverpool upon this subject, and
believe Your Lordship a Copy of the
Letter

[illegible]

[illegible] the great Object at present is the
Security of His Dominions, that must
however & will ever have to observe,
that the most Attentions cannot be
paid to the Civil Officers sent here,
that their Moral and Political
Characters are such as can be
depended upon, that they come
recommended to the support of the Civil authority
and [illegible] that their Interest & Influence
[illegible] Respectable [illegible] and that
[illegible]

No. IV.

Determination, I thought it best to submit them in their present state—

(Signed)

Robt. Hallowell

Quebec 25th July 1778—

P.S. by Reindeer Return, which may however be extremely quick, Your Lordship will nearly see what Troops may be assembled together upon any sudden Emergency— R. H.

Note inclosed in
Letter to Lord George
Germain of 25th July
1778. No. 1.

(1)

Monthly Return of the Provisions & Ammunitions of People received into
and the Provisions remaining in the different Magazines in Canada from

| Magazines & Districts | Provisions & Ammunitions of People received into | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quebec, including Lorette, Beauport, Pt. Levi and Pt. aux Trembles | 2 | 14 | 26 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 600 | 1 | 22 | 25 | 30 | 10 | 2 | 300 | 398 | | | |
| Three Rivers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 91 | | | |
| Sorel, Yamaska, St. Denis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 162 | | | |
| Pointe du Lac | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| La Prairie | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 100 | | | |
| Montreal, Isle Jesus, Lake of Two Mountains, Chambly | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pt. Fortune, Isle aux Noix, Point au Fer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 14 | 26 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 600 | 1 | 22 | 25 | 30 | 10 | 2 | 300 | 751 | | | |

LONDON, ENGLAND, HALDIMAND PAPERS, ADD. MSS 21,853, FOL. 8.

Montreal the 30th July 1778

Sir

I Beg Leave to Inform your Excellency that the Indians of this your Country are at present very Impatient and troublesome, the truth is that they are so long here that the conversation of disaffected and Ignorant people has deranged their Ideas to a very great point, I asked them yesterday afternoon for Eighty warriors agreable to your orders to Brigadier Powell, they answerd me the whole would go, and this morning as soon as that would be the Case if any of them went, and not being agreable to your orders, and that many other unconvenii

: ness would be the Consequence of this
revolution of theirs I have stopped the
whole of them with a good deal of
difficulty, and I am to set out Im
: mediatly for Lachine & Caughna
: wage, to make out Mr Peters's
number between the Mowhaks and C
Iroquois. I have further to Observe
to your Excellency that the upper coun
try Indns will not stay by any means
longer than till the 12th or 15th next
month. I have the Honor to be with
the greatest Respect

Sir

your Excellencys most
Obdt and most humble Servt

John Campbell

8 On his Majesties Service

His Excellency

Gen.l Haldimand

Commander in Chief of

his Majesties forces, Quebec

The information of Lewes a Cagnuago Indian
who is lately returned from Canada ——
Says that the Cagnuago Indians desired him to
inform the Commissioners that they held fast
The Covenant made with the Americans at the
Commencement of the present War, that it was
true they had sent the Belts of Wampum but their
Speeches were reduced to Writing and meant
faithfully to perform every part of that Covenant
and that if any thing worth communication
should turn up in Canada they will send a
runner to inform the Commissioners ——
That the Cagnuagoes further informed him that
250 of the Western Indians above even above Misele-
-machinack had been lately down in Canada and
informed them that the Seneca Chief in the
Name of the Six Nations and seven Tribs in
Canada had sent them a Message informing
them that the Americans had levied War
against the Six Nations &c and desired them
to Come down to their assistance, that in Conse-
quence thereof they came down to Niagara
where they expected some Canada Indians
but seeing none of them there they

They suspected it was a deception of the Senecas however to find out the truth they resolved to go to Canada Upon their arrival in Canada they informed the Cagnuagoes of the above Thereupon Told them it was not so and that these Indians Then replied they need not chuse to assist the Six Nations as they had always been at War with them—That these Indians further informed the Cagnuagoes that they would follow their advice and governed by them and so returned To their own Country

A True Copy &c.
Volkert P. Doxe

Information of
Lewis Ha
Englishman

[illegible] desires me to enclose you
his letter relating to Mr Auchie the Collector whom Gen
to beg you will inform that His request in this particular
cannot be complied with, as it would interfere with a
Plan which will be adopted for Fortifying Quebec which
Plan is so far from admitting further grounds of this being
laid thereabout to be made, must probably dis-
possess many people already holding them.

I am &c
Signed L.F.

Montreal 13th August 1778

Mr Cramahé Sir

I am desired to acquaint you that Holt
Leger and Maclean are ordered up here to attend a
Court Martial to be held the 20th Inst and that it is the
intention of the General & Lieut Major Dundas with the
Companies of the 31st regiment at Quebec the most convenient
way towards this place according to particular orders
which will be sent for the purpose. His Excellency

Court Martial to be held the 20th Inst and that it is the
intention of the General to leave Major Dundas with two
Companies of the 31st regiment at Quebec the rest to move
up towards this place according to particular orders
which will be sent for the purpose. His Excellency
likewise intends sending from Quebec all the Corps of
Artillery except one Subaltern and twelve Artificers
of the Ordnance and Naval department.

I am &c
Brigr Genl

Montreal 16th August 1778

Lord Dover
or Officer Commanding
at Quebec

Sir

I having been represented to the General
that you have stopped some boats with goods belonging
to Mr Finn of Montreal which as you have entitled
giving an Acct. of the Nature thereof to Brigr Powell and
your reasons are that you understood they were for the
use of the Army I do by his Excellency's Command

Copies of Letters from His Excellency Frederick Haldimand &c. &c. to Major

Dies Regsley.

Montreal the 10th August 1778

Sir/

Your last Letters to Sir Guy Carleton to which no Answer had been returned

has been laid before me; and I have just now received your letter of the 20th July last giving me advice of

the Bills you have drawn for different expences incurred at your Post, the Amount of which being

large I cannot avoid recommending to you the greatest attention to avoid all expences the necessity

of which does not plainly and manifestly appear, at the same time I would have you understand that I have

no intention to limit you in anything which the good and advantage of his Majesty's Service

may on any occasion require to be provided for, of which, at that distance you must be alone the Judge.

I have wrote to Colonel Bolton to transmit me Copies of all standing Orders which

have been given by former Commanders in Chief, and the Governors General of this Province for the manage-

ment and Command of the Posts; you will accordingly furnish Colonel Bolton with such as are

wanting of that description, in order to enable him to comply with my directions, &

I may consider of such rules and regulations as may be still wanting to establish at the

same time the greatest advantage possible to His Majesty's Service, and as little

expence as possible.

In the mean time I have thought fit to establish, for the present, the following

to be observed by all the Officers Commanding at the Posts when they shall have occasion to draw

Bills for keeping the Accounts of the different expences incurred under their direction or by their

Orders. The Bills to be drawn by the printed Copies herewith enclosed filled up, (more of

which will be furnished from home from time to time upon the Officers giving notice of their being

wanted) and that the time at which they draw must be at Sixty days; that the money be in

Specie or Bills of Exchange that at the end of the words His Majesty's Service, and in the Space where, in

the Copy herewith enclosed filled up for the Officers more particular direction, the words in the Indian

Department are written, it be always expressed what particular Service the money drawn be for;

and that as it is expressed in the Bill, a letter of advice always accompany them, together with an

Account of the expences or Disbursements which the Sum of money then drawn is intended to satisfy or

discharge. Sending Copies of all Vouchers to Mr. Dunn the Paymaster for this Department to be

filed in his Office, the several Officers keeping the Originals of such said Vouchers in their own

possession to serve them when they shall be called upon to settle their Accounts at the Treasury or

as it shall hereafter be directed. —

Signed/ F. H

Montreal 28th August 1778

No 2 Sir

La Fourche and his party after having had presents distributed to them all,

and Commissions given to such of their great Chiefs as were recommended by their leaders and the

Superintendant, and after having in every other manner had every Mark of favour and affection shewn

them, they have been dismissed to return to their Villages, with which treatment they seem to be

perfectly well satisfied. — And I am commanded to signify to you the Commander in Chief's desire

that at their return you acquaint them again how much His Excellency Justcomes them and how

firmly he confides in their attachment and Zeal for the cause and interest of the King

of Great Britain their only Father; and His Excellency further commands me to recommend

to your care and attention that every thing be done at your Post for them, which is most

likely

likely to confirm their present disposition, and to engage their most effectual Service against all His Majesty's Enemies, and particularly that in the present circumstances of the Illinois country every thing be done to secure the assistance of these Savages, either to drive the Rebels out again, which from their numbers seems very easily effected or at least to prevent their further progress.

A Copy of this Letter will be delivered to you by each of the Ottawa Chiefs

(Signed) C. F

No. 3

Sir, Montreal 30th August 1778.

This dispatch was intended to have been sent you by a

a Missionary going to the Illinois, but the unfortunate change which has taken place of that Country for the present puts a stop to that journey, the Gentleman who with whom Mr. St. Ruth was to have gone up proceeding immediately, and being well acquainted with that Country and very well affected to [illegible] and recommend him to you, both as a man who deserves to have favour shown private concerns, and as one who is capable of furnishing you with advice useful to follow in those of the Publick, upon the present situation of

I send you a Copy of a letter which I have wrote to Mr. Hamilton, as necessary for your information, and desiring that you will act upon the occasion, and assist him as far as you may have opportunity in the undertake in this emergency.

In the mean time I must desire you will communicate

tiously as possible, and by the safest conveyance your sentiments, whether from the Indians placed in the Indians the Inhabitants &c, the resources and difficulties of the country think there are any means to be employed with a probability of success to recover and what those means are if upon Opinion on this object be in the Affirmative.

In the Copy of Mr. Hamilton's Letter, transmitted to you, you will take notice of directions which I have given concerning the Powder Ball and Merchants, which directions are meant to be General at the Posts and therefore request you will accordingly observe them at that you command in.

Louis the son of Chevalier of St. Joseph's has been here and behaved very well. I have sent a letter by him to his Father who Sunderland has great influence among the Nation of that place, I have marked to him my surprize that none of them had been down here this spring, and the son has promised to come down here the next in order to acquaint me with the reason of their absence. I recommend to you to write to Mr. Chevalier also upon the same subject and in the most earnest terms to endeavour to engage him heartily in the King's interest

(Signed) F. H

No. 4

Sir, Montreal the 2d. of September 1778

Since writing my letter of the 30th August I have had some conversation with Mr. de Grasellier who thinks it will be practicable to send some trusty Indians into the Illinois with letters or Messages to the Missionary and by that means come to learn the true state of the country, which Mr. de Grasellier tells me might be conveyed to me during the Winter; I have therefore thought it necessary to recommend this matter to your Attention.

(Signed) F. H

Quebec 25th December 1778

Having occasion to send an Express to Niagara, I take the Opportunity to
your Letters of the 15th and 31st August the 16th and the 21st Septem. 7th 24th and 27th of October.

Your letter of the 16th of Septem. informs me of Orders you had rec.d to furnish
and prepare the grand Portage, and of the manner in which you had executed the Order
attending it; and you desire to be instructed whether the Crown or Trader is to
to which I must observe that as circumstances are at present
improper to send parties of Troops to such distances where
; and it is my fixed policy at all times to allow the Merchants
, and wherever [illegible] in such an extensive country is where
the Authority of Government to enforce cannot keep pace with
[illegible] for the grand Portage was ordered at the instance
and it is unreasonable in them to expect Government to bear
attending it. Therefore I must direct, if [illegible] Traders upon
[illegible] an Officer and a party, that still it be
[illegible] incurring any expence whatever upon Government
[illegible] Traders if you should judge it requisite to allow any
you did by Presents for Salutes. This instance of expence as well as the attending
incurred at that Portage, lays me indispensably under the necessity of sig-
however much it is expected of every Officer entrusted with a command to pay the
that no disbursements be undertaken by him or under his authority light
occasions, or on any occasion without sufficiently considering how it will be
viewed by His Majesty's Ministers, to whom particular accounts of
must be given. The mention you make of Provisions, which you
intended shortly with, to receive the visits of the Indians, makes it necessary for me to
observe to you, that nothing less than the greatest possible Oeconomy of this difficult
to be transported and so expensive an Article is excusable; but on the contrary every expedi-
ent that can be found out is expected to be tried to save it, and to make it if possible unne-
cessary to be sent up from Canada to the Posts at all: And if any means can be fallen
upon by the use of the Deer flesh dried by the Indians, and the great quantities of fish the Lakes
supply, and in general all such means as the Indians use the Soldiers at the Posts could be
brought to subsist wholly or in part, they should receive for every days provision so saved the
price of the ration they are entitled to, to be paid them monthly or as would be most for their
benefit to receive it; and I beg you will communicate to me your Ideas upon the possibility
of reducing such plan or any part of it or other for that purpose into actual practice.

I have already desired Colonel Bolton to signify to you my approbation
of the expedient which you mention in your letter of the 21st of September. You had
tried to keep the Savages from forming connections with the Rebels; and I shall certainly
be mindfull of it in all Passports I may grant for the ensuing year.

As you urge the necessity of having an armed Vessel at your Post
for carrying dispatches and other purposes, I shall approve of your fitting out such
an one as you think requisite; subject however to the command of the Superior Offic
of

of the Naval Department, and to such regulations as shall be established for the Government of the whole by Mr. Schanks the Commissioner whom I shall send up as early as possible in the Spring to see put in execution.

The representation you make of the state of your health and private affairs you may be assured makes a proper impression on me, and disposes me to take the earliest opportunity of relieving you from a situation which I consider you having supported with patience as very meritorious in you, and as inabling you to all the merit which can possibly be shewn you in return; and if I am longer in complying with your requests for being removed and for leave of absence than you could wish, be assured I shall be very sorry and that it must be occasioned only by such circumstances of Service as I shall not have in my power to controul.

(Signed) Fr. H

No. 6

Quebec 7th April 1779

You have herewith inclosed, the Petition of the Merchants and Traders to the North West Parts of the upper Country, to which my answer has been, that you had already mentioned the Subject thereof to me, when you was of opinion, it would be out of your power to comply with their request this year, and that it was not in my mind to determine on a Measure, in the present state of things, which would be proper or practicable, if I could possibly spare Mr. Bennet, any other Officer, or person, in whose prudence and discretion you might safely rely, I would have no Objection, on their furnishing sufficient Indemnification, to your impowering such person to go there for the time required, and to settle the little differences, that might arise among them, as well as to confine and send down any ill affected or suspected persons resorting there; all this however to be done without any additional expence to the Crown.

The difficulties attending the sending up so large a Quantity of Provisions to the upper Posts, the Demand for which daily increases, from the number of Indians, Loyalists &c. collected there, and the immense expence attendant thereupon, engage me to press your serious attention to this Object, the saving upon that Article as much as possibly you can, and the thinking of every practicable method, for providing or substituting all such supplies, as can be procured upon the spot.

I have sent Capt. Bruhm, my Aid-de-Camp, to visit the Posts of Niagara and Detroit, and upon a View of things in those parts, and such Information, as He will be able to procure upon the spot, to correspond with, and advise you of what he thinks most eligible to be done by you at Michilimackinac for the King's Service, to which I am to desire, you will pay due attention.

I have wrote to England for a large quantity of Indian Goods to be sent here early in the Spring, but as they generally arrive too late for your Post, I have Ordered Lt. Col. Campbell to send you a Supply well assorted and a sufficient quantity of Rum as soon as the Navigation Opens.

(Signed) Fr. H

Quebec 1st April 1779

Sir/

I have received your Letter of 29th January by which I observe the steps
you took to favor and assist Lieut. Governor Hamilton's Expedition, which I wish he was in
possession; but the ill fortune he has met with, by being taken prisoner at Post
Vincennes, deprives him of the success you intended him.
In the direction of affairs in the upper Country, I desire you to defer granting Passports for
Detroit, 'till informed of the Position and Intentions of the Rebels. Invasions
are to be expected as soon as possible.
My Aid de Camp having received my directions to Correspond from time to time, I refer you to him for some particulars he is ordered to
communicate to you.

(Signed) H.H.

Quebec 6th May 1779

Sir/

Having judged it necessary to delay the departure of the Bateaux &
other Craft for a few days, Mr. Joseph Edward has been pleased to act as Assistant
Commissary General to Mr. Williamson, and the great Portage, and I most desire
you will consult and advise with him upon the Service for that purpose passed in March 1777
regulate and govern yourself, or any other Trader taking the same Liberty, according to
what is directed by said Ordinance.

The shortest way will be, if Detroit is in a State of Security, to
Cross the Lake, where there will be very soon, I hope, a sufficient
Number of Boats to proceed agreeable to said Ordinance; be pleased
to see it, and to be as exact as possible, in observing all that is required
in such cases, that Infringers of public regulations may not pass unnoticed, or escape
the punishment they deserve.

Signed/ H.H.

Quebec May 6th 1782

No 9

Sir/

Having already sent to you by Capt. Brehm my Aid-de-Camp, who will
communicate to you from Detroit, my orders in general respecting the security of your Post, I have
only now to add that Lt. Col. Campbell has my orders to send you by the Great River, a considerable
supply of Indian presents, which I expect you will receive with this letter, and which I hope
will for the present answer your demands, for I perceive that the charge made by the Merchants
in the upper Country are so exorbitant that we must contrive to take as little from them as possi-
ble, observing however not to delay the King's service in any material point, by over Oeco-
nomy: — a very large supply of Rum will also be sent to your post by Detroit, so as I think to
avoid any expence this year on that extravagant article. —

I am in hourly expectation of the Ships from England, and a proportion
of the Indian presents, I shall receive by them, shall be sent immediately to your Post.

(Signed) H.H.

No 10

Quebec 20th May 1779

Sir/

In my letter of this morning, I informed you of the principal objec
I had in view, in regulating the Merchandize, for the upper Posts, notwithstanding
which

which this will be delivered to you by Mr. C. Paterson whom I have permitted to go up to Post, and should it be your opinion, that any supply of Merchant Goods, sent from hence, to your or Neighbourhood would assist Government, in securing the Indians, and at the same time prevent risk of falling into the hands of the Enemy, you will immediately write me the particulars by and I have no doubt, but I shall have it in my power, to supply you amply during the

I wish just to mention to you, that Governor Hamilton a few days before he sent about 30 Canoe men, for some provisions, and presents, which he had left at Miamis, consequently fell into the hands of the Rebels, and would be very useful to them in any they may form by the River Sault against your Post.—

In one of your former letters you reported some Merchants having past with machinac contrary to your Orders, with Goods, which they probably carried to the you will inform me, of their names, by whom employed, or with whom connected, this happened, that I may use my endeavours, to punish all who are concerned in laimiac practices, and should any thing of the sort happen in future, beg to have the and the most minute information concerning it.

As it is possible any letter of the 6th Inst. may not yet have reached you, here, that if any Merchant whatever, arrives at or near your post with any kind of without any particular passport, that you immediately seize all such Goods, and them at Michilimackinac, or send them to Detroit, as you judge best for the

I have had repeated application from Lt. Col. Campbell, Superintendant affairs, to grant a passport for the Sieur Calvet to carry Merchandize into your hood, which I could not comply with consistantly with the impartiality I am always to observe respecting Traders, nevertheless if you find the Sieur Calvet, to be friend, to Government, with the influence Lt. Col. Campbell reports him to have among the Savages, I should be glad, you found out some line to employ him in, that might his Fidelity.— Notwithstanding I have granted one pass for Michilimackinac, I have under for your information, Copy of my Answer to the Merchants trading to the North West of the upper Country.—

(Signed) F. H

No. 11

Quebec 20th May 1779

Sir/

Having no occasion to doubt but my several Letters of April 8th and 18th also of May 6th will be with you, before you receive this, I have only now to inform you, that no Ships are yet arrived from Europe, and that the various accounts I have received from different parts, respecting the Magazines of Provisions, which the Rebels are forming in the upper Country, together with the many artfull and designing Letters, which they have found means to distribute, in several of the Indian Villages, calls upon you to use every exertion, to preserve the Savages in our Interest, and effectually secure the post of Michilimackinac, from any insult, which the Rebels may meditate against it:— In this situation of affairs I have thought proper to prohibit all Merchants from carrying their goods, to your parts, allowing them only, to take such provisions, and Cloaths, as may

the

to support their servants during the Year, and to prevent this Trade from being
lost to the Province.

I shall continue to pay every attention in my power, to the support of the
Post, and whenever Indian presents arrive, they shall be forwarded without delay, an
parcel which is now on their way to Michilimackinac, and I hope will arrive within a few
days after this Letter, In the meantime I am pushing forward Provisions, and Rum, with all
dispatch, by the way of Lake Ontario, and when I inform you that I would reinforce,
if the Upper Posts, if I imagined I could send Provisions for their support, I am
sure will conceive the anxiety I must feel to have that article distributed with justice
and economy, and how much pleasure it would afford me, to hear that the Industry of the
Commercial Province and resources of the place and situation where they are
established, and to reserve the other provisions, for cases of Emergency.—

Signed F. H.

Quebec 11th June 1779

Sir

I take this opportunity of an express going to Niagara, to answer a para-
graph of your Letter of the 22d May expressing an inclination to be removed from your present
Command to that of Detroit— Nothing affords me greater pleasure than to have it in my
power to oblige Officers under my command, when I can do it consistently with the good
of the Service— But, in the present critical Situation of affairs, particularly at the
Upper Posts, where our existance almost entirely depends upon the disposition of the
Indians, I cannot view such a removal without annexing to it a probability of very bad
consequences, considering you, from every report that has been made to me, to have
acquired the affections of the different nations around you, to have a perfect knowledge
of the management of these people, and of the Characters of the Traders and Body of Men
who have it in their power to tamper with and debauch their minds.— Governor Sinclair
accompanied Major Holland from Halifax but I mean to detain him here until the Ships
arrive from England; after which, should Circumstances alter and that we have a prospect
of tranquility, I shall readily fulfil my former promise to you, in the mean time
I must depend upon you for the exertion of your utmost abilities in preserving the
friendship of the Indians.

I have given Capt. Schank orders to have the Vessel you have pitched
upon properly fitted up, and manned for the purpose of your communicating frequently
with Detroit. I have likewise expressed my desire to Colonel Bolton that other small
Vessells belonging to Detroit may, as occasion requires, be employed in the same manner.

(signed) F. H.

Quebec 14th June 1779

No 13 Sir/

I had His Excellency the Commander in Chiefs Commands to add
a P.S. to his Letter of the 12th inst. to you, which, from my hurry in making up
dispatches for the express to Niagara, escaped my memory— I now beg leave to
Communicate

Communicate it to you.

Notwithstanding His Excellency's determination to prevent Traders in general from sending Cargoes up to the Posts, for the present, he has thought fit to grant passes to some individuals to convey their goods up the grand River. He desires that, notwithstanding they are provided with passes from him, you will, should the good of His Majesty's service require it, stop their further progress, or lay them under such restrictions as you shall find necessary.

(Signed) H: M:

No 14

Quebec 3d July 1779

In answer to your letter of the 11th Inst. expressing your wish to [illegible] from Michilimackinac, it is with pleasure I acquaint you, that I have now a Company at it in my power, I hope without prejudice to his Majesty's service, to comply with your request by the arrival of Lt. Gov. Sinclair, whose abilities, as an Officer, and knowledge of Indians and affairs of that Communication, I am informed, qualify him for that Command, cannot however help regretting the loss of an Officer, at so important a Post, whose long Command, has given general satisfaction, and has justly merited, and my Approbation.

I wait for the arrival of the Fleet to give you Orders to [illegible] first, but I cannot possibly determine whether it will be in my power to permit you to go to York this Season, the upper Posts appearing in so critical a situation.

(Signed) H: M:

No 15

Sir

Quebec July 3d 1779.

I have rec.d both your letters of the 16th past. The necessity, which you represent, that goods should be sent to your Post, and to Lake Superieur, and the safety with which, you say, it may be done to His Majesty's service, has induced me to grant passes for the number of Canoes you have specified in your letter, I shall depend upon your Judgement and experience in the distribution of them, laying the Traders under such restrictions as will most conduce to the Interest of the Public service.

You judged right in not employing the Indians against the Illinois, since it is your Opinion that Cruelties alone would be the result. I would not however absolutely discourage their Incursions into that settlement, as their appearing so in our interest may have a good effect, not only in the eyes of the Rebels, but of the inhabitants who are so disaffected to us — besides it may be the means of procuring useful intelligence, which you will strongly recommend to, and endeavour to affect by means of these parties — Every caution necessary against cruelty, I am persuaded you will observe.

Wabasha's proposal is a very uncommon one from an Indian, and tho' it would, as you justly observe, be very imprudent to adopt it. Yet, the Zeal he has manifested merits our attention.

You will naturally prevent as much as in your power, the Breach

expectio

Chippewas and Sauet, which might deprive us of the Service of many Warriors, should we have occasion for them, but perhaps be turned to some account against us by the Rebels

Agreable to your recommendation of the Sieur Calvé, I have ordered that he be Victualled and Rationed as you have proposed. Messrs. Todd and McGill have likewise pray'd, I would think of raising it – but, you may, remember, I am in no Instance a Stranger to Provision they may occasionally find it necessary to furnish to Indians.

The Season has turned out so bad for the present, the evil must be submitted to. I have taken such measures as, I trust, will [illegible] I have already sent off for the use of your Post two Batteaux loaded with Provisions, Goods, and Stores &c. in a hurry, & as possible it should be inspected into, and made use of.

I anticipate a considerable quantities of Indian Corn may be purchased from Genesee. I expect that you will do all in your power to collect it in Detroit, that, even Niagara, should circumstances make necessary, I may draw it, which I have ordered for your possessing of it commodiously. You will communicate with Lt. Governor Hamilton upon

Signed H. H.

In order to convince some Rebels and others of your Indians, who remain at Montreal, of the falsity of a Report, propagated by the disaffected Canadians, that a Fleet would certainly arrive this spring to retake the Country, I ordered them to Quebec at the arrival of our Fleet. They are come, and I enclose to you my speech to them, which you will deliver to their Nations, making such additions &c. as you may, from local circumstances, judge necessary; I shall keep them untill the Fleet arrives, and on their return they will, I hope, have it in their power amply to confirm what is set forth therein.

In consequence of your Recommendation of Mr. Aird, I have permitted him to send up a Canoe exclusive of the Sterling for Michilimackinac and Lake Superior, but Messrs. Todd & McGill have not thought proper to include the five Canoes, said by them to be for the use of the Officers of the Garrison, in the above number, and as you in your letter, prepared – but after the distribution has been finally settled, they bring me in, upon the above pretext, an Account of Lading for four Canoes, the Articles amounting to £1000 Value, requesting that they may be added, which request, I have declined complying with. – If you, or the Officers of your Garrison want any Stores &c. for your particular use, I make no doubt they will be carefully sent, as I have told Mr. Leister to acquaint Messrs. Todd & McGill that if they neglect Commissions of that nature, they are but little intitled to the Indulgencies shewn them. The same Rapacity has actuated them to prevent including Mr. Campion's Batteau in the number stipulated, I am sorry for it, but being determined not to break thro' regulations I have made, I cannot at present permit another Canoe to be sent up.

Sir/ Quebec 8th July 1779

I have at present no more than time to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 27th past with the several Bills enclosed which shall be accepted, and likewise to signify to you my approbation of your having adhered to the Ordinances of the Province for the year 1777 respecting the affairs of Mr Howard, I have written Mr Grey at Montreal to procure the necessary security, and I send him a Letter open, desiring that he may certify to you, at the foot of it, his having obtained the security required, upon receipt of which you will have Mr Howard's Grant delivered to him.

Signed F. H.

Quebec 13th July 1779

No 17. Sir/

By this bearer Mr Calvé I have an opportunity of answering your letter of the 27th June, the receipt of which, I acknowledged Yesterday's Post.

I am obliged to you for Intelligence from the Lakes, I am pleased to find it so favorable, and that your Posts are in such security, I doubt not continue whatever work you may think necessary to secure them.

I much approve of your destroying Fort Ley and as Mr Gautier will be able to effect all the purposes of his charge from the power of the Rebels in that quarter, I think there is little to apprehend. Intercepting supplies should be the Chief object of our attention, it is a Service which the Indians, I should think, would cheerfully undertake in hopes of plunder.

Mr Calvé has presented to me a claim on Government amounting to 3699 Livres, besides a dollar a day from the year 1776 inclusive. I have never heard that the former was due, or the latter promised to him — but I find from Colonel Campbell and Mr Goddard that the man has been useful, and that it is still in his power to be very serviceable to Government — in either, or both cases, I should be sorry not to reward his merit, I therefore must desire you will give me every information in your power relative to him — and in the meantime, as it is represented that you sent him, and that his interest suffered much by his coming down, I have paid him a dollar per day as Interpreter for one year only, and have given him a Licence for one Canoe, exclusive of his share in the Trade — He declined my offer, recommended by you, of a Dollar per day as Interpreter, saying that it would interfere with his Commercial Views.

I have forwarded Rum for the general Consumption of the upper Posts, and am under the necessity of repeating my requests to the Officers Commanding to observe the greatest Oeconomy in the distribution of it, seeing the amazing price charged by the Traders for that article.

I likewise wish to refer you to a Letter upon the Subject of Flour, which,

[illegible] it having been
[illegible] and consequently subject to damage — Some large Room should be [illegible] to
spread and dri[illegible] in two or three days, and then to be repacked.
As soon as the Fleet arrives I shall dispatch Lt. Gov.r Sinclair to relieve you

Signed / Fr: H.

Sir

Quebec 21st. July 1779

I am commanded by His Excellency General Haldimand to acquaint
[illegible] receiving your Letter of the 22d June, enclosing Mr. [illegible]'s receipt for
[illegible] Your Bill will be duly honored — His Excellency
[illegible] greatest Oeconomy [illegible] in that article [illegible] enormously
by Contract, untill the supplies he has forwarded reaches you.

Signed / Mat.

Quebec August 17th 1779

Sir

I send to you a Copy of Instructions I have given to Capt.
[illegible] and Duplicates of Michilimackinac Journal,
[illegible] proceeds delivered to the Officer who will succeed you
[illegible]

Signed / Fr: H.

Quebec August 20th 1779

This Letter will be delivered to you by Capt. Sinclair, to whom you
Command of Michilimackinac as Lieut. Superintendent of the Dept.
Lord George Germain to Capt. Sinclair, wherein he stiles him Commandant of
the Garrison he is entitled to the Military Command, which is not expressed in
his Commission; it being exactly similar to that of Lt. Gov.r Hamilton's, he therefore was
to have Government vested with the same Powers, and which are specified in my Instruc-
tions to him, of which you have a Copy. I shall write upon this Subject to Lord
George Germain, and hope soon to have the Line of their Commands finally determined.
In the mean time, the utmost Harmony and mutual acquiescence is necessary to
carry on His Majesty's Service with that spirit which I am convinced Capt. Sinclair's
Zeal for it, and that of the Officer you will leave with him, will dictate, for nothing can
more conduce to the Reputation of Officers, than to relinquish little Personal Considerations,
when necessary to promote the Public Service.

Signed / Fr: H.

No 21

Sir

Quebec 20th August 1779

After having given Lt. Gov.r Sinclair every information in your
power relative to the Post of Michilimackinac, agreeably to my Letter of the 28th Inst. You
will repair to Detroit without Loss of time, and take upon you the Command of that Post.
Captain Lernoult having my orders to give it up to you, and to give you every Pos-
sible information relative to it.

Signed / Fr: H.

№ 22

Sir

Quebec 30th August 1779

From Captain Lernoult you will receive my instructions and every information relative to the inspection and management of the Publick Accounts of the different departments under your command at Detroit, which I have to desire you will consider as a very material part of your duty, to inspect into in the minutest manner, studying, by every possible means to contract and diminish, as far as may be consistant with the good of the Service, the expences incurred in said Departments. I have thought proper to direct that in future, you may draw Bills upon me for the different Amounts observing the regulations you will receive for that purpose, and transmit them with the Accounts to Lt. Col. Bolton who will forward them to me.

Lieut. Governor Hamilton not having had authority to empower him to appoint a Town Major at Detroit, Mr. M.Leod cannot be admitted as such, there being no establishment of the kind for the upper Posts, which is the only reason for my discontinuing Mr. M.Leod, of whom I have had a favorable Character.

Signed H. H.

Montreal 14th. August 1778.

Machicawiss a Chief of the Sotoues declares, that having occasion to enter the house of one Chin an Indian Trader whom he knew in the upper Country, yesterday after the Council, — He said Chin asked him what the General had said to the upper Nations Machicawiss answered that they had got Belts to shew them a good road into their own Country and to come back by next Spring in case their Father should send for them — Chin then asked him if their Father the General had told them any news and on his answering he did not, He said he would then tell him some — He then said that the Rebels were in the River in Ships coming to this Country, that they were very numerous and stopt up the River

He said further that the General their Father knew that as well as he did and added if he denyed his knowledge of this he told them a Lie. — That he recommended to him not to mention his name as the person who gave him this intelligence on any account.

Machicawiss says as he had been told in council a few minutes before this Conversation happend not to conceal any words came to his knowledge he thought proper to acquaint his Father Colonel Campbell with this, tho the person who said this to him is an acquaintance and Friend of his. He declares his Ecabia who was present will confirm every word he says — The Ecabia's Name is The Bow.

1778

Declaration of an Indian
Col. Campbell
14. Augt. 29 C. Chiefs

Montreal the 5th October 1775

15

Sir

I have to acquaint your Excellency that the Second party of Inds that went down Lake Champlain returned yesterday to this place, that La France who conducted it tells me, he Left the Saw Mill on the Falls of Otter Creek the 24th Last month, that he did not see the Least appearance of any work going on there, that the Saw Mill is quite useless & has been so for sometime past as he was informed by one Mackintosh formerly in the Roy.a Highlanders who now Lives & Clears to the Mill, that he further told him that about fifteen miles further up the Creek there was about two hundred men, Inhabitants assembled by way of a Guard. who sent frequently Small partys down the Creek

At a Council held at Montreal 14th August 1778.

present Colonel Campbell Superintendant, the Deputy Superintendt. several of the Indian Officers

several Chiefs from the different Villages Canada, together with six Chiefs deputed from the Six Nations with a Message from them to the seven Villages of Canada

Tiawhanroté a Chief of the Six Nations addresses himself to the Villages of Canada as follows

I am come here this day my Brethren to see you that are living in quiet, from a place exposed to tempests; It is a kind of Storm that has driven me now before you, and my words are not those of a single Village, but those of the whole Six Nations—

Brethren you know or must

D. but you at last
in the evening
the Patrons
we are at
with such wonder
ought you (my Brethren of
used to put us with it, since we
the teaching of your Father the way.
Our Forefathers when they
strictly their Father the King, always
their words, and performed their promi-
we my Brethren differ at present from
their example, No! but the way to continue in the
performance of our promises, is, to be all united in
unanimous; while we remain so, nothing can withstand

wo.

I have but a Belt to give my Brethren to go
you, but it is of Consequence, and I hope you
will listen to it with attention.

The Belt have frequently sent to
us the Six Nations, to endeavour to gain us to their
Interest, but always without effect. They lately sent us
a Message that they had hitherto held their hand
but they would soon shut it, and squeeze
us till our Blood would gush out from between
our fingers.

Then addressing himself to Colonial
Campbell, after paying him a Compliment, and
presenting a large Belt of Wampum; He said
This Belt my Brother was given to us
by Sir William Johnson to maintain us in the
interest of our Father the King; it was sent

[illegible] Sir William Johnson, and lastly
[illegible] acquainted us how much
[illegible] was pleased with the conduct of his
[illegible] Nations, & how bravely, in
[illegible] for the King, and his preservation,
[illegible] any event whatsoever shall stagger
[illegible] make me quit his Cause. — I have
[illegible] brought his Belt along with me, & how
[illegible] heartily I guard it.

The Chief of Michilimackinac
[illegible], has referred to the Speech of the Seven Villages
of Canada the substance of what the Six Nation
Chief spoke; and answered him, that as the Seven
Villages were of the same Blood, so they would
be of the same sentiments with the Six Nations, &
they would continue firm for the King

The Chief

The Chief of the Six Nations spoke to the Indians of London

[illegible] Brother Onondaga

[illegible] last year at Albany
[illegible] but trifling, we should not be much
afflicted by it — After it is, Consolation to us, that
we are told by Colonel Butler, Letters among the
papers of Sir Jeffrey Amherst

[illegible] we should not [illegible]
this year, we were afraid we could not be
strong enough, indeed we were so far from our Father
General Carleton, but we soon after heard his
Voice, which rendered our Grief much less since he
approved of our Conduct and expressed Sorrow
for our loss —

Then turning to Colonel Butler he said
Brother I could wish to see my Father whose hand

and that you may know fully the intentions of the six Nations, I invite two Chief from each Village in Canada to come to our Council at the Onondaga Castle when the Council-fire is lighted.

This Brethren does not require much deliberation, it is your business Brethren of Cachnawaga to answer for the rest, as you are the principal Village of Canada — You will appoint any hour you please this day, to render me your answer, and I will listen attentively to it. I have nothing further to add, but request that you will be speedy, and consult with my Brother Col. Crawford, that I may have your answer as soon as possible, & that I may return with it.

The Orator of the Village of Cachnawaga, answered, — As we are several

My Children

I am glad to see so many of you together, as I mean to speak aloud, that every Ear in the seven Villages may hear my words they are your Father's words you need to hear; they are the truth, and I hope you will listen to them with attention.

A Speech of Pontiac

Remember my Children the day when the King of England came to this Land to drive the French King out of it, & how you, hung the Hatchet which you had raised against him, —, and that you then entreated to

become his Children, promiseing you would
always support your Father, and keep fast
hold of his Hand.

You soon had an opportunity of
proving that you then spoke truth when
the Nations towards the setting Sun, listened to
the singing of bad Birds, and spilled their
Tears upon their lands — Your Father
was satisfyed then with the behaviour of his
Children of the seven Villages, and you must
remember (yourselves) that he shewed, at least
some kindness to you since that time as
your Brother the Mohawks & the rest
of the five Nations, who had always spilt their
Tears for him.

When I was sent from the other
side the Great Lake by our Great Father the

King, I expected to find that his Children of the seven villages had always kept fast hold of his hand according to their promise, but I was sorry to find that some of them had listened to the singing of Evil Birds, & turned their faces aside. — Your Father had pity on his Children's folly, and he thought no more of what had past, encouraging that you would be wise in future; He continued his attention towards you. — and I appeal to yourselves, whether you ever experienced such kindness from any other, nay even from your Father himself before!

I need not put you in mind that your Sick are attended, and supplyed

with Medicins by our most skillful Surgeons
— Your poor sick, and comforted in the time of their
Distress — and your aged people and your
Infants cloathed as well as yourselves —

Exclusive of this you are indebted to
your Father for his care in maintaining the
laws which regulates your Trade so as that
the Merchants you trafick with, may not
impose upon you — Nor the white people may
encroach upon your hunting Ground or
disturb you in your Villages.

In return for such kindness
it is natural to expect, that his Children of
your Villages would surpass in their
attachment to their Father's cause, those Nations
who from their Remoteness, cannot so frequently

Nor so fully experience the same attentions that are shewen to you. — But I am sorry to say that you have hitherto fallen infinitely short of them in this — and I have certain intelligence of your keeping a clear Path from your Villages to the fires of your Father's Enemies, whom you encourage by representing him weak in this Country, and you discourage your white Brethren in this Province by bringing false reports & lying papers amongst them, tending to lessen their happiness.

In this paper Red is my hand I have every word marked, of a Message sent from the Village of Cachnawage, in the

Name of the seven Villages of Canada, &
delivered by an Indian named Té, hé, ré, vé
at the Onondaga Castle the beginning of last
Winter— The Message was addressed to the
five Nations dissuading them from their
Duty to their Father, and advising them to
submit to the Rebels who wish only to have
possession of their Country— to deprive the Indians
of it and to exterminate, or enslave them
as they have done the numerous Nations
formerly inhabited the Country towards
Virginia &c.

There is also contained in
the Message a long story about the
French and his intending to come
into this Country again, with a number of other

falsehoods too ridiculous for me to repeat.

The same Tsiyaneyi also declared that all the Indians of the Seven Villages of Canada had determined not to act for his Majesty, and that they had also privately engaged the Nations who had come last Summer from towards the setting Sun to abandon his cause.

My Brother the Two Nations is ashamed that I should suffer such diseases falsehoods to be invented and propagated with impunity under my eye. I shall not have pretended to turn aside my eyes, and not to see those bad practices but that did not prevent my observing clearly every thing that was done — for I have eyes that

Sea and Bears that bear a great way.

I need not inform you that your Father from tenderness for his infatuated whites Children endeavoured by every persuasive & kind offer he could devise to lead them back to their Duty, and forever happiness, but he finds them headstrong in their Madness he is reduced to the disagreeable necessity of the Hatchet that was so long kept under their heads to frighten. it will fall heavy upon them & reduces them to reason and convinces them that it was not from want of Strength to crush them that he has so long forbore from punishing their

BRITISH MUSEUM

Insolence.

I am placed in this Country by my great father the King, to execute his pleasure, and it becomes a principal part of my duty to stem with sharp thorns the Path which leads to the destinated Councils of the Rebels, & I will do it. — If therefore there be any among you, who thinks he will be happier with the Rebels than with us, he is welcome instantly to depart, but I will deal with any I may hereafter find to have any Connection or correspondence with them; whether Indian or white man in the same manner I will with any

of them I may find in them.

Let the same time work
to see your Eyes opened to your own happiness
and to see your young men like the free
Nations prove themselves brave Warriors and
dutyfull Children of a Father that will always
encourage them that deserve.

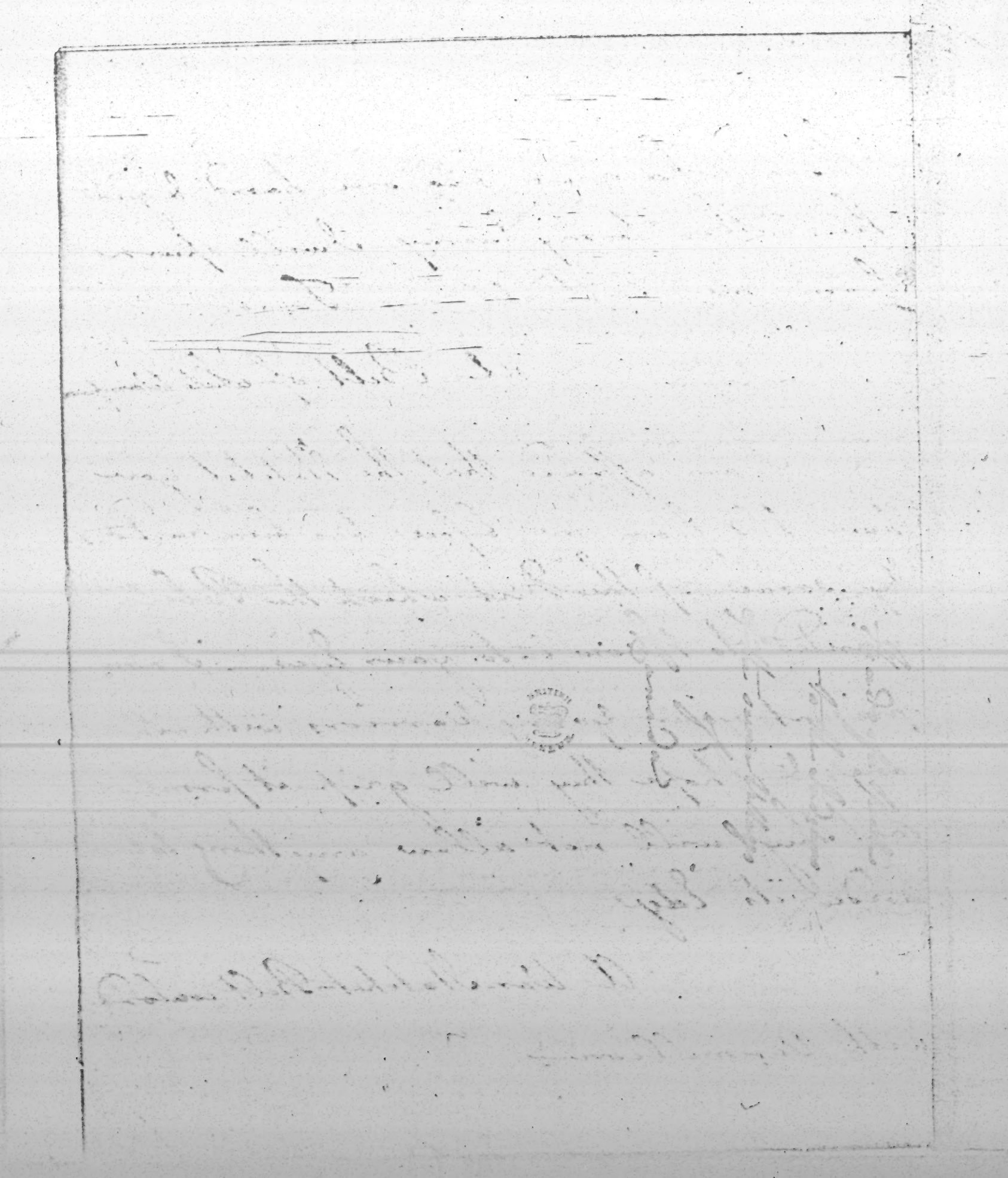
It is not by any Declaration
I may hear from Lips, which when out of
my presence will recommend a different
conduct to what they do here, but to their
Actions I will look for a proof of their Zeal
I once more repeat to you
that you will find me strong in what I say
& that I will take fast hold of the Hand
who holds a hatchet against my Enemy, but

Those who give me one hand, & give
their other to my Enemy—I will spurn
from me with all my Force

A Belt of white Wampum

I am afraid that the Hatchet you
have had from me before has been rusted
by some of the Dirt which the Rebels
wanted to throw into your Eyes— I now
present you a young Warriors with a sharp
one; & I hope they will grip it firmly &
that they will not allow any thing to turn
aside its Edge

A War Hatchet—Belt painted
with Vermillion—



At a Meeting of the Commissioners for
Indian Affairs in the Northern Department
at Albany 15 August 1778

Present

Wm Read }
Wm Edwards } Commiss.
Lyman Clarke
General Jon Brooks
Wm Harper Esqr of Albany
Wm Fairlie
and several other Gent.
with Joseph Brant & Other Indians -

The Commissioners being ready to hear the Deputies from the Onondaga Nation and those Indians of the Six United Nations who are in the Commissioners house at Albany and Informed them that they had Expected Joseph Brant & the Deputies from the Onondaga Nation would have been here before this time and that they had Expected to have met them together - and Therefore were at first Surprized to find that they were not yet arrived but upon Consideration that the Distance was great and the Roads bad and that they might be detained by Hunting for their Support by the way & Consequently not arrive so soon as was Expected - But as the Deputies were not yet arrived the Commissioners Desire might be called together as soon as possible that more Speeches and Belts might be Immediately sent by the Messengers who should be dispatched accordingly to our return Home we called them together at the Council Fire at Onondaga. And accordingly met them together some time ago when the Commissioners delivered to the Belt but upon Consideration that it was not proper to go into Business and there upon Joseph Brant informed the Commissioners that he could not speak to the Business at present the Speech being too wide and

Shakihuiw the Commissioners fault that no Overture
could be made as they had declared at the German Flatt
that if ever they the Senecas &c were guilty of any hostile act
they never would Intimate it to us with a few Words and immediately
the Commissioners the Senecas Chief said they came to us
as with new Minds the Americans are for War we will War with
them—That he will Inform his Warriors that the Commi
ssioners might be acquainted with his Declaration—
Brothers we have used our utmost endeavours to get a
Meeting but have been frustrated in our Attempts ——
An Indian in his way to the Seneca Country espied a
Cayuga Woman together with one of the Cayuga Chiefs
[illegible] in the Woods, hiding themselves
that they might not be discovered upon
Which the Indian Inform'd him that the Chief
for whom he was in search was in the Bushes
the other half for the Enemy were Encamped where
[illegible] by Ezekiel and Thereupon that the Party
Carry'd the Chief with them [illegible]
that at last the Chief said they were no Enemies and
Should go to War that they accordingly went out to the West
Branch of Susquehannah to the Cayugas there were they
[illegible] Prisoners and delivered them to the Governour
Declared to them it was the last time and that they had
only alone it to visit their Friends and desired the Message
To inform the Commissioners that they were now for Peace
and had only alone this Journey of the Main that had
Been put on their Hands — Brothers the Onnandagoes
are very unhappy that we have not been able to
get these Tribes together we are willing and do mean
with God's Assistance to attend by the antient Covenant
made in Albany — the Sachems of the Seven Nations will
keep in my Arms and remain at the Covenant made
and likewise desire you to make our Grievances
known to you desiring you to take in the antient Covenant
and the Chain of Friendship Brothers with Pride as we have
been by Gods Providence all in the Covenant engagement

Scotland by the Americans we are [illegible] more few who take
Care of the Lands — Gave a Belt and String —
Brothers we may remember that at a Treaty at the Gen:
Fort to the Oneidas said they would keep their Warriors
in their Arms and not suffer them to go to War to the End
=ing we have done the same Fire true there is a division —
among us and that fifteen of the Warriors of our Nation
have gone to Butler four of them have been killed this
Summer & tho we are not sorry for it as we mean faith-
fully to perform and hold fast the antient Covenant
Chain with U.S.

Brothers. There are a great many Birds among us
that Fly over the Americans are Determined to destroy
all the Indians as well Friends as Foes he should be glad
if you can inform us how this matter
is to be Done

Brothers. Last Fall we came from home we were
Sent for to the Engagement and seven Tribes in
Canada with the same Speech we now have delivered to
you and in former Years from the Americans to remain in
the Hatchet Ground & with the United States — The
Engagers had Council fire and as soon as they [illegible]
that we may we deliver you Belts.

Brothers. This Cousin and we who many of our Men
are sick Climate a Food generally with Corn and their
general Diseases after Such a [illegible] We have no Rum with
among us and have applied to the Commanding Officer
at Niagara for some and we make the same request
to the Commissioners and hope they will furnish
us with a Keg — upon your Arrival —

Brothers. You informed us last Winter at Johnstown
that the Southern Indians had received the Hatchet
from the King had made Peace with them and especially
the Creeks who had sent Belts &c. Belt Rattle Snake
and Eagle Said that as the Indians might be

1778
15 Aug

Meeting of American Commissioners for Indian Affairs of the Northern Department in Albany, 15 Aug 1778. THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, NEW YORK, N.Y., RARE BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS DIVISION, (ASTOR, LENOX AND TILDEN FOUNDATIONS), SCHUYLER PAPERS, BOX 14.

Did that it did not come from the Treaty but that the Commissioners had picked up these old things at Johnson Hall— Brother Shawanese request to make to the Commissioners as I am also have Provided and the Kayaderosseras Oneidas & Tuscaroras Tonight, I request the Commissioners would give me an Answer to carry with me and Pack home— however if they cannot do it it is well and I shall endeavour to get home any ease—

A True Copy Ex.
Jr Volkert P. Douw

Indian
Affairs
1778

# FREDERICK HALDIMAND,

*Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec &c. &c. &c. General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in said Province, and Frontiers, &c. &c. &c.*

## *To le Fils du Cabonet, Second Chief of the Pottawatamies.*

IN confideration of the Fidelity, zeal and attachment, teftified by *Le Fils du Cabonet Second Chief of the Pottawatamies* to the Kings Government, and by virtue of the power and authority in me vefted, I do hereby confirm the faid *Fils du Cabonet Second Chief of the Pottawatamies* aforefaid having beftowed upon him the *Laſt* Medal, willing all and fingular the Indian Inhabitants thereof, to obey him as *Second* Chief and all Officers and others in his Majefty's Service to treat him accordingly. GIVEN under my hand and Seal at Arms at Montreal this *Fourteenth* Day of *Auguſt* One thoufand feven hundred and feventy *eight* in the *Eighteenth* Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith and ſo forth.

SUR les bons témoignages qui nous ont été rendus de la fidelité, le zéle & l'attachement de *le fils du Cabonet Chef des Sauteux ſecond* au Gouvernement du Roi; & en vertu du pouvoir à nous donné, nous l'avons confirmé *Fils du Chef des Sauteux ſecond* fuſdit, lui ayant donné la *Derniere* Médaille; Ordonnons à tous Sauvages & autres dudit Village de l'obéir comme *Second* Chef, & à tous nos Officiers & autres au Service de Sa Majeſté, d'avoir pour lui les égards dûs à la qualité de *Vrai Chef de la Derniere* Médaille; en foi de quoi nous avons fait paſſer le Préſente, à icelle fait appoſer le Cachet de nos Armes & contre-ſigné par l'un de nos Secrétaires, à Montréal, ce *Quatorze Août* jour de *Juin* l'année mil ſept cent ſoixante *dix huit*

*Frd. Haldimand*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.

Albany 1st August 1780 —

I am directed by the Commissioners of Claims to inform you that they have directed Copies of the Depositions of the Inhabitants and their answer to lie together with the Information of one Lewis a Negro taken up as a Spy from the British Army to be delivered to the Honble Henry Laurens Esqr President of Congress —

Philadelphia

Mat: Visscher

Letter from Matt Visscher
August 15. 1778
read 31. No. 5.
Referred to the board of war

At a meeting of the Commissioners for
Indian affairs in the Northern Depart.
Albany 15th August 1770.

Present

Mr Dease
Mr Edwards } Commissrs.
General Starke
General Tenbroeck
Mr Bayley Mayor of Albany
Mr Cuyler
and several other Gent.
Mr Dean and Mr Brewster Interpreters.

The Commissioners being ready to hear the Deputies from the Onondaga Nation, and Three, or one of the Chiefs spoke as follows.

Brothers the Commissioners we are glad to see you and the Brothers of Albany, and that the great Spirit has brought us together. Last Winter we had a Council Fire under a great Hemlock Tree near Johnstown, and after some Discourse mentioned your grievances, your demand for satisfaction from the Six Nations for the insults they had given you, But as the Senecas were not present you desired that a Council Fire might be called together as soon as possible of the Seneca, Mohawks and Onoquaga Nations, and that immediately thereafter we should transmit you their answer Accordingly on our return Home we called three Tribes to hold a Council Fire at Onondago, but never could get them together; Some time ago we had determined to come down with the

Belts

Belts, but upon second consideration resolved to try once more to get them together, and thereupon sent one of our Friends who went to Saquaingo nahte and delivered the Message to him and invited him to the Council, but he refused declaring he never could speak in Peace with the Americans, the breach being too wide and he had stuck his Hatchet deep all about him - That it was the Commissioners fault that no overtures could be made as they had declared at the German Flatts that if ever they (the Senecas &c.) were Guilty of any hostile Acts they never would make it up with a few words and Wampum, The Commissioners (the Seneca Chief said) may yet make it up with us, but if the Americans are for War, we will War with them - That the said Indian further desired that the Commissioners might be acquainted with this declaration -

Brothers We have used our utmost endeavours to get a meeting but have been frustrated in our attempts.

Our Friend in his way to the Seneca Country stopped at Cayuga where Togattelawana one of the Cayuga Chiefs told him he had some things to tell him on his return, That accordingly in his return he called upon said Cayuga Chief who informed him that as it was difficult for them, the one half of the Tribe being

for to carry and the other half for the
Shingas, that they were for the King
carried by Kayashota and Aheneghton
– That the Tory Party branded the Liberty
Party with the name of Cowards, and that
at last the Liberty Party said they were
no Cowards and would go to War, that
they accordingly went out to the West
branch of Susquehannah, to the big
Island there, were they took some Prisoners
and delivered them to the Senecas and
declared to them it was the last time
and that they had only done it to show
their Valour, and desired the Onondago
to inform the Commissioners that they
were now for Peace and had only done
this to wipe off the Stain that had been
put on their Characters –

Brothers We the Onondagoes are very
unhappy that we have not been able to
get these Tribes together, and are willing
and mean faithfully to stand to, and abide
by the antient Covenant made in Albany
– The Belt which you delivered me, I will
keep in my Arm and as a Token of the
Covenant now made, and if it should
please God to make our Tribes extinct or
cut us off we mean to remain stedfast
in the antient Covenant and to die rather

you know Brothers our Tribe is small,
we have seventy Warriors who are all
in this Covenant and mean to stand by
the Americans, we are ten more of us
who take care of the News – Gave a Belt
and String

Brothers. We may remember that at a
Treaty at the German Flatts, the Oneidas
said they would keep their Warriors in
their Arms and not suffer them to go to
War, we Onandagoes have done the
same, It is true there is a division
among us and that fifteen of the Warriors
of our Nation have gone to Butlers, four
of them have been killed this Summer
and we are not sorry for it, as we mean
faithfully to perform and hold fast
the present Covenant – Gave a Belt –

Brothers. There are a great many evil Birds
among us, these Birds say the Americans
are determined to destroy all the Indians
as well Friends as foes, we should be
glad the Commissioners would inform
us how this matter is. Gave 6 Strings

Brothers. Just before we came from home
we sent five of our Tribe to the Lagnuagoes
and seven Tribes in Canada with the
same Speech we now have delivered to you

and informed them that we meant to
remain in the strictest friendship with
the United States — The Cagnuagoes had
desired this, and as a Token of the truth
of what we say we deliver you 3. Strings
Brothers. It is a Custom among us when
any of our Men are Sick to make a feast
generally with Rum, and they generally
recover after such a feast, We have now
some sick among us, and have applied
to the Commanding Officer at Fort Schuyler
for some, and now make the same
request to the Commissioners and hope
they will furnish us with a Keg
Gave four Strings —

Brothers. You informed us last Winter at
Johnstown that the Southern Nations who
had received the Hatchet from the King
had made Peace with you, and especially
the Creeks who had sent this Large Belt
Rattle Trap and Eagles Tail that all
the Nations might see it, We carried
this Belt &c. with us to Butler who said
that it did not come from the Creeks, but
that the Commissioners had picked up
these old things at Johnson Hall —

Brothers, I have one request to make to
the

Speech of the Deputies
from the Onondago indians
to the Commissioners
15 augt 1778

Answer to the Onondagoes -

Brothers of the Onondago Nation

393

As a Board of Commissioners is not present we cannot answer you so particularly, as you expect - what we have to say shall be contained in few Words

Brothers that the Senecas and Cayugas should not attend to what we said at Johnstown proceeds from that Malevolence which they have ~~to~~ long manifested towards us by Actions the most wicked. so far as your Exertions to bring them to attend a Council for our Sakes have been sincere so far we thank you -

Brothers Hayingelachte speaks true (viz) that Words and Wampum shall not compensate for - future Offences - This we said at the German Flatts &c and all others will find the United States true in fulfilling them - We have often affirmed another Thing which will be found equally true, viz, that we will follow our Enemies to the utmost Extent of our Island -

You tell us that Tegoteowanea's Men our Friends went to War against some of our People to convince the Kings Party that they were not Cowards - The Kings Party call us Cowards also perhaps we may in due time make War too upon some of our pretended - Friends among the Senecas and Cayugas to convince the Sorcis of the same Thing -

Brothers No Tribe will ever be cut off who have faithfully and perseveringly held fast our Belts of Alliance and Friendship

Brothers keep your Warriors in your Arms after the Example of the Oneydas but remember that they assure us not only by Words which are often empty Sounds, but by most meaning-full Actions of their Friendship - those Actions are not only full of Meaning but very many - a Belt

Brothers whatever lies you may hear from the Birds you may be assured of this that the United States will never extirpate any Nation or Tribe of Indians who have been their faithful faithful and persevering Friends

Brothers you tell us that you have sent five of your Young Men into Canada to promote our good

Brothers when these young Men returns and we hear all that they have said and done we shall be better able to judge what good they may have effected for us 3 Strings

Brothers we will furnish you with a Keg of Rum, we fear it will make two sick as how it cures our 3 White Strings

Brothers we cannot furnish you with a Horse but will assist you in getting Horse always 10 Strings - A true Copy &c. H. McKenzie

Asst. Secretary

Answer of the Conoys
to the Speech of the Onondagos
of 15 aug.t 1770.

The information of Lewis a Cagnuaga Indian, who is lately returned from Canada —



Says that the Cagnuaga Indians desired him to inform the Commissioners that they held fast the Covenant made with the Americans at the Commencement of the present War; that it was true they had sent no Belts of Wampum, but their Speeches were reduced to Writing and meant faithfully to perform every part of that Covenant, and that if any thing on this occasion should occur in Canada, they will send a Runner to inform the Commissioners —

That the Cagnuagoes, after they informed them the 29th of this Month Indians down came to Lewistown — Where Macktenash had been lately arrived in Canada and informed them that the Seneca Chief in the Name of the six Nations and seven Tribes in Canada had sent them a Message informing them that the Americans had keeped War against the six Nations & and desiring them to come down to their assistance; that in Consequence thereof they were going to Niagara where they expected to see some Canada Indians, but seeing none of them there they suspected it was a deception of the Senecas, however to find out the truth they resolved to go to Canada ~~to Montreal~~ — Upon

Upon this arrival in Canada they informed
the Cagnuagers of the above, who thereupon
told them it had not so, and that these
Indians then replied they did not
chuse to affect the Six Nations as they
had always been at war with them
— That these Indians further informed
the Cagnuagers that they would follow
their advice and be governed by
them and confined to their own
Country —

A true Copy ex.

Mat: Visscher Aft. Secretary
to Genl Peter Schuyler

Memorand: upon the Road Belt

18. Aug. 1722 —

13.

As the King your Fathers un-
dutifull Children the Boston-
have heard the Antient Road of
peace & friendship from your
Country to the Province of
New York. — I read up their Belt
of Wampum open'd the Road
to the Province of Canada,
where I shall have a Council
fire burning for the reception
of the Cadious & their Allies
and will be always glad to
see them, and renew the Chain
from time to time.

And as to my Sorrow & Surprize the 6. Nations have suffered the Bostonians to stop up the old Road of peace & Trade by keeping up a Fort in the heart of their Country i.e. Fort Stanwix. I hope they will not be so blind to their Interest & safety as to let the Rebels obstruct this Road of Trade & Communication from Oneida to Oswego & along the East side of the Lake as far as in their Power. For my Part shall keep up the Chain and be ready to give you all the Assistance in my Power if any Danger should threaten

You

You. Any White Man you may find upon said Road that has not a paper from me to show you may consider as an suspicious Person, and take & deliver him either to me or the Commanding Officer at Niagara.

Give the bell,

# Paroles des Cinq Nations Agnés, dites devant son Excellence le Général Haldimand du 25. Août 1778.

Mon Frere

Après avoir remercié les Maîtres de la Vie de ton Arrivée ici nos Terres, nous nous flatons que tu voudras bien nous écouter.

Quand le Général Carleton nous fit ses derniers Adieus, il nous annonça ton Arrivée, il nous dit, que nous trouverions en toi un bon Frere, et que tu déciderois de notre sort. Nous avons attendu patiemment tes Ordres ——— fin des Branches

Je ne dois pas ignorer qu'à la Découverte de l'Amerique, les premiers Habitans à qui le Roi d'Angleterre adressa la Parole, furent nos Ancêtres les Agnés, nous lui promimes la Fidélité, il nous donna un Collier d'Argent duquel nous nous enchaînames, ce Collier n'a jamais été sujet à aucun Rouille ni Corruption; par ce Collier nous ne formames qu'un même Corps, un même Cœur et un même Sang; nous avons Commencé à en donner des Preuves dans la Guerre que nous avons eue Contre le Roi de France; Je n'est pas pour te compter nos Biens faits, mais pour te rafraîchir qu'à peu près avant Conquis le Canada feu notre Johnson nous a assemblés en Conseil Général, et nous dit, "Mes Freres nous n'avons plus d'Ennemis en "Amérique, le Nombre de François & Sauvages "qui étoient autrefois au Roi de France, sont nos Freres;

En

"En Conséquence il faut former une Paix Générale entre
"toutes les Nations, les premiers de nos Frères qui chercheront
"à troubler nos Frères, nous lui donnerons nos Meilleurs
"Canots pour la dévoir, ensuite nous serons obligés de
"les soutenir". Particulièrement pour la Nation de Sault les
Enfans qui ont commencé nos Anciens Frères les
Barbares à troubler la Paix, ils viennent nous trouver
dans nos Villages et font tous leurs Efforts pour nous
corrompre; ils réussissent chez quelques-uns des Cinq
Nations; pour nous, nous sommes toujours restés fermes
à la Parole que nous avions donné à notre Père, ne
pouvant réussir, nous fumes quelques-uns des siennes à
Fort de Miamis, cela ne fut nous ennouyer; nous leur
répondîmes que nous étions Chrétiens, nous avons resté
depuis la Marche le rideau sur nos Têtes jusqu'à l'arrivée
du Général Montgomery à Lacadoga, où nous fumes
charmés de trouver l'occasion de périr sous son Aile,
où il fut Témoin de notre Zèle. - Après le Malheur
arrivé à l'Armée, une Partie de nous fut sauvée, et
l'autre fut prise - - - : Fin du second Cahier

Nous arrivames sous ton Pavillon à Montréal
nous n'y trouvames Personne qui fut prendre Pitié de nous
Mons.r Campbell étant à Québec, notre Frère Blanchet
vint de la Roche de Quoi nous retirer et nous dit, que nous
étions plus sous les Auspices, que c'étoit le Colonel
Campbell qui devoit nous conduire; Ce qu'il a fait avec
une grande Cordialité; il a pris soin de nous, de nos
Femmes ainsi que de nos Enfans.

Nous te prions mon Frère d'avoir Pitié de nous
nous sommes élevés dans la Main de Mons.r Johnson,
nous avons son Fleuve dans la Ville qui a la Tête entière
nous n'entendons plus la Voix, ni ne nous peut entendre

comme

comme son Cœur et le nôtre ne font qu'un ; par conséquent
sa Fête a une Relation à la nôtre, nous sommes Sourd -
d'une Oreille, nous le prions instamment de le délivrer et
de nous faire entendre sa Voix - - - fin du troisième Tableau.

— Mon Frere nous n'avons dit pas nos premieres -
Branches de Porcelaine, que le Général Carteron -
annonçoit son Arrivé, nous n'osions pas nous flatter de
ce Bonheur, la Chevre étant toujours très douteuse ayant
entre nous une Mer aussi grande que celle où Lui a passé
cependant nous attendu patiemment à recevoir les Ordres qui
nous mettroient à même de fondre sur nos Ennemis que
nous avons à jamais en Aversion. — Plusieurs Raisons
nous obligent d'avoir cette façon de penser, premierement
le Manque qu'ils ont fait à notre Pere, Secondement, les
Pertes que nous avons fait dans notre Village, dont les -
Cailloux de Sang ne sont pas encore dissous, et que ces -
Miserables ont versé. Nous vous flatons, mon Frere, -
que Lui voudra faire Attention à tout ce que nous lui disons,
nous lavons dit dans notre troisième Parole, que notre
Frere Blanc s'étoit endetté pour nous vêtir, nous espérons
que Lui voudra bien ne pas le laisser mettre en Prison pour
payer nos Dettes, nous le prions enfin de nous croire ses
fidèles Sujets n'ayant qu'un même Corps, un même Cœur
et un même Sang et qu'où la Terre tremblera pour l'ennemi
nous y tomberons avec toi. /. —

# Anecdotes of the Mohawk Chief Capt.n Joseph Brant alias Thayendanegea

A Boy ab.t 16 Years old was born in the upper Mohawk Town of Canajoharie when Capt.n Brant when a young Lad showed an extraordinary Capacity & promptness in acquiring the reading & writing of his own language & the late Sr Wm Johnson sent him to a good English School in the County where he soon made so much proficiency as to be able not only perfectly to read and write English surprizingly well but soon understood to translate English into the Mohawk language & so vice versa and that so well that the late Sr Wm Johnson found him very serviceable in translating the Speeches of Argument to be made to the Indians in Councils & translate them in writing into the Iroquois language in order to convey to the Indns the full Meaning & Substance of such Speeches with Elliterate Indian Interpreters who in General are a kind of dull illiterate people never were capable of doing, he became therefore a great Acquisition to the Superintendant of the Iroquois or 6 Nations & was employed by Him accordingly and approved himself a very useful & true person to Government discovering at the same time a penetrating sound & good Natural Understanding

At the Commencement of the unhappy Disputes between Great Britain & her Colonies he made use of all his Influence & Argument to sooth the Complaints of the American and to plead for them as far as he thought they were founded in Reason & Justice he chiefly resided & from whom he heard nothing of Chains & intended Tyranny agt the Mohawks of Great Britain but forging: [illegible] at the same time seeing no apparent Alleviating & ending to such Complaints of Tyranny the Rebellious spirit

his Mind so far [illegible] turned upon a Voyage to
Great Britain in order to find by what he must
find out there of the Matter plainly foreseeing that
how much the Ind.s in General were [illegible] concern'd in
Spell drawing Lewis- such a Quarrel. Accordingly in Autumn 1775
nant they were in after faithfully serving that Campaign
the Disputes in Dispute [illegible] Reacquainting the Ld.s with the Reason of his in-
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

rebel privateer from the Genesee river on a
smart Engagement ensued. The Rebels were confident of having
Joseph & his companion John of the lower Mohawk Town
who attended him, having brought Rifleguns made a
present to them by My Lord Townsend were so
dexterous & good Marksmen, as to pick off those on
board the Rebel ship whom by their dress they took
to be Officers and even after the Privateer Wrought
proper to steer off. the Harriot was detached from
Sir John Johnson after got into N.York being the
latter End of July, and a little before
Sir John Howe began his Operations upon the Rebels on
Long Island on which Occasion he had the Honour to
distinguish himself
showing his bravery & Activity with — Sir Wm. Howe particularly esteemed & taken Notice of by
the Earl of Percy for it. Finding that that Campaign
Operations were not decisive enough as to take away
N.York determin'd penetrating the Rebel Governor Knowles to
Sir Wm. Howe and get among his R.C. friends the 6. Nat.s the first Requisite
Sagerint. furnishing with where the Colonies of the 6. Nat.s
in each Colony & Gov.t Niagara
directions to that Susquehanna River, whom he soon
to have it with
Saw in England to be the Organ
Country & Liberty was in danger from the Rebels, that it
all unanimously agreed with them in Sentiment and to
to act
N. England among them to
they were soon obliged to disappear
upon. There procuring of Mr Brant
the Rebels on the Mohawk River they began to collect a Body
of Men to oppose him & he found saw himself under a
Necessity to call for Assistance among the 6 Nations.
procure him a Party American which was not
nearer to be had than at Niagara, on his way thither
he had the 6 Nation Country to pass
with his Adventures what he heard
Residence, which was received with great
he faithfully promised to be supportive
whenever he should call upon them. he then proceeded to Niagara
upon his Arrival producing his Orders Instructions from Sir Wm Howe & Col.
Guy Johnson the Superint.t of Ind. Affs. But here Readers
& Envy the Monsters of all Discord & Mischief showed their
heads, and the person who was left here in 1775. by the Indian

[illegible] Lieutenant to assist the Commanding Officer at Head Quarters
Mr. Matters & succeeded as Principal Engineer with the
Brant only [illegible] of Canadians of the Loyal [illegible] Militia
& in a most servile way line, this person having with
flattery & cunning ingratiated himself into the favor of Sir Guy Carleton [illegible] commanding
himself into the favor of Sir Guy Carleton [illegible] commanding
upon the strength of that [illegible] lavished immense sums to procure followers
doing the least service to Government during the Beginning
of the Rebellion but allowed the Rebels to establish themselves
at Fort Stanwix in the middle of the 6 Nat.s Country &
presented this person knowing
Sir Guy in obtaining
& Carleton's
[illegible] favor
disregarding [illegible]
[illegible] Brant should [illegible] any credit that would
& trifling Backward- fore his Activity received him very coolly & indifferently
ness attho under Superint.: immediate Employ & Appointment
having nothing seperate from Sir Guy and even denied him
the Quantity of Ammunition he demanded for opposing the
that were assembling at and he was obliged to purchase what he could get out of
his own pocket and returned very much discouraged from
Niagara; on his Arrival with his party he distributed
what little Ammunition he got and was very triflingly
employed [illegible] That a Body of 800. Rebels were
upon the Lake in a Vessel [illegible] Upon which he
sent Runners to call the 6 Nat.s to his Assistance but
they were influenced from Niagara not to go [illegible]
so credulous ignorant a people that they may soon be dis-
suaded from keeping their promise with a plausible story
of joining their Enemy Accordingly not a Man came to his Assistance and soon after
the Rebels marched upon him with 350. Men leaving the rest
Corps de Reserve at Cherry Valley they however finding Mr.
Brants party in readiness to receive them, they sent a
Messenger to Mr. Brant that they wanted to speak with him
as friends he returned his Answer if they would come unarmed he
would admit them being at the head of 200. Men [illegible]
when they came to [illegible] and the Rebels endeavored to
[illegible] Mr. Brant stood master of the ground [illegible]
[illegible] the Rebel Colonel united [illegible]
[illegible] gave a Salute to his party they immediately [illegible]
of before the Enemy [illegible] Ammunition, upon which the Rebels
precipitately drew in their horns & were for peace treating of
with themselves [illegible] the Rebels had been well supplied with Ammu-
nition they might have given a good Account of the whole party.
Capt. Brant soon after having information that Brigr. [illegible]
was on his March upon an Expedition against Fort Stanwix after [illegible]
at Oswego, he proceeded with his party consisting of between
300 Men to that place where on his Arrival he found [illegible]
[illegible] engaged in [illegible] to [illegible] the Rebel Garrison [illegible]

his Gentlem.n that for upwards of Twenty Years after
he will be led the Life of a Common Indian & was well acquainted with Mr Brant. He
Expended in Presents &c. was Assistant to the late Sir Wm Johnson in Indian Affairs
Kparty all the assistance in his Power as to equipping
them properly for the Expedn: which done he declared
himself & party ready for Service the Brigadier
arriving 2 days after and was for pushing on as expeditiously
as possible and none of the Indians that Col. Butlers
Regt could being cried the Distance being near 200. Miles nearer
than Niagara by K Co. Claus finding they were
chiefly to come the Way the Expedition was going, he
sent orders to the Indn Officers to halt at the 3 Rivers
24. Miles in his Way to Fort Stanwix. Co. Butler
arriving the day after at Oswego was surprized
that the Indians were stopped from coming thither to hold
a Congress & receive their Presents & Col. Claus gave him to
understand that Indn on a March upon the Enemy could
not expect formal Meetings & Counselling
Wherefore ordered Mr Butler to proceed with the few
Indians he brought from Niagara & meet the Indians at the
three Rivers Equip them & proceed to Fort Stanwix
with all Expedition at the same time Col. Claus wrote to Mr Butler
Kparty proceed with the Brig.r leaving Mr Butler
at the 3 Rivers & invested Fort Stanwix with out Know-
ing 3 Days after he came up with part of the Indians Major
Intelligence that a Body of 800. Rebels
were to be within 12 Miles of Fort Stanwix that
to command a party of light Infantry
& Indians to reconnoitre & waylay said party of
Rebels. according when he was going to set off
Mr Brants party were ready & Butler Kparty
hesitating & deliberating whether there should
Remarked to him
Mr Brant or
was too late
followed him the Co.y Kparty
immediately
& Indians time

Besides it would be
Intended with several Letters
this day.

Major Stephen Watts
Mr Brants Sister living in
Mohawk River
Mr Express to her Husband

Preparation this was
at before them and

Q in a/c W. Brant his Plan to follow. An Action commenced in Less than an
signalized himself time after at the first Onset the Senecas &c put
to advancing in the among whom were with encouraged them greatly
Rebels near there 17 Men Several chiefs & Leaders and alike the Rebels
fying their Retreat & were put to Flight & left upwards 200. Killed on the Spot
making great Slaughter yet that was not sufficient Satisfaction and their fu-
dig'd by Cast Spears ripaO Chief Sakoyengwaraghton a Descendant of
nemies
(D) Loyalty & Attachment to the British Interest so early as the
a brave & Royal family who were distinguished for his
Year 1[illegible] he was promised a Colonel's Commission
[illegible]
to any of the 6. Nations &c. [illegible]
By asking for a W.m Brant was proposed to be Elected to
small Belt of White Sir W.m Blow & Sir John mentioned it to Brig.r Gen.l Leger who gave
Skin to join them &c. but Brig.r his Reasons why he could not approve of it and then the Offer
dropt Not long after upon false Alarms &c Leaders
the Siege was raised & the Army returned to Oswego in
order to [illegible] Lt Col.o Clous to pass the Mohawk Villages were then
Women & Children & collect what Indians he could in his way to join
for that Purpose by way of Onondago which attempt for
lower Nations a great Part of the Company consisted
Men of the Mohawks being a Life in Letter of the Law
and others passing Fort Stanwix was surrounded by a strong
& being determined not to surrender led a whole Musketoon
of Ball & one Buckshot fired into his left Leg
and Ankle which broke & Danger of loosing his Arm. M.r Brant at same time effected his
Scheme of putting the Mohawk families on their guard
& he proceeding with what Men he could collect to Gen.l Bur-
goynes Army, but within a short Distance from the Camp an
Encounter with a Rebel Party with seven killed & [illegible]
arrived safe with [illegible] distinguished in Battle from the
[illegible] Head
of the Enemy but M.r Brant finding [illegible] he could be
more Usefull with that Army [illegible] remained in
Quard against Defection among the 6. Nations in Case Misfor-
should turn out unfavourable [illegible] returned
the 6. Nations proceeded [illegible] from the Camp
Indians that remained with Gen.l Burgoyne and accordingly
led a General Meeting of the whole [illegible]
Days where he spoke to them to prepare themselves against
the Shock of Gen.l Burgoynes Army [illegible]

only claimed they could
get it then

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after had so much exaggerated due from the latter who
ho at the same time with threats invited them to
join their Cause with a large Belt of Wampum &
all War Axe worked in it, however Mr Brant counter
acting Using all the most cogent Arguments
such as their loss of brave Chiefs & Warriors &
Lot Stanwix Rebel subjection & Slavery they
must be exposed to if the Rebels got the better
as their Behaviour towards them for many
years past clearly pointed out & Shadereadaway
In wch he was joined by his Faithfull Ca-
adjutor Sakayengwaraghton the Seneca
Chief above mentioned and in Reality carried
his point to make the whole Confederacy
firmly resolve to act most vigorously agt the
Rebels, And Sayengwaraghto set the Example
by sending some of his Men that very Autumn
to harass the Frontiers of Connecticut &
Virginia, by Intelligence of Gen. Howes Ex-
ped. Philadelphia with he Expedition proved
w.th a great deal of Art with all its separate &
Circumstances owg to the great Satisfaction
& Encouragement of the C. Nats. — The Plan
of Operations for the ensuing Campaign was then
laid and Mr Brant determined to harass the
Frontiers of the Mohawk River &c. thereby
to oblige a part of Sakayengwaraghton
the opportunity of recalling off the Rebels
of Wyoming on the Susquehanna. River
All these Transactions were agreed & resolved
upon & Mr Butler was at Montreal & Transacting
Money & Mercantile Matters and no Officer of
Government present except Capt. Mr Brant
& the Rebel Commissioners
Indn Affrs at Albany have publicly declared that
they did not see for Mr Brants Zeal & Exertions
(over)

should have gained over the Six Nations to their Interest
Mr. Brant then proceeded thro the Cayuga Villages
Towns in his way to Niagara confirming the
Indians in their sentiments of the rebels
Inds. in Council and soon after they join'd
him and declared their Intentions to the Commanding
Officer at Niagara at the same time delivering up the rebel War Belt with a Tomahawk
with the Inds. of their rejecting what was
required of them by the Belt and Tomahawk
Britain. They accepted
Command Officer as the Kings Representative
that they intended putting their Resolution in
ution as early as possible in the Spring & Join
to effect it without an Officer or White to join them
Accordingly as early as the Season would admit
Mr Brant set the Example and march'd off with
his Party to Aughquago where he had others to
Chenengwaraghton assembled
Men either. Join them
upon any white person to join them however
the Resolutions of the Officers at Niagara
Col Butler to join Tahayengwaraghton
at the same time received the Command of
Men himself. Mr Brant opened the Campaign by attacking a party of Continental
troops joined by near 300. Militia who im-
mediately were put to flight & the Conti-
troops retired to their Fort
they had left
Inhabitants
of Loyalists & not molesting a woman or Child
of the Rebels. This encouraged such as Many
all the Inhabitants fled towards Schenectady
& the Rebels were obliged to send several Parties
to oppose Mr Brants proceedings and the Harvest
at Schoharie Cherry valley. Edjacent Places being
thereby neglected, most of the Inhabitants to the
Supplies

Supplies of the Rebel Army, that being the best Grain Country they depend upon and in short M.r Brant was the Dread & Terror of the whole Country.

Schuyler was active at the same time [illegible] in Canada making every preparation [illegible] with his Albany Militia and when he [illegible] Wyoming came to attempt him de- [illegible] Butler to keep his people desperately [illegible] for fear of Confusion and Horror the whole Brunt of the Action himself & [illegible] There were but 2. Women killed, and then destroyed the whole Settlement [illegible] killed but Single or Waiting Woman or Child [illegible] Effects to their Lives & Cloaths [illegible] upon before they [illegible] Wyoming.

Thus ends M.r Brant & his Indians Brief Distinguished themselves more Signally in the Defence of their own Liberty, as well as keeping sacred their Alliance, entered into with the Crown of Great Britain For near a Century past: When [illegible] Indians [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the Virginia intended to be laid to Govern
by its Enemies of employing Ind.s Officers to e
and urge Ind.s to commit Cruelties & Hos
in the Colonies, whenat the same time the Ind.s
Defence of their own Cause & Liberty.

to be continued

Soon after the Receipt of the above Anecdotes
an Acct was rec.d from Niagara, of Nov.r 31
having marched a Body of upwards of 600. W.
& Ind.s to attack two Forts at Burnetsfield a
German Flatts abt the Middle of Sept.r but unluck
a Rebel Scout discovered them w.h alarm'd the
& kept the Rebels away & confined and c
not be tempted to come out at all, he fell des
their Buildings, Barns Stack of Grain, &c. &
of Hum.d Horses & Horn Cattle, some inhum
& Prisoners! Lt Harman! with 200 Men
a great Alarm in the rebel Army it being the
Grain Country they have Indepnd upon.
This Ravage he carried on upon the Rebel Sho
only on both sides of the Mohawk Riv.r for a
20. Miles Extent

Lt Harman return'd
Burnetsfield Ens.n
Ens.n Colbert
Capt.n Mc Donell

From Niagara a Kings Fort on the Frontiers of the Province of New York we received the following

# Anecdotes of the Mohawk Chief Capt.n Joseph Brant alias Thayendanegea.

1776

Now ab.t 36. Years of age was born in the upper Mohawk Town of Canajoharee
Capt.n Brant when a young Lad showed an
extraordinary Capacity & promptness in
acquiring the reading & writing of his own Language
under an Indian Schoolmaster appointed by the Hon.ble Society at Canajoharee his native place
& the late S.r Wm Johnson sent him to a good English School where he soon made such
proficiency as to be able not only to read and
write English surprizingly well but soon
undertook to translate English into the Mohawk
or Iroquois Language & so vice versa and that so well that
the late S.r Wm Johnson found him very serviceable in
translating the Speeches of moment to be made to the
6. Nations in Council & translate them in writing
into the Iroquois Language in order to convey
to the Ind.s the full Meaning & Substance of
such Speeches with illiterate Indian Interpreters who
in general are a dull illiterate kind of people never
were capable of doing, he became therefore a
great acquisition to the Superintendant of the
Iroquois or 6 Nations & was employed by Them ac
cordingly and approved himself a very useful &
true person to Government discovering at the same time
a penetrating sound & great Natural Understan-
ding which on a Journey to England in the Year 1775
in company with the Mohawk Chief of the Mohawk Tribe
& some other Indians of the 6 Nations
at the Commencement of the unhappy Disputes
between Great Britain & her Colonies he made strict
Enquiry into the Complaints of the American
Colonists from whom he heard nothing
but forging of Chains & intended Tyranny against them
& the same time
seeing no apparent Alternative of settling
such Complaints of Tyranny in Council the Resolution to agitate

his Mind so far as to determine upon a Voyage to
Great Britain in order to find by what he could
find out there of the Matter plainly foreseeing
how much the Inds in General were concern'd in
& well knowing how ig- such a Quarrel. Accordingly in Autumn 1775
norant they were as after faithfully serving that Campaign
to the Disputes in Quest. & acquainting the Inds with the Reason of his im-
barked at Quebec with the
Gentleman that was to be appointed at home in the
Room of the late Sr Wm Johnson after his Arrival
he made himself acquainted with Gentlemen on
both sides of the Question, soon finding out
& Exposed there was
an Opposition in favr of the Americans: and his fine
& that there was no Reason of such Com- penetrating Genius readily saw into the Motives of that
plaints he was told of Opposition and plainly discovering that all they &
in America and the Americans aimed at was to be sole Masters of
the Continent of America an Event so destructive
to the Liberty of the rest of the Inds. Colonys as long
convinced of the Anxiety the Americans for many
Years showed to dispose them of their Com-
modity as they did not the Crown interfered. During his stay
in London he was by order of Government shown
all the remarkable places & Curiosities about that
& Vicinity with which he was very much pleased
in particular the Tower. Several Gentlemen
of Distinction & Fortune took Notice of him
& used him very kindly & all the some well Friends to the
Americans & argued in their favour he listened to their
Arguments with Calmness & answered them with
Discretion. In the Beginning of June 1776. he em-
barked at Falmouth on Board the Harriot packet
in Company with the Superintendt of the 6 Nat. and
sailed for York, where it was expected he would soon
be able to get to Albany & from thence among his
Country Men the 6 Nat. The packet on her Voyage
Lumber Season standing to Southward fell in with a

a Rebel privateer of Salem Force near the Carolinas when soon an
smart Engagement ens ued & rebels were confined on board
Joseph & his Companion John of the latter Mohawks Tawn
who attended him, having brass Rifleguns made a
present to them by My Lord Townsend were so
dexterous & good Marksmen, as to pick off those on
board the Rebel Ship whom by their dress they took
to be Officers and after the Privateer thought
proper to steer off & the Harriot was dismasted from
repairing but soon after got into N. York being the
latter End of July, and a little before
Sr Wm Howe began his Operations upon the Rebels on
Long Island on which Occasion he had another
Interview with the Indians & acknowledged by them
particularly Est and & taken Notice by
The Earl of Percy for it. Finding that that Campaign
Operations were not decisive enough to take away
Mr Brant determin'd penetrating the Rebel Country & Woods to
a L. Wm Howe and get among his Rd. friends the 6. Nats. & the first Rd he met
the Superint. furnishing with were the Colonies of the 6. Nats & their Dependants
him with Orders & Instructions from the Gen. of Gov. Chiefs upon the Sus-
quehanna River, whom he took with what he could
saw in England & the Arguments used to show much their own
Country & Liberty was in danger from the Rebels, that they
all unanimously agreed with him in Sentiment and Re-
solved to act against the Rebels who had secretly Missionaries from
N. England among them to gain them over to their Interest
they were obliged to disappear for Fear of being
by the Indians. These proceedings of Mr Brant struck Terror among
upon the Rebels on the Mohawk River they began to collect a Body
of Men to oppose him, & he saw himself under a
Necessity to call for Assistance among the 6 Nations &
procure himself & Party Ammunition with less Risque
& Danger to the Rad than at Niagara; on his way thither
he had the 6. Nation Country to pass through in order to
to have a Meeting & Council with the Chiefs & Warriors
with his Adventures & what he heard from the King of England
Residence, which was received with great Joy & Approbation
he faithfully promised to be supported by the Rebels
whenever he should call upon them. He then proceeded to Niaga-
ra on his Arrival producing his orders & Instructions from Sr Wm Howe & Col.
Guy Johnson the Superint. of the 6 Nats. — But how Jealous
& Envy the Monsters of all Discord & Mischief shaved their
heads, and the person who was left there in 1775. by the Superin-

lendant to assist the Comm.d Officer at that Post
Ind.s Matters & for which was an Office of equal Consequence with the
Brant only acting of Lieutenant of Col.o Butler and the Law
him among servile line, this person having with
flattery & cunning being bred & born in Neweng.d & consequently
himself in the Power of Guy Carleton & Prop.s Claims of Rewards
from the Strength of that & lavished immense Sums to him without
doing the least Service to Govern.t & since the Beginning
of the Rebellion did allowed the Rebels to establish themselves
at Fort Stanwix in the midst of the 6 Nat.s Country with
he might have easily prevented this person & Guy in the Villany and
disregarding & upon hearing the Intelligence
sensive Mr Brant should do any thing that would
a Swilling Backward- pose his Activity received him very coolly & indifferently
ness althe under Superint.t immediately Employ & Appointment
having nothing seperate from Guy and every denied him
the Quantity of Ammunition he demanded for opposing the Rebs
that were assembling & him and he was obliged to purchase what he could collect out of
his own pocket and return very much discouraged from
Niagara on his Arrival with his party he distributed
what little Ammunition he got and as it was very trifling and
soon after had an Acc.t that a Body of 800. Rebels were
from Ind.s to pay him a visit shortly. Upon wch he immediately
sent Runners to call the 6 Nat.s to his Assistance & soon after
they were influenced from Niagara not to go & the Ind.s seeing
so credulous & ignorant a people that they may soon be dis-
suaded from keeping their promise w.th a plausible story and
of raising their Scalps Accordingly not a Man came to his Assistance and soon after
the Rebels marched upon him w.th 300. Men leaving the rest a
Corps de Reserve at Cherry valley they however finding Mr
Brants party expanded in Readiness to receive them, they sent a
Messenger to Mr Brant that they wanted to speak with him
& for which he returned his Answer if they would come unarmed he
would admit them having at the Time not 200. Men together
when they came to parley and the Rebels came entreated them to
I that they wanted not Their Assistance He stand neuter in the Quarrel w.ch Mr Brant flatly refusing
should be supported the one of the Rebel Colonels hinted that he would grant them
King of Great Britain Assistance but
would not Mr Brant
& telling them he had gave a hint to his party they immediately assumed a posture
sufficient Reasons to of Defence the w.ch very little Ammunition, upon w.ch the Rebels
oppose their proceeding drew in their horns & were for peace speaking of
his own Rev.s upon with themselves & if the Ind.s had been well supplied with Ammu-
as well as all nition they might have given a good Acc.t of the whole party.
the Ind.s in gen.l on Capt. Brant soon after having Information that Boyd &
was on his March upon an Exped.n against Fort Stanwix & soon after
at Oswego, he proceeded with his party consisting of upwards
300 Men to that place where on his Arrival he found Col.o Bro
sent Runners to call the Ind.s engaged

this
alphabetem: that for upwards of Twenty years acted
as Assistant to the late S.G. Johnson in the Mattes
of Indn affairs & was well acquainted with Mr Brants Merit, he gave Mr Brant
care of the Canada Indns
till superseded in 75. charge of all the Assistance in his Power as to equiping
them properly for the Expedn which done he declared
himself & party ready for Service the Brigadier
arriving 2. days after and was for pushing on as expeditiously
as possible and none of the Indns that Col. Butler was
to assemble being arrived tho living near 200. Miles nearer
than Mr Brants party & Col. Claus finding they were
chiefly to come the Way the Expedition was going he
sent orders to the Indn Officers to halt at the 3 Rivers
arriving the day after at Oswego was surprised
that the Indns were stopd from coming thither to hold
a Congress & receive their presents & Col. Claus gave him to
understand that Indns on a March upon the Enemy could
not expect formal Meetings & counselling &c
but did not expect Therefore ordered Mr Butler to proceed with the Few
Indns he brought from Niagara & meet the Indns at the
Three Rivers Require them & to proceed to Fort Stanwix
with all Expedn at the same time Col. Claus with Mr Brant
& party proceeded with the Brig.r leaving Mr Butler
to the 3 Rivers & invested Fort Stanwix with out them
3 Days after he came up with part of the Indians when
Intelligence that a Body of abt 900. Reb.
were to be within 12 Miles of Fort Stanwix, that
Night to reinforce the Garrison & from Mr Johnson was order
to Command a party of light Infantry & Indians
assembled to reconnoitre & ambush said party of
Rebels. according by when he was going to get off same
Mr Brants party were ready. joined Col Butler & parties were
hesitating & deliberating whether there should not be a parley
demanded of the Rebels & Letters wrote before the attack
Mr Brant objected that they being advancing in Arms &
was for Late Lord J. Johnson pushing on they would reject any Proposals of Peace
followed him the Col.s & party were prepared for the Attack
soon after. Flame & Emulation screened them

if Mr Brants Sister living in the upper Mohawk Town sent an Express to her Bro.r with

& Preparation then was made to oppose them and

immediately

& a considerable time

Him to follow. An Action commenced in less than an hour
& is well M.r Brant highly signalized himself by advancing in the time after the first Shot at the Senecas to get
Rebels Rear & having among whom were several chiefs & Leaders, (had all the Rebels
ging their Retreat) 17 Men were put to Flight & left upwards 500. killed on the spot
making great Slaughter yet that was not sufficient Satisfaction and their prom-
chiefly with Spears & inent chief Sakoyengwaraghton a descendant of
Lances
(51) abrave & loyal family who were distinguished for their
loyalty & Attachment to the British Interest so early as the
Reign of Queen Anne & were rewarded by Queen Anne a Coronet & Medal
the only remark of Distinction of that kind ever given
to any of the 6. Nations Indians — This honor Seneca chief
& M.r Brant was proposed to Col. Claus to procure
the Blow & Fort St. John mentioned it to Brig.r St. Leger &
his Reasons why he could not approve of it and there the affair
dropt Not long after upon false alarms & the Siege
The Siege are raised & the Army retreated to Oswego in
M.r Brant proposed
to Col. Claus to get the Mohawk Villages secure their
Women & Children & collect what Men he could in his way to join
Gen.l Burgoyne by way of Onoghkoge & if possible attempt Rescu-
ing Fort Stanwix was surrounded by a rebel party
& being determined not to surrender led a whole Musketcharge
of Ball & Buckshot fired into his Left
& notwithstanding made a miraculous Escape, but is
Danger of loosing his Arm. M.r Brant
scheme of putting the Mohawk families on their guard
& he proceeding with what Men he could collect to Gen.l Bur-
goynes Army, but within a short Distance from the Camp had
an Encounter with a Rebel party which he soon put to flight &
arrived safe with Gen.l Burgoyne who received & treated him
according to his Merit & soon distinguished in him from the
of the Indians but M.r Brant finding that he could be of little Service
& Affairs with that Army
to guard against a Defection among the 6 Nations in case Misfortune
should turn out unfavorable as he apprehended he returned to
the 6. Nations & received encouraging Messages from the Indians
& did a General Meeting of the whole Confederacy at Kharagare
dago where he spared no pains to prepare them against
the Shock of Gen.l Burgoynes Disaster of which they soon
after

after has an most exaggerated Acco.t from the Rebels who at the same time with Threats invited them to join their Cause with a large Bell of Wampum & a War Axe wrought in it, however Mr. Brant counteracting & using all the most cogent Arguments such as their Loss of brave Chiefs & Warriors at Fort Stanwix & what Subjection & Slavery they must be exposed to if the Rebels got the better as their Behaviour towards them for many years past clearly pointed out & Thereupon In wch he was joined by his faithfull Co adjutor Sakayengwaraghton the Seneca chief above mentiond and in Reality carried his point at least so far as to make the whole Confederacy firmly resolve to act most vigorously agt. the Rebels; And Sayengwaraghto set the Example by sending some of his Men that very Autumn to harass the Frontiers of Pensylvania & Virginia, & get Intelligence of Gen.l Howes Army at Philadelphia wch he executed with a great deal of Art with all its favorable Circumstances and to the great Satisfaction & Encouragement of the 6 Nat.s — The Plan of Operations for the ensuing Campaign was then laid and Mr Brant determind to harass the Frontiers of the Mohawk River at Cherry Valley while Sakayengwaraghton took the Opportunity of Diversion to cutting off the settlements of Wayoming on the Susquehanna River.

All these Transactions were agreed & resolved upon whilst Mr Butler was at Montreal transacting Indian Money & Mercantile Matters and no Officer of Government present except Capt.n Mr Brant. The Rebel Commissioners of Ind.n Affrs at Albany have publickly declared that if it had not been for Mr Brants Zeal & Exertions they would

(53)

should have surely gained over the 6 Nat.s & their allies & 2d to their Interest.

After all this was done Mr. Brant then past thro the Cayouga Seneca Towns in his way to Niagara confirming the Ind.s in their Loyalty & Attachment to the rebels and soon after they followed him and declared their Intentions to the Commanding Officer at Niagara at the same time delivering up the rebel War Belt with is a mark of the Ind.s of their rejecting what was required of them by the Belt with Contempt & Disdain. They also acquainted Commanding Officer at the Kings Representatives that they intended putting their Resolutions in Execution as early as possible in the Spring & hinted to effect it without an Officer of white to join them Accordingly as early as the Season would admit of Mr. Brant set the Example and marched off with his party to Aughquago where he had others to join him Tioga Shahaygewaraghton assembled his Men at his Town Canadasaga without upon any white person to join them. However the Reflections of the Officers at Niagara roused Col. Butler to march to Tioga Shahaygewaraghton's Town who at the same Time reserved the Command of his Men to himself. Mr. Brant opened the Campaign by attacking a party of Continental Troops joined by near 300. Militia who immediately were fled for fright & the Continental all but Troops cut to pieces & the Officers Taken prisoners & Tied the last man to Torquishing of Loyalists & not molesting a Woman or Child of the Rebels. This occasioned such an Alarm that all the Inhabitants fled farther from the Lines towards Schenectady & the Rebels were obliged to send several Battalions to oppose Mr. Brants Operations and the Harvest at Scohoarie Cherry valley & adjacent Places being thereby neglected & proved detrimental to the Supplies

Supplies of the Rebel Army, that being the best Grain Country they depend upon, and in Short M.r Brant was the Dread & Terror of the whole Country. (5)

Sakayengwaraghton at the same time put his Plan in Execution making every preparation Disposition & Manoeuvre with his Bro.r himself and when the Rebels of Wayoming came to attack him desired Col.o Butler to keep his people seperate from his For Fear of Confusion and stood the whole Brunt of the Action himself! & there were but 2. White Men killed; And then destroyed the whole Settlement without hurting or Molesting a Woman or Child and Kept 2 Chiefs to their Honor be it said agreed upon before they The Spring.

Thus has M.r Brant & his Faithful Ind.n Chiefs distinguished themselves most signally in the Defence of their own Cause & Liberty, as well as keeping sacred their Alliance, entered into with the Crown of Great Britain For near a Century past: When His Zealous Services of the same Time have been once call'd in the public ear the Merit given to others who have not the Pretension to it wch by the bye may prove detrimental to His Maj.s Ind.n Interest and discourage & disgust these faithful brave Men as well as y.e whole 6. Nat.s Confederacy; And those who have received Government & the Publick in such a manner can have no other view but to give Satisfaction to

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to the Virginia intended to be laid to Government by its Enemies of employing Ind.s Officers to engage and urge Ind.s to commit Cruelties & Murders in the Colonies, when at the same time the Ind.s are in Defence of their own Cause & Liberty.

to be continued

Soon after the Receipt of the above Anecdotes an Accot. was received from Niagara, of Mr. Brant having united a Body of upwards of 400. Whites & Ind.s to attack two Forts at Burnetsfield alias German Flatts about the Middle of Sept.r but unluckily a Rebel Scout discovered them with alarmed the Forts & kept the Rebels Inhabitts within and confined and could not be tempted to come out whereupon he fell destroying their Buildings, Barns, Stacks of Grain, and drove off Numbers of Horses & Horn Cattle, some intended for the Royal Army via Canada, which caused a great Alarm to the rebel Army in the Grain Country they have to depend upon.

This Ravage he carried on upon the Rebel Inhabitants only on both sides of the Mohawk Riv.r for near a 20. Miles Extent

* Those upper Senecas alias Tsinosios were chiefly in the French Interest while that Nation was in Possession of Niagara, it being with their Consent and Permission only that the French were allowed to establish themselves there, those Indians claiming the Property of that Territory, in Consideration of which Privilege they were much caressed and indulged by the French and had the liberty to enjoy the Benefits of the Trade which were so Lucrative & Considerable that in a short time they enriched themselves thereby and had besides some other Advantages, such as Cloathing & Provisions from the Commanding Officer: When the Plan for attacking the French Forts in 1759. was in Agitation, Sir Wm Johnson apprehended much Opposition & Obstacles from those Indians besides that Fort after the Attempt Genl Shirley made in 1755. to attack it was entirely new modelled & constructed by an able French Engineer Mons.r Pouchot, which formidable Fort to besiege, together with gaining over the 6 Nations in Particular the Nation that lived so happy under the French Government was no small Undertaking for the late Sir Wm Johnson, but his persevering engaging Manner to deal with Indians surmounted every Difficulty & the Indians not only consented to the Expedition but offered their united Assistance in

River St Lawrence & establish a post about La Galette to oppose if possible our Descent, but before he marched 25. Miles from Quebec he was apprized of Gen.l Wolfes Action & defeating Gen.l Montcalm, & countermarched as quick as possible but before he could attempt an Attack upon our Army, Quebec had surrendered by Capitulation and he saw himself obliged to continue his Road towards La Galette where he established the Post called Fort Levy near Swegachy or Galette that Autumn. It was by our Indians taking some of his Artillery (a Sloop) that Fort, that worked the first Alarm of the Surrender of Quebec, from whence Sr Wm Johnson sent an Express to General Amherst at Crownpoint who tho so much nearer to Canada did not the least Accot of it, from thence for 10. or 12 days after. — At the End of the War on the Continent of America, the Indians in General were immediately neglected & disregarded. The Sinnosio in particular Senecas had their Privileges & Portage gradually & other Advantages taken from them, and having for many years depended upon that for their Support, they soon were reduced to a Naked and Starving Condition not having been accustomed to hunting for many Years before, Game not being plenty in the Settled Country, And what added to their Misfortune in the Year 1761. An Indian of the Mohawk River was killed by [illegible] on the Ohio Lake, at the Seneca Country; Sr Wm Johnson demanded Satisfaction from the Senecas instantly they came to a Meeting at Johnson Hall & were answered with Presents & Condolence. They replied that the Indian who killed him had been a Worthless Fellow in their Country since he was a Child supporting himself by robbing & Stealing and now he intended they knew not where, that if the General would send a Party to search for him they would lend all their Assistance, but to seize him themselves was a Thing unknown & Disgraceful among Indians either for Murder or any Crime whatsoever. The Answer of theirs was not at all satisfactory; And accordingly Hostilities were first commenced & Sport against them & publickly declared in the York papers, they soon got Intelligence and immediately sent Messages to Cordiac & the Western Nations to rise, that War had been declared by the English against all the Indians upon which the Western Indians laid their Plans to cut off all the Garrisons in their Country. And they the Senecas were prepared to cut off the Communication of Niagara. Cordiac & the Western Indians

Then rise &

ripe for Mischief thro the indefatigable In-
stigations of Canadian Emissaries & Leaders
their Country against the English may there
strong Suspicions by Letters from Maj.r Ed.d
Gen.l Gage that large Belts of Wampum ha
been sent from Montreal by Persons that
at the head of Ind.n affrs. the French time
Thro' the Means of the then Ind.n Missionary
who conveyed them by his Ind.ns to the upper Na
But the principal Motive
Western Nations to put their Plans in Exec
/: As Pondiac declared in 1766. to Lt. Wm. John
at Oswego / were the alarming Messages by large Belts of Wampum from
#who remembering their
easy days under the French
were much envenomed in their
Messages telling the Western
Ind.ns that the French always
told them whenever the English
became Masters
of Canada they would destroy
all the Indians. —— *
the Senecas in behalf of the 6. Nations, an
*on those representations that became unanimous
a certain day or time was agreed upon to de
Blow which accordingly happened in Summer
surprize the Garrisons
and the Indians Michilimackinac and Detro
St Josephs, La Bay & Sandusky,
narrowly escaped by a Discovery of the Plot by
from a faithful Indian Woman. however it was closely
besieged in Spring 63. the Platoons which were rais
at Newyork to chastise the Senecas
up under the command of Maj.r Dyde & Rodge
with orders first to raise the Siege of Detroit & on their
return to penetrate the Seneca Country. the Sene
finding there were Troops marching ag.st the
& expecting they would attack their Country by a
#Catching all the Men
they could get hold of in
their first Fury

Bay

Bay in Lake Ontario called Oneida Carondaca
assembled between 5. & 600. well chosen Men
there to receive them, but seeing them pass
at a distance in the Lake, they followed them
Expectation to overtake them at Niagara. By
the Cattaraugus proceeding immediately over the Carry
place and embarking for Detroit the Indians were
too late yet thinking they were still at Fort Erie
projected a Decoy of them from that Fort a
got a small party to attack a Waggon loaded with
Artillery Stores accompanied by an Officer whom
they let escape on purpose to alarm the Fort and
draw out the Troops while they lay in Ambush
on both sides of the Road when the Garrison came
about 100 Men of
ting of Gen.l Gages Light Infantry & two Men sallied
out with their Officer & fell a Sacrifice all to a
who escaped to the Fort & Detroit Majors Dy
& Rodgers were not more successfull, and the
Campaign of 63. ended without any
of an End of the Indian War. In 1764 an other
Expedition was put on Foot under the Command of
Gen.l Bradstreet. a Batt.n of Canadians were ra
& Officers with Gent. who undertook to get the Seven
Nations of Canada to join them, they engaged a
of the Indns. of Lorette to join them at Quebec but
could get none of the Sault St. Louis or Lake of 2 Mount
to join them. — Sr. Wm. Johnson at the same Time app
led a Meeting of the friendly Indns. of the 6. Nations at

and Mr Claus his Deputy for Canada to send to some of the Chiefs of the Seven Nations in Canada to that Meeting and prevail upon that Nation to send some of their Warriors to join the Expedition, which with a great deal of Difficulty he effected, mustering to 90 to Niagara from whence they proceeded to Detroit with the Expedition

Caghnawagey &c

not willing to comply with his Messengers he sent Capt. Morris of the 17th Reg. who narrowly escaped with his 25 or 30. Caghnawagey

on his arrival at Detroit found

Indians to Action or a parley

with the Ohio Inds to General who likewise could make no head of them they would not come to an Action or allow any Messengers of his to come near them; then a Caghnawagey Chief Asaregoa & one or two more Warriors undertook to carry Messages to the Enemy with which they were accordingly charged, and came to

that were sent from Niagara

Friendly by the Ohio Inds whom they found very enraged at the English for espousing their Cause & the Inds

reproaching

blaming them for espousing their Cause & the Inds

to as freely as they would their French Father

now

were or was in possession of Canada ever after them

the Ohio Indians had finished Reprimanding them they made their

Reply: telling them that by their Discourse they saw they were Strangers to the Situation of Affrs in Canada, that they the 7 Nations of Canada never expected to live as they

with the English who were now in full possession of Canada their Country by a Peace concluded the Year before with the King of France whereby he gave up Canada to the English who lived now in great Peace & Harmony with all Indians about them supplying them plentifully with Merchandize &c. in exchange for their produce in hunting in short they lived very happily

and

and therefore sure so might all other Indians if they would reconcile
with them
reduce, And as there was no other Nation of white people that co
supply them so cheap & plentifully as the English they would let the most Prud
part & make up Matters & conclude a peace; That there had
some Misunderstanding between them English Genera & the Sene
but they left S.r Wm Johnson at Niagara to compromise that by
any the Senecas were inclined to a Reconciliation and they were convin
it would be brought about & the Ohio Indns were seemingly
astonished at this Reply of those Indns & they were acquainted
how they were to treat with Gen.l Bouquet who soon brought them
to Peace with them, acknowledging in a let
S.r W.m Johnson that it was in a great measure
Nations with the Ohio Indns
& likewise dropped Hostilities. In Spring 1765 the Signiors with the
6 Nations were called to Johnson Hall when S.r Wm Johnson in
Meeting demanded an Explanation of their late Conduct ag.st
the English; they candidly declared that had the English acted
Brotherlike and not so rashly declared War & Murdered People against
them they should never have been the Aggressors but to let themselves
be a Enemy ag.st the Law of Self preservation, that at the same time they
ready to come to a reconciliation and forget what was past, if agreeable
A Treaty then was concluded & peace & friendship restored & the Seneca
he gave themselves afterward [illegible] than ever they did to the British Government
A Congress was summoned by S.r Wm Johnson to meet
to give an Account of his Behaviour during the War according to
his Appearance with Deputies of the different Western Nations, &
in a Meeting of the 6 Nations & others declared that he should not
have carried Matters the Length he did or even began the War
but for the Senecas who pester'd him so much with pressing Him
to it & the Senecas who were in such Numbers that he would not be able to carry them up
Peace, and was very ready to make Friends with the English.
In consequence of which a Treaty of peace was concluded with all the
Western Nations and a General Tranquility with all Ind.n Nations in
Alliance & Friendship established, And by fair Means & little Expence an affair
bringing it about was by rashly entering into an Indian War cost Government an imm
Sum of Money & nothing got thereby but the Massacre of many brave Men.

His Excellency the Commander in
Chiefs Answer to the Mohawk Indians
Speech & Adress delivered the of
August at the India House

17

I thank you for your friendly
Salutations and Wishes on my Arrival in this
Country ~~was~~ which the Great King
of England your Father has been
pleased to give into my Care and
Government, and I shall with the
Assistance of the Supreme Being
use my Endeavours, in
Conjunction with your & every Loyal Subjects
vigorous Efforts to reestablish peace and
Tranquility to this unhappy
Country.

It gives me pleasure to find
that the Antient Engagements
between the English & your Nation
are so fresh in your Memories,
and I strongly recommend it to
you to imprint them into the
Memories of your Descendants
it being indeed for the mutual Welf
fare of both, to keep Inviolate
with the Kings of England his al
ways in View, and which your late
Friend & Protector Sir William Johnson
has so happily inculcated & ruled
you by, during his Care & Superin-
tendancy over you.

As I have been in this Country

From the Beginning of the late French War & intimately acquainted with the late S.r Wm Johnson and had an Opportunity of to see him transact Indian Matter very often having made several Campaigns with him & the 6 Nations. I shall endeavour to follow his Steps in paying every Attention his Majesties Loyal and Faithfull Indian Allies that merit and are entitled to it. a Belt

I am perfectly sensible of your unshaken Attachment and Firmness on the Occasion of this unheard of Unnatural Rebellion of the Kings ungrateful Children & Subjects the White People of Bostonians; also perfectly sensible of your Father coming safely from the Great King Over the Water & your faithfull & steady Conduct under all your Trials & Sufferings from those wretched & ungenerous people when they had you in their Power; & plainly evinces how they would behave towards all Indians if once they became Masters of the Continent. Wherefore you and all the Indians upon the Continent ought, and are to consider the great Cogrance and Trouble the King & the people of England take to bring these Deluded people to Reason, & to extend the Restoration of the peace & Tranquility Liberty & Property of the Indians as well as well as his loyal & faithfull Subjects

wch Great Britain from the first
Settlement of this Country had always
in View, and wch you must acknowledge
to have experienced when you reflect on the Kings Care
of not letting the White People encroach
too much on your Territories, by
Striking a Line between your & his
Subjects, being equally concerned for
the wellbeing of both. And therefore
this Exertion of the Kings is as much
if not more for your Interest as his.
As you the Mohawks in particular
de best acquainted with the white
Peoples Eagerness to get your Lands
from you, more by fraud than fair
Means; And you may easily guess
how they would act uncontrouled
and their own Masters. And if you
mean to preserve your Liberties
& Country it becomes you to oppose
equally as much if not more than
the King your Father
unless you chuse to become Servants & Slaves to these
unprincipled Lawless People as the New
England Indians now are. a Belt.

With Regard to what you said
concerning your Friend M.r Claus
I am perfectly acquainted with his
having long employed under
both for the C. Nats & the Ind.rs of this
Province who & your are in general con-
tented with his Services. I shall agree
with your Request concerning him
as I have done to that of the Six Nat.s
whenever any of them come to
this Province a Belt

I am much obliged to you
for your friendly Assurances
of your unalterable Attachment
to the Kings Interest & that you
are ready to stand or fall with
me. I can assure you of the
King your fathers tender Regard
and I am towards his old friend
& Allies the Indns of Mohawks
Tribe. And I shall make it my
Business to give you every
Assistance in my power while
under my Direction & Governm
as well from Inclination as the
Duty I owe the King my Master w
has recommended you to my Care
at my leaving England. —

Answer'd Me
Will be Speak
at Onondaga in 78

A

be of great Service to Major Butler to dislodge the Enemy from my Houses they may get into

The Corps of Rangers are much in want of a good Adjutant & Quarter Master

The above is what I can at present recollect was mentioned by Major Butler to me to communicate to His Excellency Sir Guy Carleton K.B. &c. &c.

Quebec 4th June 1778.

(Signed) Walter Butler Capt in the Corps of Rangers

No. 12.

From Major Butler to Gen.l

Niagara 17th September 1778.

Sir

I think it my duty to acquaint your Excellency with the present situation of affairs in the Department of Colonel Guy Johnson. Early last Spring Col. Butler & myself recommended to the six Nations as well as to the Delawares living upon the Susquehanna to declare openly & ingenuously what part they intended to act the ensuing Summer At this meeting which was very full part of every one of the Six Nations were present as well as their Allies, We received for Answer that the whole of the different Six Nations agreed to leave it to the Senecas who had been the greatest Sufferers, & that what ever part they Acted they were determined to do the same. The Senecas then declared that their Intentions to a Man were to have Satisfaction for their loss at Fort Stanwix, & that as soon as they got to their several Towns would prepare & when ready would acquaint us, hoping by that time General Carleton would have taken possession of Oswego that their Wives & Children might be in Safety while their Warriors were gone to War, they also hoped to hear from the King's Army at New York & which we had often told them would come up the River to Albany by which they might be better able to judge what part of the Country

would be most proper for them to take so as to be of the most Effectual Service to General Clinton in case he was advancing up the River as they expected

The latter end of April Sinnegerachta the Seneca Chief came here an Acquainted Col. Botton & me that the Indians were ready except the Oneidas, Tuscororas & the greatest part of the Onondagoes who had declared a Neutrality. He also request to Know what Orders we had received from Gen.l Carleton, & when he would take possession of Oswego, We replied that we had not heard from the General but that we dayly expected to hear from him. & that I would accompany him with my Rangers in order to join his Warriors. Accordingly on the Second of May I left this Post, upon my route I found almost all the Indian Villages in a distressed condition for want of Victuals. As the young Men were already either out at War or ready to go with me they had nothing to subsist upon but the remains of the last year Corn which was near expended, their hunting being neglected, Most of them too were very bare of Clothes, however upon my promising them Clothing this fall they were Satisfyed I have agreed with Capt. Robison for a Sufficient quantity of goods in order to fulfil Col. Botton's & my engagement with them which I hope your Excellency will approve of. The conditions I inclose to you

Should His Majesty think it expedient to prosecute this Rebellion with unremitted Vigor I think I can with Safety promise your Excellency the most Effectual Assistance of the greatest part of the Six Nations to Effect so good a purpose

I have detached Capt. Butler to Anahquaga to take the Command of the Rangers & Indians assembled there in order to cut of the German Flatts, there Seems to be the greatest probability of Success, as I do not hear of any of the Enemies Troops being in that Quarter, except the Garrisons of Fort Stanwix & Deaton, The party Captain Butler will have with him may Amount to five or Six hundreds Whites & Indians, the Earliest Notice of their

Succes I shall with pleasure transmit to your Excellency —

After this incursion as the Season of the year begins to grow late I apprehend the Indians will return to this Place to receive those presents Colonel Bolton & myself promised them at the beginning of the Season. To fulfil this promise & to spare the consumption of Provisions which such a Number will unavoidably make, I beg to request of your Excellency such assistance as Mr. Robison will stand in want of for forwarding the goods intended for presents to the Indians to this Place the greater part of which (if not all) are already at Carleton Island. Many of the Rangers who are daily joining in the Indian Country being in want of Arms I would humbly Submit to Your Excellency's Consideration whether light Arms Such as Carabines with bayonets & Boxes (of which I have heard there are a Number lying in the Magasine at Quebec) would not be the most proper for those People. Should your Excellency approve of this Measure I would request you would be pleased to give the necessary orders for forwarding them if possible this Season The number of Arms requisite for this purpose will be about four hundred to make them all Uniform for which I will be Answerable to your Excellency either by paying for them or returning them which ever you may think most Expedient

Before I left the Indian Country in which I was seized by a Severe Attack of the Rhumatism in my head & other parts of the body, attended by an Obstinate Ague & fever. I took the proper measures for Stationing the Rangers so as to form a Chain of Scouting parties from the German flatts to the Susquehanna & the Ohio, with particular orders to Capt. Caldwell who commanded there to Act in concert with our faithful friends the Chiefs of the Senecas &c. when ever they should require it. This I have the Satisfaction to Assure your Excellency, Mr. Caldwell punctually attended to

Mr. Joseph Brant whose Activity during the course of this Summer is really deserving of praise, Stood at Auchquaga with Capt. Caldwell, were he has been not only very Attentive & Vigilant but at the Same time from his perfect Knowledge of the Country particularly

Serviceable in directing the Routes of those parties who are constantly hovering about & Alarming the Enemy's Frontiers I have the honor &c. (Signd) John Butler

No. 13.
From Major Butler to Gen. Haldimand

Niagara 24th September 1778.

Sir

Since my last to your Excellency I have received advice from the Indian Country informing me that the Rangers under Capt. Caldwell had marched with about 160 Indians to cut off the Settlements of the German Flatts. Capt. Butler who sent me from Onadasaga this Intelligence, was assembling a very large party of the Senecas, & hoped to be able to join Capt. Caldwell & render the blow more Severe as well as more Extensive, a very few days will I hope put it in my power to give your Excellency Notice of their Success

Capt. Butler also adds that it is certain His Majesty's Troops are very near if not in possession of Albany, that a very heavy fire of Cannon &c. was heard by the Persons who brought him the Account, who having ventured into Albany saw the most evident Marks of confusion among the Inhabitants who were busy in removing their most valuable Effects into Places of Security, & that all the Militia were drawn together to oppose the Kings Troops. Fear of being Suspected & Seized prevented them from being so particular as to the Place & circumstances of the Engagement as could have been wished.

I have this Morning obtained from Colonel Bolton a Bill upon your Excellency for my Account of Expences incurred for the Subsistance of a body of Rangers & Indians employed against his Majesty's Enemies which I hope

(91)

Dear Sir,

Since I had the pleasure of seeing you last I have been
so ill with the Fever & Ague that I could not write
sooner for these three weeks & day, I shall be glad to receive
if your Excellency approves of their going.

Mrs. Houghton would have gladly sent some
fruits, but as we do not know what may be agreeable
to you. She has furnished with only two of your favorite
Pears & they are in a number of cases, different sizes
& under the express parties that they are those
necessary for each case to have a perfect ripeness when
it arrives & your Excellency must likewise know that
we would have given them great embrage, they having
already been obliged at home longer than usual.

The Vessel Capt. Hyde is bound to Hyde were likewise write by
the same opportunity & hope which I hope will meet with your
approbation.

The English mail this morning, 1 Dec. Mrs. Lee
16 Forest Row Sussex has had a bad attack of bronchitis.
I hope she is going on well. Love to mother & Mary
& Mary.

I love Ada. Hope she will get well soon.

Yours Excellency's,

Mrs. Lee

Mrs. Lumbe Lomax

Mrs. Lee

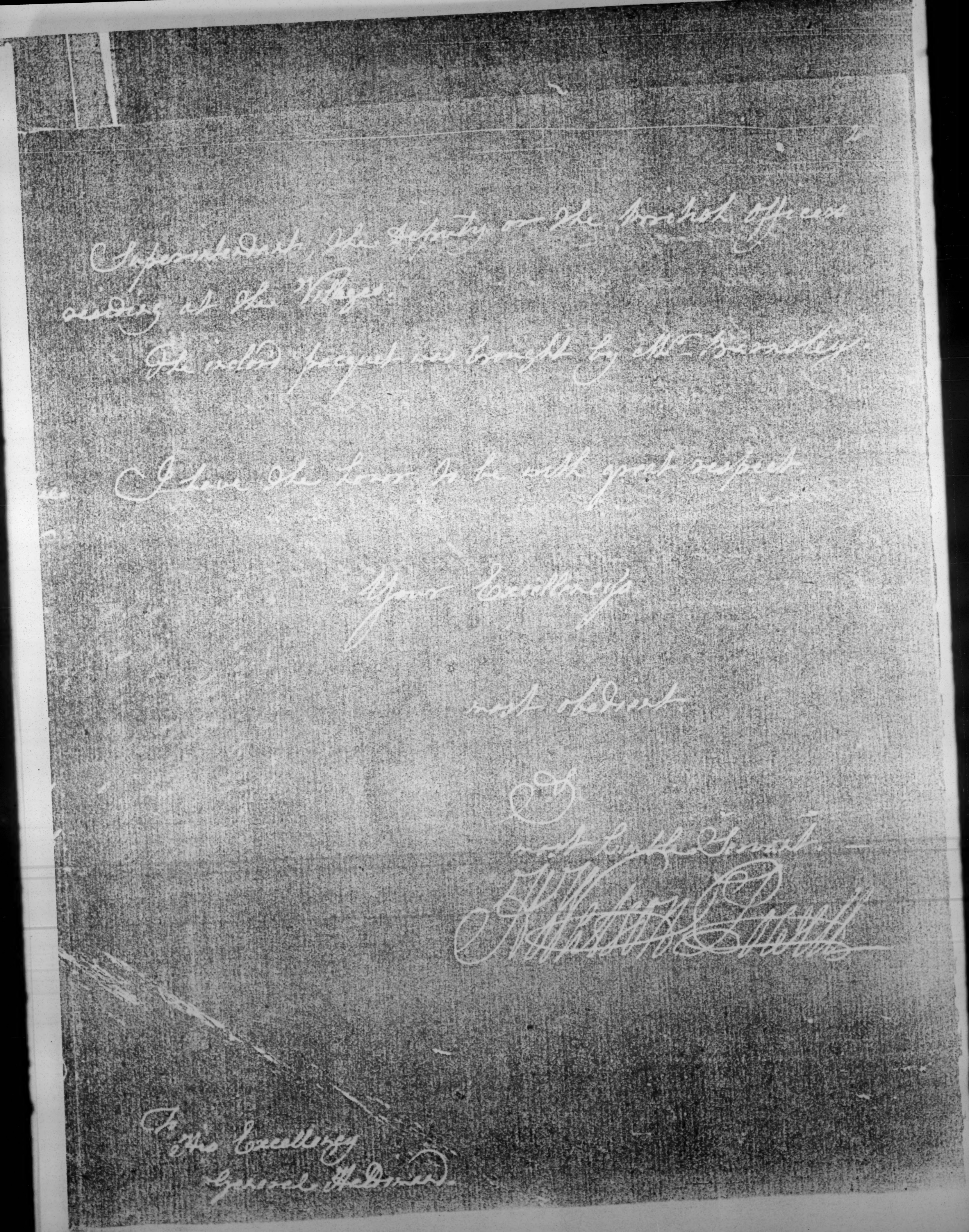
1810

From
Brig.r Genius Powell
of 150 Tons Burd.n
and 2 6 Men

St. John Oct 27-77

Dear

I Received Mrs. Dorothy's letter
in which I was informed that you
were sick and I was very sorry
indeed to hear it. I hope that
before this reaches you you will
be quite well again. I am very
glad to hear that you have got
such a good place and that you
like it so much. I am getting
on very well at school and
I am very happy. I have got
a new dress and a hat and
jacket since I came here.
I have got a new doll
and I call her Dora. I
have got a little kitten
and I call her Fluffy.
She is very pretty and
very tame. She plays
with my doll's pram
and sometimes she
runs after the
carriage when
we are driving.
We have got
a pony and
trap and
sometimes
I drive
him.



Dft. Jas. Oct. 31 1770 14

Dear Sir,

Since I had the pleasure of seeing you I have been
in a very bad state of health, & have not been able
to go for above three hours at a time out of doors.
I am sorry to find by your letter that you have
been so much indisposed, & hope you will take
every method to recover your health. I am
myself but very indifferent, & have been
confined to my room almost ever since I saw you.
I have given Mrs Boyd your message, & they
desire their compliments to you.
Mrs Boyd & Miss Boyds are likewise entirely
indebted to you for your kind invitation, which
they will accept with great pleasure.
I am Dear Sir
Your most obedient
& most humble Servant
Jas. Boyd

want of Flour for their own Consumption & would, therefore, recommend Thomas Russel a respectable Inhabitant of this State for your Honor's Permission, by his agent Peter R. Livingston, Esqr., to purchase & bring to the Market here two hundred and fifty Barrels of Flour for the use of the Inhabitants.

True Copy. attest: John Avery D'y Secry.

---

State of New York Ss:

The within named Peter R. Livingston in Behalf of Thomas Russell, Esqr. having applied to us in order to obtain Permission to export two hundred and fifty Barrels of Flour out of this State for the use as above recommended by the Council of the Massachusetts Bay, we do hereby advise his Excellency the Governor to permit the said Quantity of Flour to be exported out of this State for the use aforesaid.

October 2d 1778.

Walter Livingston, Leonard Gansevoort, John Tayler,

Members of Assembly.

I have no Objection to the Exportation of two hundred & fifty Barrels of Flour out of this State agreable to the above advice on the use therein specified.

[G. C.]

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[No. 1825.]

## FRIENDLY ONEIDAS AND TUSCARORAS.

*They Bring Nine Captives to Fort Schuyler and Declare their Loyalty to the American Cause.*

Albany October 2th 1778.

Sir, I Inclose you a Speech of the Oneida and Tuscorora Indians delivered to Major Cochran at Fort Schuyler.

Sir, I am in Great distress for the article of Salt; as that Can best be purchas'd for flower to the Eastward I Beg your Excellency will grant me a pass to Boston or to any of the Easteren Stats for Eight Barrels of flower, which will make a Cart Load and your Excellency will Oblige your most Hum'e Serv't

Volckert P. Douw.

To his Excellency Governor Clinton.

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Fort Schuyler Sept. 28 1778.

Gentlemen, On Fryday last arrived here the sachems & Warriors of the Oneida & Tuscarora Nations, their number upwards of One hundrd. After the usual formalities, they Delivered themselves nearly as follows (Being badly off for an Interpreter Mr. Dean having been absent a long time).

Brothers, we have now Taken The hatchet and burnt Unendello & a place called the Butter Nuts; we have Brought five Prisoners from Each of the above places. Our Warriors were Particular that no hurt should be Done to Women & Children; we Left four old men Behind who were no more able to go to War. We have retaken Wm. Dygert, who was taken about nine weeks agoe by Brant on the Fall hill; we now Deliver him to you so that he may return to his Friends. Last year we took up The Hatchet at Stillwater and we will now Continue it in our hands. The Grass Hopper, one of Oneida Chiefs, took to himself one of the Prisoners to Live with him in his own Family; his name is Wm. Lull and has adopted him as his Son. Brothers, we deliver you six Prisoners, with whom you are to act as you Please. Brothers, you had a man scalped here sometime agoe. The Oneidas & Tuscaroras have taken revenge & have Brought you some Slaves. We do not take Scalps. We hope you are now Convinced of our

Friendship towards you & your great Cause. The Warriors detain two of the Prisoners till tomorrow morning. The Conasarangas have one more Prisoner in their Possession, taken at the same Time; they will bring him tomorrow or next day.

Then the Conference ended. Accordingly the next morning they Delivered me the Prisoner mentioned in their speech the Evening before. I have them all in the Guard House here & allow them a Pound of Beef & a Pound of Bread Pr Man Pr day. At foot, hereof, you have Their Names:

Reehard McGinnis Inlisted among Butler's Rangers in January last and was at Wioming last Summer with Coll. Butler at their head; Capt. Gilbert Tise came from Neagara a few days Before the party set out with Brant to Distroy the German Flatts; he had 33 Indians with him mostly Mohawks and Conajoharry Indians. Brant whole party that Destroyed The Flatts was 300 Tories & 152 Indians. There were no Regular Troops among them.

The Indians that were here Behaved with the greatest Openness that I could have Wished. I thanked them for their Services at this Time. I fed 'em & gave them a hearty drink of Rum. I promiss'd that I would Communicate this affair as well to the General as to the Commissioners of Indian affairs at Albany. With the above Indians arrived also Eight Princepal Indians from Caughnawaga in Canada. They have Important intilligence to Communicate to us, in regard to Canada affairs which are in our favour, by what I have yet Learn'd. But as I heard last night that Mr. Dean is beetween here & Schonectady on his way for this place I have Deferred saying any thing particular to the Coughnawagas. I have victulled them for six Days and they are returned to Oneida with The Sachems & the moment Mr. Dean arrives here

they will know it next day & Came immediately. The Intilligence they give will doubtless be Communicated by Mr. Dean without loss of Time. The 24th about sun Setting, 7 of our men being out towards the sluice, were fired on by Indians and returned the fire. I sent off a party Immediatly to support them, who pursued the Indians over the sluces, and returned. No harm was done. I am Gentleman with respect Your Most Humℓ. Sevent

Robt. Cachran.

Prisoners Names—William Lull, Rechard McGinnis, John McGinnis, Jno. Harrison, Michael Stopplopen, Barry Laghlin, Moses Thurston, Caleb Lull; Benjamin Lull.

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[No. 1826.]

*The Officers of Glover's Brigade Petition for Flour for their Own Use.*

The Humble Petition of the Officers in the Brigade commanded by Brigadier General Glover:

Sheweth That we your Excellency's Petitioners, having Families, (some of them at a great distance from us), and the Crops of Grain in this State turning out in general very light, beg leave to sollicit your Excellency's permission for the Bearer, Mr. John Braddish, to purchase such quantitys of Flour annex'd to our Names for their use; and to have liberty to Transport it out of the State of New York. Your Excellency's compliance to this will lay your Petitioners under a lasting obligation who will be in duty bound to every pray.

Providence October 3d 1778.

His Excellency Governor Clinton.

Moses Ashley, Capt. 3 Barrels; Orringh Stoddard, Capt. 3 Barrels; Geo. Smith, Capt. 3 Barrels; Robert Davis, Capt. 3 do;

Fort Schuyler Oct. 10. 1778.

Sir

As the Seneca chief called the Great Tree, who was the summer past with Gen. Washington returned thro Oneida, he gave our friends there the most solemn assurances that upon his arrival in his own country he would exert his utmost influence to dispose his tribe to peace and friendship with the United States, and that should his attempts to prove unsuccessful he would immediately leave his nation and join the Oneidas with his friends & adherents.

A long time having elapsed without hearing any thing from the Great Tree, the Oneidas a few days since dispatched a runner to them desiring an account of his success. The express returned yesterday, with the following intelligence which I transmit immediately forward to Albany, by three of their warriors, namely, That upon his arrival in the Seneca country he found the people in arms and the two Villages here=abouts and Genesee, where he resided, crowded with their warriors, who were all collected at their most remote settlement that of the

361 The Great Tree's first arrival appearances seemed to promise him success; but that a rumour being circulated that the Americans were about to invade them, they had all flown to arms the Great Tree with the rest, and de=
=termined to chastise the Enemy, that da=
=red presume to think of penetrating their coun=
=try — That they are to be joined by all the Indians as far as the Onandagas, a small party of which Tribe are also gone to meet them and likewise by those of the Several settlements upon the branches of the Sasquehannah — That the Senecas were to
march the eighth and the Quigoas the ninth
Inst — That the whole party was to ren=
=dezvous at Kanaktale a place situated upon
that Branch of the Susquehannah called the
Tayego Branch and from thence were to proceed
against the Frontiers of Pensylvania or the
Yorgies — our Oneida friends rely on the
Authenticity of the above intelligence and
beg it may not be neglected. D——

I am Sir with profound respect

Major Gen: Schuyler D—— Your most Obed: & humble Servt:

James Deane

16

by the Fleet
Lord Geo. Germaine

(N.o 8)

Camped Sorel the 14.th October 1778

My Lord.

I left Quebec immediately after the departure of Sir Guy Carleton, and I have been occupied ever since, as the bearings which demanded the first application of my care, in putting the Frontiers in the best state of defence which the time and the resources of my situation admit.

Post at Cedars now established

I sent M.r Twiss of the Engineers, with Captain Aubrey and three Companies remaining of the 47.th Regiment in Canada, a detachment from Sir John Johnsons Corps, together with a body of Artificers to establish a post at the entrance of Lake Ontario to serve the purposes of a safe place for the Traders to send their goods to, which go from Montreal in Boats, till the Kings Vessels now the only craft allowed to navigate the Lakes, can be spared from the more urgent services, to transport them

of Mackinac, and a

look a post at the entrance [illegible]
purpose of a safe place for the Indians to send their goods
to, which go from Montreal in Boats, till the Kings Ships
now the only craft allowed to navigate the Lakes, can be
spared from the more urgent services, to transport them
to Niagara; a secure Harbour for these Vessels, and a
defence against the Enterprizes of the Rebels upon this
Province, by that great avenue into it. I also sent up with
the same party, Lieutenant Thanks of the Navy [illegible]
been employed upon Lake Champlain, and is the Con-
structor of the Dock yards) for the benefit of his judg
ment with regard to the properest place for a Harbour, and
with orders to construct, as soon as possible, for that Lake,
a number of Gun-boats which are useful in so many ser-
vices. I sent him also for the Inspection and arrangement
of the Navigo vessels there.

The place pitched upon by these Gentle-
men after having carefully examined Cataraqui, is an Island
about twelve miles below the entrance of Lake Ontario, having

Guard

grande Isle on one side, from which it is divided by a Channel
of something less than a mile, and the South Entrance on the
other at the distance of one mile and a quarter from it. This
Island had gone for some time, by the name of Deer Island
having been mistaken for that called by the French Isle
aux Chevreuils which is found to be higher up, and the name
of Carleton Island is now given to that in question. Very
favourable ground for fortifying, Commanding a commodi-
ous and safe Harbour which this Island professes at the
upper end of it looking towards the Lake, induced the Gentle-
man sent upon this service to fix upon this spot, where a Fort
is begun, and Barracks are building for the Troops, and the
place will be in a tolerable state of defence and habitation by the
winter: A plan of which shall be transmitted to your Lordship
as soon as possible.

We are at the same time busily employed
upon the works at the Isle aux Noix and St Johns, on the com-
munication with Lake Champlain, and the situation of Sorel,
on the river of that name at its conflux with the St Lawrence

as seems advisable.

We are at the same time busily employed upon the works at the Isle aux Noix and St. John's, on the communication with Lake Champlain, and the situation of both, on the rivers of that name at its confluence with the St. Lawrence where ships of burden can approach without difficulty being very favourable for our Magazines, we are engaged in erecting the necessary store houses, and the Barracks to lodge a body of Troops to cover them, and to remain in readiness for all emergencies. While these works have been carrying on, two of the armed Vessels have been constantly kept cruizing upon the Lake as to Common Point, and I have employed discoverers, parties whenever any thing was to be apprehended. Many families and the wives and children of some of the Loyalists already with the army, have come into this province lately, having been driven from their places of residence after having had all their property seized, by a band of the Rebels, for that unjust purpose. The distress of these poor people is so great that I take for granted, the expence which must be incurred by relieving them will be judged unavoidable and be approved of.

The

Companies of the 15th Regt. from Canada

The sensibleness of the numbers of soldiery mar-
-ried and the difficulty of getting them from home induces
me to form a Regiment of the Companies of Invalid Soldiery,
another Company of Fifty men, compleated from that part of
the Havan Regiment left in Canada; and I shall exercise
their company by the same means as said occasion may
require it. The Regiment of Hanover Jerbts and the Brun-
-wick Recruits who at their arrival can quickly be made
-ing depot are beginning to come.

At the departure of Lieu Colonel
Madan the command of the Battalion fell to a Captain
Nairne, a very old Officer and who distinguished himself
very much at the Siege of Quebec in which Account, and to
prevent the mortification to him of being commanded oc-
-casionally by Majors of Provincials, I have given him rank
as Lieutenant Colonel of Major till further orders: I have done the same to
Captain Hughes of the 53d Regiment who has by a Commission
from Sir William Howe succeeded Lord Delawarr in that
Regiment, but which promotion has been referred to the Secre-

[illegible] Sept. 1764 —

[illegible] sectionally by Major [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible]
[illegible] natural son of Major Gillfeather ordered, I have done the same to
Captain Hughes of the 55th Regiment who has by a Commission
from Sir William Howe succeeded Lord Belcarres in that
Regiment, but which promotion has been referred to the Secre-
tary at War.

The Indians from the upper Country called
I have already informed Your Lordship I found here at my ar-
rival, being composed more of their old Chiefs, Women and
Children than of Warriors, and them Encouraged some of them
to Friendly remote, I have dismissed with presents as are usual
by them and every care to engage their attachment to His
Majesty's interest, retaining forty of their Young men who
they agreed to leave with us.

I have the honor to be

with great esteem & respect

My Lord

Your &c

4 On his Majestics Service

His Excellency

Genl Haldimand

Commander in Chief &c &c

at Sorel

Montreal the 16th October 1778

Sir

I have to acquaint your Excellency that there is at present thirty Ind.s Iroquois from the Lake of the two mountains. Including Eleven of the upper Country Ind.s. The Rev.d Mr. Gordon acquaints me that he does not Expect one from St. Regis as he had not a young man at the Village to send after the Hunters to call them in. Mr. Houghton thinks that the warriors of the Sault St. Louis hunting towards Lake George & Champlain cannot be at Isle aux Noix Before the 21st Inst.o about twelve of that

are at home what may Come in of those hunting Between that Village & St Regis is uncertain as is Likewise the number that may Be Collected to Isle au noix. those now here & that may Come in Intend marching in two days Slowly towards St Johns I have the honor to be with great respect

Sir

your Excellency's most Obt
and most humble Servt

John Campbell

His Excellency

Genl Haldimand &c &c

L.t Col Campbell
dr 16th Oct
to the 17th Inst

Sir

I delivered the Letter (your Excellency) charged me with to Mr Stevenson; He says he has little or no acquaintance with the writer of it and that he is surprised at his having wrote to him — He is however brother in law to one Mr Van Allen a loyalist who is now here & who represents him as a very good Man & a firm friend to Government — Van Allen himself came over with Mr Stevenson from Albany & is very well known to him

All the Indians go from this place to Sault St Louis tomorrow morning.

1770.
Oct.r 30.

(313.)

Of these Indians have been out great part of

(the)

Albany October 21st 1770.

At a Meeting with six Indians viz three Onoydas two Cayugas and one Tuscarora.

Present

The Honble Volkert P. Douw Esqr. Commissr. &c.

Peter the Chief of the Onoida Warriors addressd Mr. Douw as follows.

Brother

We have now been at the grand Council fire three Nations, the Onoidas, Cayhawagas and Tuscaroras. — We are in a disagreable Situation, in a Manner locked up and precluded from the Advantages of Trade which we formerly enjoyed. — Our Ancestors have always been Friends to the white People of this Island. — They have put us in the Road in which we have hitherto travelled. but something seems to be still wanting. We only mean Peace. — We have nothing in our Hearts to deceive you and I believe you entertain the same Sentiments towards us. — We imagine that if the War continues it will be extremely difficult for us to procure Cloathing. — We are already greatly distressed and we have no prospect of a speedy Supply. We beg the Commissioners will interpose in our Behalf and as they have repeatedly made great Professions of

(Friendship)

1778.
Oct. 30.

134.)

The Summer to watch the Motions of the others

Friendship to us, that they will take effectual Measures to prevent us from suffering by the Rigour of an inclement Season, which is now approaching fast.

We have made mutual Professions of Esteem and Friendship, but of late it seems you have disregarded us, — Your Ports have of late been closed, and we have not for some time since met in order to give each other Marks of our Attachment to the ancient Friendship. — We are poor and it is to you we look to have our Wants supplied — It is for that purpose and to remind you of our Necessities that we have been deputed.

Brothers,

We beg you will not forget us but assist us as far as is in your Power.

Brothers

You have frequently told us that you had gained signal Victories, when you were only thirteen confederate States. — The Accession of France to your Alliance has given you a fourteenth, and as the King is single in his Opposition we hope you are now supplied and will impart some to us. — How is it possible that so numerous a Body of Men as the Inhabitants of this Island are should suffer themselves to be distressed

(By)

Others. I am rather surprized that they are (able)

by one Nation whose remote Situation renders it very difficult to bring over Troops to fight you! and yet they have blocked up your Ports and are daily supplying the Indians to the Westward and by that Means given an Edge to their Axe.

This is what we have to say respecting these Matters. — You know that some time last year you opened a Trade at Fort Schuyler. — The Articles you sent we could then purchase. — We know that you laboured under Difficulties in procuring them and we think the Commissioners for that Measure which tended much to alleviate our Distress. — Another parcel has lately been sent for the Use of two Nations. — Intimation was given to us by the Person who had the Store in Charge of it's Arrival. — We were glad to hear it as a considerable as a considerable Time had elapsed since the former Supply and the Cloaths we then purchased were mostly worn out. When we met at Fort Schuyler we enquired the Prices of the several Articles in the Store and were informed by the Store Keeper that the Price of a Stroud Blanket was Twenty Dollars — French Blankets 17 Dollars. — A pair of Leggings 3½ Dollars — After receiving this Information we held a Council and agreed in Sentiment that the Prices were so exorbitant as

(10)

able to purchass at any Rate. If I might (presume)

to incapacitate us from Purchasing most of us being very poor. — We were surprised that our Brothers should use us thus.

We the three Nations now present are one. We have adhered to you from the Beginning of the War. — The other Nations of the Confederacy scoff at us frequently ask us whether we have as yet received a sufficient Supply of Cloathing to cover our Nakedness. — They are wallowing in plenty while we are pining in Poverty, and all this is occasioned by our Attachment to you.

Brothers

It is well known that the Defection of part of our Confederacy is owing to the frequent Presents made them by the King, but we are determined to adhere to you. — We beg however that you will take our Situation into Consideration and afford us a Supply. The other Nations tell us that we are obliged to use Grass for Garters that we shall soon be destitute of Stockings which they say is already old & ragged.

The Senecas never sent an Answer to the Speech General Schuyler made to some of the Nations a few Months ago.

We had dispatched a Runner to the (Senecas)

Resume to advise it should be to give them the (whole)

Senecas to urge the great Tree to perform the promise he had made to induce his Nation to embrace the proffered Peace.— Our Messenger found all the Senecas in Arms and the Great Tree confessed his Inability to comply with our Desire Observing that as he had received a Message informing him that the Troops of the States were on the March to Susquehannah he was under a Necessity of Fighting

We would request that the Revd. Mr. Kirkland might come up to us at Onoida only for two or three Sundays.— His presence is much longed for.— If he should be apprehensive of Danger we shall guard him from Fort Schuyler and on his Return

Brothers,

You may assure him that he need not be afraid.— We shall take Care of him and die to protect him.— It is at present our chief Inducement to come down.

Brothers,

Many of the Indians who lived at Ochquaga are as true friends to the United States as any of us,— They are in the same Situation as many of your Friends are who are now in New York and elsewhere, who could not remove when the Enemy took Possession.— Their (Houses)

1770, 12 Oct. 30.

(350.)

Whole, which will be much short of)

Houses and other Property are now dest-
troyed, and many of those Friendly are our
Blood Relations, they will now come to us
for Relief and Protection.

Brothers,

We want from you a Paper
to signify that they are under the Pro-
-tection of the united States, and that they
are not to be molested

Brothers,

Many Indians at Ock-
-quaga may have probably been misled
by want, and may have been induced by
false Insinuations to act against you. -
Those Indians we hope to make sensi-
-ble of their Errors and make them
sincerly Friendly to the united States.

Brothers,

It is our Request that such
Indians may be also included in your
Protection, and that the Paper may en-
-able them to it.

Brothers,

We appear at present too
white. Is it not possible to furnish us
Warriors with some red Paint?

Albany October 22d. 1770.

Present as before
Teheragam spoke as follows -

(Brothers)

Of their Wants, and from whom purchase from (others)

Brothers,

I have not here one of our Brothers Mr. Kirkland, who lives at Schoharie and who now sits here.

Many of our Friends who lived at Ochquaga are fled, some into the Woods & others to Onoyda — If our Friend Mr. Kirkland had also a Paper to give such Protection to the Indians who may come in and apply to him it may be of Service and we wish Brothers that you would give him such Paper.

Mr. Dow then addressed the Indians in the following Terms.

Brothers,

It is unfortunate for me that General Schuyler and Mr. Edwards are not in Town.

Many Things in your Speech of yesterday can only be answered by a Board of Commissioners.

Brothers,

You complain of the high Price at which Cloathing is sold by our Agent at Fort Schuyler, and that you are not able to purchase them.

Brothers,

The Merchandize which was sent to be sold was purchased at Boston and elsewhere at the lowest Prices it could possibly be procured.

(This)

(320.)

Others what they can with the Little Peltry

— The Prices our Agent demands of you are the same the Articles were bought for, including the Expence of Transportation, and he has particular Orders from us not to exceed it.

Brothers,

The Congress, by whose Orders we sent up those Goods, did not mean to distress you. — On the Contrary the Goods were sent to the Fort to oblige you. — We desire no Profit on them. — They are sold to you as cheap as they were bought.

Brothers

When you consider the high Prices we have put on your Furrs & Skins you will find that a Beaver Skin or any other Peltry will purchase, even now, as many Goods as before the War.

Brothers,

We lament your Distress on Account of the Scarcity of Cloathing, But it is not you alone that feel it. — Our Inhabitants labour under the same Hardships. We have however done more for you than for ourselves. — You can, tho' at a high Price procure Cloathing. — Our Poor cannot either purchase or procure it.

Brothers,

We have often before told

(you)

Politry they may have the Service of these (People)

You that this Scarcity is owing to the War we are engaged in with the King of Great Britain. This War still continues and altho' the French King has lately entered into an Alliance with us and has sent a Fleet to our Assistance, the Disaster it met with in a Storm and the Time necessary to refit it has hitherto been the Reason that the Enemy still Block up our Ports and prevent us from procuring a Supply.

These Obstructions, I have the greatest Reason to believe, will soon be removed, Our Enemies by Land every where fly before our Armies and they dare not advance into the Country, but continue in New York under the Protection of their Shipping. The French Fleet is again in a Condition to sail.

Brothers.

I am here only as one of the Commissioners, as such it is not in my Power to lessen the Prices of the Goods at the Fort. — I have however promised you Brothers that I shall lay your Complaints before the other Commissioners and write to Congress on this Subject. — If they will agree to lower the Prices, we shall then immediately give Orders to our Agent to sell cheaper.

Brothers,

We can never forget your Friendship. — The Treaties we have entered into with you, are fresh in our Memories. We are willing

(to)

(32.)

People, should an Expedition be carried

(on)

To relieve your Distresses as far as in our Power; But in War, Brothers, it often happens that Friends must suffer together. — We have the greatest Reason to expect that our Sufferings will soon be at an End — Our Enemies grow weak and probably will soon leave our Island.

Let your Selfers say what they please that you are naked; that you must use Grass instead of Garters, and that on the Contrary they, for their Obedience to the King, are well cloathed and want nothing. — Times will soon change. — Tell them we shall remember and chastise their Insolence and Cruelty and reduce them to the Necessity not only of using Grass for Garters, but eating it.

Brothers,

Altho' the Speech General Schuyler sent by you to the Senecas with Offers of Peace has not had the desired Effect, and that they still unprovoked wage War against us, yet Brothers, we thank you for delivering it, and for the Information you give us.

Brothers.

I shall acquaint Mr. Kirkland with the friendly Invitation you

(have)

On against the other Indians with infinitely (more)

have made him to stay sometime amongst you and urge him to comply with your Request

Brothers.

I have considered your Request in Behalf of your Brethren at Ochquaga, who are Friendly to us, — I am sorry that such have — suffered by the Fate of War. — Such a Paper as you request I shall give you before your Departure that they may remain unmolested. But as to such as have joined Brandt and done us Mischief altho' they may repent of what they have done and are willing to become our Friends, I must refer to Congress. They only can be Judges — If they are willing to accept them as Friends and forget and bury their Enmity, I shall then acquaint you with it, and send you in their — Behalf a Paper including them in our Protection.

Mr. Douw furnished Peter with a Paper, of which the following is a Copy.

Albany Octr 22d. 1778.

Peter, one of the Oneida Chiefs Warriors, a steady and sincere Friend to the United States of America, has represented to me that many of the Ochquaga Indians have evinced a constant Attachment to the Cause of the Liberty of this Country, that such of them have taken no active part against us: That by the Fate of

(War)

1778. (324.)

Oct. 30. More than compensate for the Donation

I ask

That their Houses and Possessions have lately been destroyed, and that they will be obliged to seek for Protection amongst their Neighbours and Friends particularly — among the Oneidas: — In Consequence of this Representation and considering that it is the Duty of every Well-Wisher to his — Country to protect its Friends, I do hereby request that all Officers civil and military and others whom it may concern will grant and afford Protection to every of the Ochqua- -ga Indians, who are thus friendly to our Measures and who may be furnished by the said Peter with a Paper purporting that the Possessor of it is such a Friend to the Liberties of this Country in the Manner above described.

Volkert P. Douw one of the Commiss.rs &c.t

Copy from the Minutes

P. Lansing Jun.r

D. Sec.y

---

Albany October 24. 1778.

Sir

I inclose you a Speech of our friend Peter the Oneida Indian and my Answer

(to)

1770.

Oct.r 30th.



— As the Season is already becoming severe and (Rec.d)

To him, Also two Letters of Messr.s Hanson and Doane you will find by the Speech and Letters the Indians were surprised and dissatisfied at the high Price which the Goods were stated, as you was not present when Mr. Edwards and self sent the Goods to Mr. Hanson I inclose you a copy of our Instruction to him, you will find by my Answer to Pister that I promised to lay his Complaint before the other Commissioners and write to Congress, as we can make no Board of Commissioners. I think it will be best to lay his Complaint before Congress, I told him we had stated the Prices of Beaver and small Furr very high, he answered me that they could not hunt for they expected to be attacked every Day, they will continue our Friendy. they are poor if Congress is acquainted with their Situation they may order the Goods to be sold for half Price which will satisfy them, I am

Sir

Your most Hum.l Serv.t

Volckert P. Douw

October 25th. 1770.

Sir

I mentioned in my Letter that I sent you a Copy of our Instructions to Mr. Hanson. they are mislaid, the Contents are to sale the Goods at 25 p.r Cent. which will bear the Expence from Boston to fort Schuyler. I am, Sir

Your most Hum. Serv.t

Volckert P. Douw

Lot

At the arrival of the goods at this
Port the Indians were expressed great surprise and
Disatisfaction with the high Prices at which they
were placed: but as they made a very formal Speech
& Complaint upon the subject which I suppose he
has transmitted I shall not trouble the Board
With the repetition of it — I fear sir we have not
much in our Interest & Influence with the Indi-
viduals for some Trifling can be specified to me without ex-
pence or Trouble but very indigent Men generally
Unable to purchase at the first Cost — Our Posts
are under such constant apprehensions of danger
that they have not been able to procure this year
Skins will not much appear in the Lists from
them as formerly — Other articles [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

I am Sir

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Gent^n Fort Schuyler Oct^r 16 1770

I was Honored with y^r Letter of the 16 Inst by M^r Dean. Covering Invoice of five Casks of Goods to be sold by me to our faithfull friends among the six Nations which goods I Rec^d by Capt^n Peters there are several Articles to a Considerable amount wanting to Compleat the Invoice which you sent me the Particulars of which I send you by the Return of Capt^n Peters, I observe appear to me that the Casks has been Opened before they were Shipp'd in the Battoes as I Scheme'd that it may be Possible to find out where the Mistake has arisen - I gave immediate Notice To the Oneida & Tuscarorora Nations of the arrival of those Goods and that the sales would Commence on Monday the 12 Inst accordingly on that Day a Large Number of the Warriors & young men of the Two Nations arrived here several Came immediately To Therefore to Purchase the Different articles each Wanted but where I Informed them of the Prices they appeared the most surprised that ever was a People & forthwith Retired out of the Store however some came afterwards the same Days Bought several articles as I had marked them agreable to y^r Instructions some with Money and others with skins for which I allowed the high Price you ordered which they liked but could not forgit the Dearness of the goods In the afternoon I was sent for by the Indians Met in full Body

Oct^r 16^th 1770. 12.

Body who made a Speech to me in Regard to the Dea
ness of the Goods and requested me to shut the Store
Till I might hear from the Commissioners and
that they would in the mean time Send Down a
Deputation to you in Regard to this matter in Or
if Possible to get the Goods the same Rate they ha
them in January & February 1774 after Consultin
with M.r Dean on this Head I agreed to shut the St
Till I should have y.r answer to their Proposals wh
hope your Honour will be Pleased to Transmit m
by the Return of the Bearer hereof a greeable to
Request I waited on the Commandant here an
Desired he would be Pleased to Issue orders to
Prevent any Person whatever having any Dealings
with the Indians at this Place on which he to
Orders were out in that Regard and Delivered me th
Inclosed Garrison Orders of Last Year and Said
they were sufficient; but I think it my Duty to
Inform you that not Last attention is Paid to it
here Either by Officer or Soldier or any Body Else
I shall Pay the strictest attention to my Instruct
in every Point whatever at all Times and have
the Honor to Subscribe myself

Your Most Obedient Hum.ble Serv.t

John Hanson

To the Honourable

The Commissioners of Indians Affairs for

Albany October 21st 1778

At a Meeting with the Indians of the three Oneydoes
two Cayugas and one Tuscarora

Present

The Honble Volkert P. Bleecker Esqr Commissr &c

Peter the Chief of the Oneida Warriors addressed Mr Bleecker
as follows

Brother

We have now been at the grand Council Fire
three Nations, the Oneidas, Cayhungas and
Tuscaroras — We are in a disagreeable situation,
in a Manner locked up and precluded from
the Advantages of Trade, which we formerly
enjoyed — Our Ones have always been —
Friends to the white people and have resorted to
the Road in which we formerly used to travel
but something seems to be still wanting — We
only mean peace — We have Nothing in our
Hearts to deceive you and believe you
entertain the same Sentiments towards us — We
imagine that if the War continues it will be
extremely difficult for us to procure Cloathing
— We are already greatly distressed and we
have no prospect of a speedy Supply — We
beg the Commissioners to interpose in our
Behalf that we may have a speedy and
great supply sent us, that by
that means we may procure
for our Families

Season, which is now approaching fast.

We have made mutual professions of esteem and Friendship, but of late it seems you have disregarded us — Your Hounds have of late been closed and we have not for some time since met in order to give each other Marks of our Attachment to the antient Friendship — We are poor and it is to you we look to have our Wants supplied — It is for that purpose and to remind you of our Necessities that we have been deputed. —

Brothers

We beg you will not forget us but assist us as far as is in your power.

Brothers

You have frequently told us that you had gained signal victories when you were only thirteen confederate States — The Assistance of France to your Alliance has given you a footing, and as the King is inspired in his Opposition we hope you are now supplied and will impart some to us. How is it possible that so numerous a Body of Men as the Inhabitants of this Island are should suffer themselves to be subjected by one Nation whose remote Situation renders it very difficult to transport troops to fight you? and yet

they have blocked up your Forts and are daily supplying the Indians to the Westward and by that Means give an Edge to their Ax.

This is what we have to say respecting those Matters — You know that some Time last Year you opened a Trade at Fort Schuyler — The Articles you sent us cost then purchase — We know that you — laboured under Difficulties in procuring them and we thank the Commissioners for that — Measure which tended much to alleviate our Distress — Another parcel has lately been sent for the Use of two Nations — Intimation was given to us by the person who had the Store in Charge of its Arrival — We were glad to hear it as a considerable Time had elapsed since the former Supply and the Cloths we then purchased were mostly worn out. When we met at Fort Schuyler we enquired the prices of the several Articles in the Store and were informed by the Store Keeper that the price of a Stroud Blanket was — twenty Dollars — French Blankets 17 Dollars — a pair of Leggings 3½ Dollars — After — receiving this Information we held a — Council and agreed in Sentiment that the prices were exhorbitant and — were resolved not to purchase any

[illegible] being duly given — We were surprised
[illegible] that from the distance at which we live
We the three Nations have frequently met
one another — We have gathered to join from the
Beginning of the War — The other Nations
of the Confederacy often ask us frequently
ask us whether we have as yet received a
sufficient supply of Cloathing to cover our
Nakedness — They are wallowing in plenty
while we are pining in poverty and all
this is occasioned by our Attachment to
you.

Brothers It is well known that the Defection
of part of our Confederacy is owing to the
frequent presents made them by the Enemy
but we are determined to adhere to you
We beg however that you will take our
Situation into Consideration and afford
us a supply. The other Nations tell us that
we are obliged to run Naked for Garters &
that we shall soon be destitute of Stocking
which they say is already dot & ragged.

The Senecas never made an Answer
to the Speech General Schuyler made to
some of the Nations a few Months ago.

We had dispatched a Runner to the
Senecas to urge their Great Chief to perform
the promise he had made to answer

his Nation to embrace this profferd peace
— Our Messenger found all the Senecas in
Arms and the Great Face confessed his
Inability to comply with our desired observ-
ance on he had received a Message informing
him that the Troops of the States were on the
March to Onquehannah he was under
a Necessity of fighting.

We would request that the Revd Mr
Kirkland might come up to us at Oneida
only for two or three Sundays — His presence
is much longed for — If he should be
apprehensive of Danger we shall guard
him from Fort Schuyler and on his Return

Brothers You may assure him that he need
not be afraid — We shall take Care of him
and die to protect him — It is about present
our chief Business and Endeavour to come down

Brothers

— Many of the Indians who lived at
Onoquaga are as true Friends to the United
United States as any of us — They were in
the same Circumstances as many of your
Friends are who are now in New York and
Albany, who could not remove when the
Enemy took Possession — Their Houses and
other property are now destroyed and —
many of their Friends are our Head

Relations — They will now come to us for Relief and protection.

Brothers — We want from you a paper to signify that they are under the protection of the united States and that they are not to be molested.

Brothers — Many Indians at Ochquaga may have probably been misled by Art and may have been misled by false Insinuations to act against you — those Indians we hope to make sensible of their Error and make them hearty — Friends to the united States.

Brothers — It is our Request that such Indians may be also included in your protection and that this paper may entitle them to it.

Brother — You see our Present, is too white — Is it not possible to furnish us Warriors with coloured faces?

Albany October 22: 1778

Present as before.

Peter again spoke as follows —

Brothers

I do remember here one of our

Brothers M.Gillis who lives at Schohary
and who now sits here

Many of our Friends who lived at
Schaigaras are fled, some into the Woods &
others to Oneyda — If our Friend Mr. Gillis
had also a power to give such protection
to the Indians who may come in and
apply to him it may be of service and we
wish Brothers that you would give him
such power.

Mr. Dennithorn addressed the
Indians in the following Terms —

Brothers

It is unfortunate for me that
General Schuyler and Mr. Edwards are
not in Town.

Many things in your Speech
of Yesterday can only be answered by a
Board of Commissioners.

Brothers

You complain of the high prices
at which Clothing is sold by our Agent
at Fort Schuyler, and that you are not
able to purchase them.

Brothers

The Merchandize which was
sent to be sold was purchased at Boston
and elsewhere at the lowest prices they
it could possibly be procured — The prices

our Agent demands of you the same the Articles were bought for, including the expence of Transportation, and he has particular orders from us not to exceed it.

Brothers.

The Company, by whose orders we sent these Goods, did not mean to distress you — On the contrary, the Goods were sent to the Fort to oblige you — We desire no profit on them — They are sold to you as cheap as they were bought.

Brothers

When you consider the high prices we have put on your Furs & Skins you will find that a Beaver Skin or any other pelting will purchase even now, as many Goods as before the War.

Brothers

We lament your Distress on account of the Scarcity of Ammunition but it is not in your power to relieve it — Our Establishment labour under the same Hardships. We have however done more for you than for ourselves — You can, tho' at a high price procure Ammunition — but we cannot either purchase or procure it.

Brother

We have often before told you that this scarcity is owing to the War we are engaged in with the King of Great Britain — This War still continues and altho the French King has lately entered into an Alliance with us and has sent a Fleet to our Assistance the Disaster it met with in a Storm and the Time necessary to refit it has hitherto been the Reason that the Enemy still block up our Ports and prevent us from procuring a Supply.

These Obstructions, I have the greatest Reason to believe, will soon be removed. our Enemies be forced away where fly before our Arms and they dare not advance into the Country, but continue in close Harbours under the Protection of their Shipping — The French Fleet is now in a Condition to sail.

Brother

I cannot say one of the Enemy Vessels, we understand is now in any Power to affect Supplies of any Goods at this Port — I however forward your Letter that I shall lay your Request before the other Commissioners and write to Congress on this Subject. I doubt will agree to lower the Prices, and will attend to immediately —

give orders to our Agent to sell cheaper.

Brothers

We can never forget your friendship — The Treaties we have entered into with you are fresh in our Memories — We are willing to relieve your distresses as far as in our power; but you know, Brothers, it often happens that Friends must — suffer together — You know We have the greatest reason to expect that our sufferings will soon be at an end — Our Enemies grow weak and probably will soon leave our Island.

Let your Losses say what they — please — that you are naked; that you are in want of corn instead of Garters and that on the contrary they, for their Adherence to the King, are well clothed and want — nothing — Times will soon change — Tell them we shall remember and chastise their Insolencies and Cruelties and reduce them to the necessity not only of wearing Garters, but entirely of

Brothers — From the Speech General Lincoln sent by you to Westminster we find offers of peace have not had the desired effect, and that they still unprovoked carry on War against us, for which reason we [illegible] for the

Information you give us.

Brothers. I shall acquaint Mr. Kirkland with the friendly Invitation you have made him to stay some time amongst you and urge him to comply with your Request.

Brothers — I have considered your Request in Behalf of your Brethren at Oshquaga who are Friends to us — I am sorry that they should have suffered by the Fate of War. Such a Paper as you request I shall give you before your Departure that they may remain unmolested. But as to such as have joined the rebels and taken up Hatchet tho' they may repent of what they have done and are willing to become our Friends, I must refer to Congress. They only can be Judges. If they are willing to accept them as Friends and forget and bury their Enmity, I shall then request you will do it and send them in their Behalf a Paper including them in our Protection.

Mr. Dean furnished Peter with a Paper; of which the following is a Copy

Albany Oct. 22: 1778

Peter, one of the Oneida Chiefs well known as a steady and sincere Friend to the United States of America, has represented

to our Great among of the Delaware Indians
have evinced a constant attachment to the
Cause of the Liberties of this Country: that
part of their Nation no active part
against us; that by the Sack of their their
Towns and Possessions have lately been
destroyed and that they will be obliged to seek
for protection amongst their Neighbours
and Friends, peculiarly among the
Americans: In Consequence of this Request
and considering that it is the Duty
of every well-Disposed Citizen to
protect its Friends, I do hereby request the
Officers civil and Military and others
Indians, who are friendly to our
Measures and who may be furnished by
the said Delawares in their passage
to the Post of Fort Pitt with
a Letter of this Nature
Given
this 1st day of
1781.

By Order
A. Lochry
Lt Col

St Vincennes October 12th. 1779

Sir

I Inclose you a Speech of our friend pieter the Oneida Indian and my Answer to him Also two Letters of Mr. Hanson and Dean you will find by the Speech and Letters the Indians were Surprised and dissatisfied at the High prices which the Goods were Stated, as you was not present When mr. Edwards and Self Sent the Goods to mr. Hanson I Inclose you a Copy of our Instruction to him, you will find by my Answer to pitter that I promised to lay his Complaint before the Other Commissioners and write to Congress, as we can make no Board of Commissioners I think it will be best to lay his Complaint before Congress, I told him we had Stated the prices of Beaver and Small furr very high he answered me, that they could not think of it as they were to Settle Every Day, they Still Continue our friends we are poor if Congress is Acquainted with their Situation they may order the Goods to be sold for Reg. price Which will Satisfy them I am

Sir

Your most Humble Servt.

Robert Dun Dean

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Sir. October 25th 1779

I mentioned in my Letter that I sent you a Copy of our Instructions to Mr. Hanson they are mislaid, the Contents are to sell the Goods at 25 p. Cent which will bear the Expence from Boston to Fort Schuyler

I am
Sir
Your most Humble Servt.
Volkert P. Douw

1778

From
Lieut. Col. Claus, enclosing
Copy of a Letter from
Taylor and Duffin &c.
5. Nov. — Rec.d 7.th

Montreal 5.th November 1778.

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I was honored with your Excellency's favor of 31. ulto. and shall take every Opportunity of complying with your Excell.y Intentions in that respect. I have last week given a circumstantial Acco.t to Joseph Brants Sister of the Dissatisfaction and Reflections of the Rebels upon the Behavior of the French Admiral at Rhode Island, which made them miscarry in an Expedition against the Kings Troops, and the Jealousy that reigned among the People of Boston of the French engrossing the Trade of that Place and establishing their Religion so odious to them in particular, and that these Events with other circumstances I gave her, were likely to bring about a favorable Turn of Affairs on the Kings side, together with the Activity & preparations in this Province in case they Should attempt any thing this Winter against it, which was not probable. Desiring her to communicate this Intelligence to her Brother & the Chiefs of the 6 Nations &c. with my Compliments and Request to persevere Faithful to their ancient Friend and Ally the Great King of England, that probably this Struggle would soon be over, and those Indians that held out true, would ever hereafter be esteemed & regarded as faithful & dutyful Children to their Father the King. I received last Tuesday a Letter from Mr. Taylor at Niagara a Copy of which I take the Liberty of transmitting to your Excellency. —

That same day arrived from Niagara, Mrs. M.Gennis Widow of one

To His Excellency Gen.l Haldimand
Commander in chief &c. &c. &c.

Judy M.r Gennis formerly a Capt.t of 2nd.s under Wm.s Johnson, who was
Killed the 1755. in Baron Dieskaus Affair near Lake George; this woman
is grand Daughter to one Cass a Palatine sent among others by Queen Ann
to Burnetsfield, he was the uppermost Settler near the 6 Nation Country
and for that Reason his Settlement was taken Notice of in Evans's & Gov.r
Dowalls Maps; this Woman and her two Daughters who are married to
two Brs.s Thomsons, the eldest having inherited Cass's Place, and carried
on a considerable Trade before this Rebellion and was in good Circumstances,
and remaining a firm & loyal Subject to Government keeping open the
Communication to Niagara as much as possible by sending every
Intelligence he could procure by Indians to that Garison, & receiving
supplying & forwarding Royalists to that place till Spring 1777. which
Col.o Caldwell if alive Could testify and Co.o Butler perfectly knows. After
which Thomson being suspected by the Rebels of these Transactions was
confined in Albany Jail, out of wch he made his Escape to N.York where
he hear Co.o Johnson employed him. His Mother in law M.rs Gennis,
his Wife and Sister in Law, had after that every moveable taken from them
by the Rebels, and sold at Auction, except what would scarcely support
them in Victuals & Cloaths, and confined in Fort Dayton ill used, and in a
very disagreable Situation, untill the Blow was given to Herkemer and
the Mohawk River Militia near Fort Stanwix, when the Rebels appre-
hending Brig.r S.t Legers Descent upon the Germ.n Flatts, set them at Liberty
but finding that not happening, they ordered a party from Fort Dayton
to seize them again, but they having Notice of it made their Escape at
Night with only what they could carry on their Backs to Fort Stanwix and
upon our Retreat followed us to Oswego to flee to this Country, the Losses
& Sufferings these people experienced, and the determined Firmness they
openly Showed & declared to the Rebels is extraordinary & known by every
one that came from that Country & perhaps not equalled by any during the
Rebellion. — On our Arrival at Oswego Co.o Butler asked Leave to come
to this place, wch the Brig.r granted and he took that Advantage of settling
Matters to his Satisfaction w.th Sir Guy Carleton before our Arrival here

which

which was above 3 weeks after. — On my reflecting before leaving Oswego, how our Retreat must affect the 6 Nations, and be of Disadvantage to His Majestys Ind.a Interest, and no person among them to encourage them or keep them from wavering, and knowing that Mrs M'Gennis from her childhood was much belov'd by the 6 Nat.s so far that they prevailed upon her parents to let her live among them, and adopted her as one of themselves, whereby she acquired the Language perfectly, and after her riper years was so far capable as to render many signal Service to Government, without Expectation of Employ being at her Case. —

I proposed to Mrs Mgennis to go among the 6 Nations for that winter upon my own Risque, merely with a view to serve the Crown; Sir Guy having not given me any Directions either to act myself, or authorized me to employ others among the 6 Nat.s exclusive of my Command during the Expedition: to which she reluctantly agreed and seperated from her Daughter; I supplied her with Belts of Wampum & a few Goods, and gave her full Instructions what to say & how to act. On her Arrival at Cayouga the most central Village of the 6 Nations, and as soon as they heard what brought her there, they flocked to her from the remotest Villages, And that faithfull & zealous Seneca chief Sakayengwaraghton expressed to her his Satisfaction and Thanks in behalf of the whole Body for my having sent her among them to direct & advise them in that critical time, and she was treated with all the Friendship & Civility the place afforded. Soon after her Arrival Belts & Messages from Gen.l Schuyler were brought to that Town, with a most exaggerated Acc.t of Gen.l Burgoynes Disaster with Invitations to the 6 Nations to join the Rebels and amicable Threats in case of Non compliance: all which the Indians communicated & consulted with her, and she gave her Opinion & Advice thereupon, then after that with an Authority and Privilege allowed to Women of Consequence only among Indians, seized upon and cancelled the Belts, telling them that such bad News came from an evil Spirit, and must endanger their peace & Union as long as it was in their sight, and therefore must be buried under Ground

which

which she would undertake to do, and in Reality carried her point that the Belts were carried no farther, tho they were to go among the Western Indians. In the whole She gave me a long Acct. of the last Winters Transactions, the particulars to relate would be too tedious having already trespassed too much on your Excellency's Patience, and She claims no small Merit in keeping the 6 Nations unanimous and determined them to act vigorously against the Rebels the ensuing Campaign, which she says Col. Butler & Joseph cannot deny, and is of Opinion upon hearing their Sentiments that the 6 Nations will stand firm to the last, being so irreconcileably enraged against the Rebels, and that the more so after their burning & destroying a Village upon Susquehanna inhabited by a Mixture of 6 Nation Indians, and killing some Delaware Do. there, while Joseph with the main Body was gone ag.st the Rebels assembled about Wyoming.

The Reason of her leaving Niagara was on Acct. of ill Treatment from a Neighbour of hers one Mr. Robt. Kerkener in Col. Butlers Employ and very overbearing & troublesome at that Place. He said was a Confederate, because the Rebels would not come up to his price for Cattle &c. He is not near as clever as his late Bro.r the Gov.r he charges Cattle &c. came to be employ.d by Col. Butler. — Mrs. M.c Kinnis is at present with her Daughter who expects her Husband to arrive with Col. Allison, but Col. Butler may for some Recompence, Lodging &c. tho' She has not made any Promise or Agreement with her, and therefore your Excellency may do as you think proper. —

I have the Honor to be with great Respect

Sir

Your Excellencys most Obedient
and obliged humble Servant

Wm. Claus.

Niagara Novem.r 11th 1770

Sir

I received your Excellency's favour of the 7th October informing me that two Officers and Twenty men are to join this Garrison from Carleton Island at the close of the Navigation. I am concerned to find there has been any disagreement among the Officers at that Post, particularly at this time the favourable Report you have heard of the Kings Regiment, the Officers & men are justly entitled to, and I am persuaded it will require every little Artifice to prevent those Gentlemen from having any ill influence upon that of the

I have consulted every person here who can give me any information in regard to supplying this Post with Cattle, and from all Accounts it is impossible for the Contractor with all the Assistance this weak Garrison can give him to be more than cultivate as much Land as will supply his own Cattle during the present Trouble, perhaps hereafter in more favourable times it may be accomplished agreeable to your Excellency Plan, but even then it will require at least seven years to do it. at this time we must be a little cautious how we cultivate or encroach upon the Lands of the six nations a Subject we have often talked over at our Councils, and informed them, that the Great King had never deprived them of a single Acre since the year 1768 at which time the Peace the Fourth part of this Country. This they readily

acknowledged, observing at the same time the Rebels had acted in a very different manner for which they should surely repent. the Indians from my observations are naturally suspicious, and altho easily encouraged with any thing that promises them advantage, are still confined to believe all reports of designs against themselves even from the meanest authority. but this you Excellency must know much better than I am able to inform you, from your long experience and knowledge of this Country. I beg leave to observe also that the Indians not only make free with the Corn, Gardens &c but often with the Cattle belonging to Mr Hedman, and sometimes even with those under the Command of this Post. from the reports made to me by Major Butler they are in great want of provisions in their own Villages, owing to their Expeditions against the Enemy this year. I have already bought up about fifty head of Cattle from the People who lately came in here which will come more agreeable to Government than all provisions, but all this is a trifling Supply to two such Powerful Indians, who will certainly assemble here in their Canoes &c. I have wrote to Captain Caldwell desiring he would inform me if the Inhabitants at Detroit will undertake to supply this Post with Bread, and if possible stop that at Machilimackinac. I shall make further Enquiries in order to give your Excellency any information in regard to so Essential an Article.

I now recommended Captain Bird once more to your consideration as Commandant of the Illinois Country, and perhaps of course he will be entitled to Colonels pay as he commands on that Side

if I may be allowed to form an opinion of his Judgment in naval affairs I believe Sir you will scarce find an Officer in these Parts more deserving of your favour. by all reports he is a good Seaman, and well informed in regard to the Navigation on the upper Lakes; sober, active, and one who will what the Commanding Officer has a great deal of trouble from his Experience in naval affairs—

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from Letters received from Captain Bullet the Rebels have brought proper to retire from Niagara leaving a Garrison of 200 men all they call Regulars on the news of this invading the Indian Country the Seneca turned out to the number of 400 fighting men, leaving only women and Children in their Villages; which may amount for their principal strength. Captain Bullet's Army of Rangers and Indians amount to 800 and from his last letter intends to attack Chissy Valley, where the Enemy have a Number of Cattle and a large quantity of Corn. South Shaw not heard from for a considerable time, it is supposed he is gone down towards Montreal— Captain Lamont informs every thing goes on well with General Hamilton's Expedition he is now at Miamis Town—

Major Bullet is building Barracks for the Rangers on the opposite side of the river, and Captain Mathews is employed in making a strong Log House which will contain 200 men at the upper landing, and we are also at work with the additional Log Houses for the Garrison against the ensuing winter. I forwarded by Sept. of August Copies of the Orders received at this post which I hope you have received, and in my letter of Sept. 8th. acquainted you how much I was distressed for want of Batteaux to carry on the service at this Post.

I have seen Mr. Hickman, who informs me he does not charge more than his former Contract and that the Men will not commence until March

1779. I have this day received your favours of the 19th of October, and shall take the first Opportunity of acquainting Major De Peyster with your Commands

I have the honor to be with great Respect

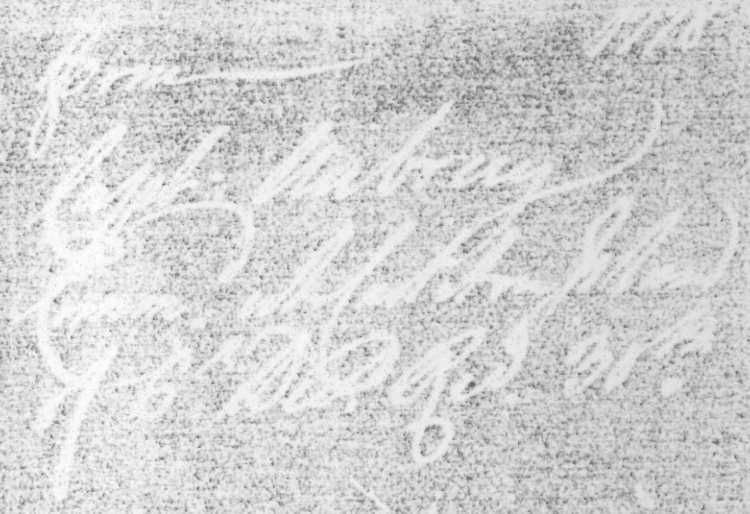
Sir
Your Excellency's
Most Obedient and
Most Humble Servt
Mark Bolton

Copies &c &c
No 1 & 2 of your Letters have been forwarded to Detroit this morning by which Conveyance Captain Lernoult an Aid

I have sent down to Michilimackinac a considerable number of Families, who have suffered a great deal of distress on account of their attachment to Government; many of them have not only been driven from their Lands but stripped of every thing they had in the world, and come in here in a ragged starving condition. I have ordered some Blankets &c to be bought for them sufficient to carry them to Canada, and thought it best to remove them from this Post, where provisions are so much scarcer

No 23
Letter
From Lieut Governor Bolton
Dated 8th Nov 1779

His Excellency
General Haldimand



Capt. Phil. Haldimand
Oct. 9th 1780

Montreal 9th Decr 1780.

35.

I am honord with your
Excellencys orders for visiting the
Indian Villages and I go immediately
to the Lake of two Mountains, but
the journey from hence to St Regis
at present were difficult if not
impracticable, a continuance of the
present hard frost would in a few
days render it quite easy.

My health is intirely
re established, & I hope will enable
me to execute whatever orders Your
Excellency may have for me through
the Winter.

The Indians are mostly

all come in from their hunting;
as they will be going for their
Spring hunting soon after the
holy days unless they are prevented;
if your Excellency would wish to
signify your pleasure on that
head at present I could communicate
it to the Village of St Regis when
I go there.

If your Excellency thinks
the destroying the Post at Fort
Edward or Saratoga worth the
attempting, I will answer with my
life for the doing of both, by the
way of St Regis, with 100 men
from Sir Jn° Johnsons Corps and
from the Emigrants, and 150 Indians

Measures could be taken to get ready the latter in four days time, and whatever would be wanted for setting them out, could be conveyed to St Regis as if for the upper Posts, without giving the least cause of suspicion to any one; Two Royals such as Major Carleton had, could with the greatest ease be carried along on double land-trains. I have not mentiond any thing of this to any person but Your Excellency, nor will give the least hint of it to any one whether you will be pleased to approve of it or not.

The Lakes & Rivers between St Regis and that Quarter are at present sufficiently froze to enable

any Scouts to Sorel which your Excellency may wish to send for intelligence or any other purpose that way. The journey is much shorter & they will be less liable to be intercepted by that Route than in going along either side of Lake Champlain. If your Excellency will approve of constant Scouts by that way — Mr Crawford of Sir John Johnsons the two Frasers of Macalpins and one John (a very tall young man) on the Royalist, could reside at St Regis for that purpose. They are all active intelligent & good woodsmen.

I hope your Excellency will pardon my suggesting any of those matters as I can be impelled by no other motive than Zeal for the Service and attachment to your Excellencys person.

I have the honor to be with much Respect Sir

Your most obed. Serv.t

Simon Fraser

Montreal 12th Decem.
1790

Sir

I have to acquaint your Excellency that I arrived Late on monday night from La. Chine, Tarbone, and the River du Chaine, and I have the satisfaction to assure you that I settled all the affairs that Came before me which were many, to the satisfaction of all parties, without going to Extremitys, how Long they

Sir/ Fort Dayton Dec.r 12.th 1778

I Rec.d this Instant a Letter from Capt. Aubry, informing me of some Indians having come in from Onondags Castle; with Strings of Wampum — who informed him that there were a Large Body of Rebels from South Stanwix on their way to Destroy that Castle, as also to attack Carlton Island.

He likewise writes that I may expect to be attack'd as he discovers that there has been a very strong Scout within a few miles of the Island, & that the had crossed the 4.th Inst.

Immediately upon the rec.t

of this Letter, I dont to acquaint all the Indians about this place, but as they are mostly a hunting I am afraid it will be some time before they can be Assembled.

in case I Should find it absolutely Necessary to keep them here, I will be Obliged to furnish them with Provisions. I have inclosed your Excellency a return of the provisions in this Garison, & will Serve it out in the most frugal manner untill your Excellency's pleasure is known.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's

Most Obt

Humbl Servt

James Davis

Ensign 31st Regt Commanding

Trans. &c. 1110

Ensign Davies Commd of
a Brigt at Sea employ
a provisions Return

9. 12.r Dec.r — Rec.d 21 —

Return of Provisions Remaining in Store at Ouvegadchie December 1760.

| | Flour | Pork | Peas | Butter | Oatmeal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | pounds | pounds | gallons | pounds | pounds |
| total | 14862 | 8446 | 965 | 1003 | 1200 |
| | days | days | days | days | days |
| Victuals 50 men | 297 | 295 | 359 | 373 | 393 |

John Ferguson
Lieut

Return of Provision
remaining at Brunswick Town
Dec.r 1776

Sir

Montreal 24th Decr 1778.

21

By the last Accounts from
Lt Adams at Carleton Island of the 6: Instant
I find he has forwarded my last Messages to
the 6. Nations by two Indians, to be delivered
at Onondago the Council place of y. Confederacy.

Mr Adams likewise informs me that four
Onondago Indians came to that Island on the
3.d to pass the Winter there, giving an Acco.t
that their Nation with the rest were threatned
by the Rebells that they intended cutting off
their Villages, which made them come away.

And

To His Excellency
General Haldimand
Commander in Chief &c. &c. &c.

and that they were likewise making preparations at Fort Stanwix to attack Carleton Island in the course of this Winter, a Reinforcement having arrived there lately with a Supply of Provisions.

These Accounts seem rather contradictory to the last Intelligence recd from Albany by Capt Foster that Genl Washington refused sending a Man from his Army to the Relief of the Mohawk River and on the Alarm from Cherry valley the New England Troops were not past Albany. — But the Mohawk Nation in particular are fond of carrying alarming News. I heard indeed a Reinforcement was sent to Fort Stanwix from the German Flatts, before the Affair of Cherry valley, in case of an Attempt upon that Fort, after which they were withdrawn, and the Mohawks are of Opinion that if that Fort is any way harrassed this Winter by the 6 Nations the Garison will be obliged to abandon it. —

Lt Adams informs me likewise that agreable to my last Directions to him of applying to the Commd Officer

Officer at Carleton Island for what little Presents he may want, for Indians going from, or coming to that place upon Business, he applied to Capt.n Tuberg when he sent the Messengers to the 6 Nations, but he told him he could not give any Orders in y.e Dept.: And yet without some Encouragement the Indians will be backward going on Service, and less frequent the Island, which I think ought rather be encouraged. Indians being always considered by the Enemy a kind of an Outguard and Eyesore as being the readiest for a pursuit & Scout, and Adams thinks a couple of active white Men to send out with the Indians would be of Service. —

According to Your Excellencys Order of 29.th Oct.r by Capt.n La Maistre relative to the providing the Mohawk & 6 Nats with Fresh Beef: I then conferred with Col.o Campbell upon it, and saw myself obliged to conform to the Price he gave during the Summer, till Lately, being 5.d y.e lb. But since the Crown made the Contract for Fresh Beef for the Troops &c.a I brought the Butcher that usually supplied the

Indians

Indians to the same Standard of 3½ ℔ᵈ for three Months, altho he had provided himself with a Number of Cattle for that purpose before; And should it meet with your Excellencys Approbation I would undertake to agree likewise for the Allowance of Flower for the Indians under my Direction at a cheaper Rate than what the Crown pays, of which Mr Day is convinced having conversed with him on the Subject.

I beg your Excellency will please to order me a Warrant or Credit of £5. or 600. in the Paymr Genls hands to answer the Demands of ye Butcher &c. in my Departmt.

Wishing your Excellency the Compliments of the Season I have the Honor to be with great Respect

Sir

Your Excellencys,
Most Obedient humble Servant
D. McKellar

Lieut Col. Claus, A Gen
23. Decr. — Rec. 26th. —
making a Requisition for Money
for Ind.s —
Ans. 28th.

45. 2.

Montreal the 20th Decem
1760.

Sir

I have to acquaint your Excellency that Capt. Fraser is arrived from the Lake of two Mountains and reports that the few Indians Iroquois who are at that place are very quiet that Mr. Deschamps Interpreter and Chief in that Town is very well satisfied with the Behaviour of all the Indians of that Village, that there was no Strangers there, That one came

there

a new England man with an Intention
to Settle Last fall But that he was'd
not allow him to Stay there as he did
not Like his Preaching a neutrality
by to the Ind^ns. I believe have
reason to think that this Same per-
son has crep'd some how or other
to St Regis if so will have him re-
moved as soon as the Lake will
Be passible I have the honor to Be
with great respect Sir
Your Excellency's
Most Obt humble Servt
John Campbell

To

His Excellency

Gen.l Haldimand &c &c &c

1778

from
Lieut. Col. Campbell
of 28th Regt. Red. 30th
ans. —

N:

Montreal 5th Jan 1779

Sir

I have to acknoledge the Receipt of your Excellency's Letters of the 22 and 28th Decem last, which I'm not altogether in a Condition to answer at present, as I have not as yett been able to gett Col Clause and Captn Fraser together, &c &c =

= amen

When the Shawanas, & Delaways arrived at Sandusky, they found the Crane alone in the Village who told them that Isaac Williams & two more persons who decided upon sending a Speech to the Americans, with the view of preventing their advancing against them for a time. — Isaac prevailed upon the Crane to allow him to send the Speech in his own name only saying the Americans would be more apt to listen to him, being a White man than to any Speech from Indians.

The following is a Copy of the Speech sent as told them by the Crane.

Brothers,

"You have always been talking of Peace & good things, if you really wish for such an event send your minds to me who am your friend "& a White man, a Peace must be the result of your telling your real "sentiments to me notwithstanding the Indians do not look upon them as "as sincere. They were not all in the last action only a few boys Indians "& some English dressed as Indians to oppose you there. They may listen however "to terms of peace if you will candidly let me know what you mean "to do." —

Wayne's Answer to this was sent to Sandusky Town to have their opinion of it & their answer was as follows.

"We can do nothing in this matter alone, what we heard from across the "and the Six Nations shall be the rule of our conduct. We will do nothing "but with the concurrence & approbation of all the other nations."

When the Crane was told this, he thought proper to send the following Speech from himself to General Wayne.

Brother,

"I now speak to you myself & beg you would sit still & look "and let your Young men follow some other business than War, mine are "all gone hunting & will not molest you; being very poor they prefer "hunting to War, let them therefore hunt in safety, your compliance with "this request will convince me of your sincerity in asking for peace.

If a favorable answer is returned to this Speech the Crane promised to let them know, but if the answer was in a threatening Style he would say nothing about it.

Copy of the Cranes Speech to the Shawanese Delegates

77

Brothers,

The task you have undertaken is very hard & the Journey dangerous. Think of what was told us by our Father & the Six Nations & return home. Wait till next Spring & two Chiefs of every Nation shall accompany you. We will no doubt know before that time what will be done by our Father. If the other Nations and any of their people a Chief shall go from my Village. The Southern nations finding us all one enemy will pay more attention to our Speeches & will be more apt to raise the Tomahawk when spoken to by us all. Besides if we are attacked on the road by the Americans we shall be more able to defend ourselves.

Isaac Williams's Speech

to

The Crane's

to General Wayne

also

The Crane's Speech to the

Shawanese & Miamies

who were going to the Southward

1795

# *A* TRANSLATION *of His Excellency General* HALDIMAND'*s Speech to the* ONEIDA *Indians in the Rebel Intereſt, as delivered to them in the* Iroquois *Language.*

BROTHERS,

E very attentive, to what I Aſharegowa the Great King of England's Repreſentative in Canada am going to ſay.

By this String of Wampum I ſhake you by the head to rouſe you, that you may ſeriouſly reflect upon my Words.

*A String of Wampum.*

BROTHERS,

It is now about four Years ago, ſince the Boſtonians began to riſe and rebel againſt their Father the King of England, ſince which Time you have taken a different part from the reſt of the five Nations your confederates, and have likewiſe deſerted the King's Cauſe, thro' the deceitful Machinations and Snares of the rebels, who intimidated you with their numerous Armies, by which Means you became bewildered, and forgot all your Engagements with, and former care and favors from the Great King of England your Father.

You alſo ſoon forgot, the frequent bad uſage and continual Encroachments of the Americans upon the Indians Lands throughout the Continent. I ſay therefore that at the breaking out of theſe Troubles, you firmly declared to obſerve a ſtrict Neutrality in the Diſpute, and made your Declaration known to Sir GUY CARLETON my Predeceſſor, who much approved of it provided you were in Earneſt.

I have hitherto ſtrictly obſerved and examined your Conduct, and find that you did not adhere to your Aſſertion, altho'. I could trace no Reaſon on the ſide of Government as well as the Indians why you ſhould act ſo treacherous and double a part, by which Means we not miſtruſting your Fidelity, have had many Loſſes among the King's Subjects and the five Nations your Friends and Connections; and finding you beſides proud and haughty on the Occaſion, as if you gloried in your perfidy, doubtleſs in ſure confidence as if your Friends the Rebels were getting the better at laſt, and captivated with that pleaſing Opinion of yours, you have preſumed twice during the courſe of laſt Winter, to ſend impertinent and daring Meſſages to the five Nations, as if you meant to pick a quarrel with them.

In conſequence of this your daring and inſolent Behaviour, I muſt inſiſt upon, by this Belt of Wampum, that you declare yourſelves immediately upon the Receipt of this my Speech and Meſſage, whether you mean to perſiſt in this your daring and inſulting courſe, and ſtill intend to act as you have hitherto done treacherouſly under the Cloak of Neutrality, or whether you will accept of this my laſt Offer of reuniting and reconciling yourſelves with your own Tribes the five Nations. Do not imagine, that the King has hitherto treated the Rebels and their Adherents with ſo much Mildneſs and Indulgence, out of any Apprehenſions of their Strength or getting the better! No, by no Means! For you will find, that in

# GORAGH ASHAREGOWA *Raoweana tekawenadennion Tyoghtyaky nonwe yeghſagodadigh* ONEAYOTRONON.

TYATADEKEA,

Atahoghtsíyoghts ſatahoghſatad tſiniyoriwa n'tgewenninegeane, Aſharegówa yongyats keantho non we ni kideron r'iyatyadontaghkon ne Goraghwowa wagonoghrondawete wagonnoghketſko N'ighſarondagowa, Yenſanigonghrayendane kadi tſiniyoriwa eaghſkewennáronge.

*Orongwaghſa.*

TYATADEKEA,

Onea kayery Niyoghſerágegh tſinahae tethoditackſeáonk ne Goraghgówa ok Waſtonghronon, ethone kady nadeyodeckhaghſyongh Sewanigónra ne Rodinoughſiyonni, Saghſyarongwea n'iſe ne Nighſerondagowa ne Goraghgowa Raoriwa, Yanikoghrodakweah ne Waſtonhoronon, ne ne tſiniharighwaweyehhon, wakarihhóni ok ne ne tſinihot'yoghkoweána;

Onea akwégon ſeſanikorhea, tſinihanoronghgwa tſinahhe n'Ongwehonwe ne Goraghgowa. Ok oni ne Waſtonghrónon tſinihayadótea tſinahhe, onea ki oni weſanikorhea tſiniyawedaa, tſinightſiſewayérea j'Ongwehonwe Oghwenja Aoriwa.

Ethone tſiſadaghſawe ne sádonghs Kayannereghſera ok n'ii n'katſteriſte, etho oni T'hodádygh Anigonghríyoh ne ne rawea tokeſke etho na eſewáyere ne ne ok kea thaeſewayérea, Tekonkaghneraghtſihhon, tyotkon yaghetho teſayérea; ne kea ne ſaadonghs? Kayannereghſera wakyenawágon wakerighwayéwaghs ne ne ii Ongawaríwa akeahagge tſionea aniyogh t'kakonde yaghtea Satadeweanayerídongh; ſadonghs Kayannereghſera? Onea eſo waghſk'yeaghte, eſo oni iſe Sariwa wahontkarooni Ongwadatekea-a Rodinoghſiyoni, yaghſe onea kaneka nonwe n'ayeſakarewaghton, ikeghre kady agwagh ki aniyogh kanáye Sanikónra otogeaonh ſerighwanonwax, Iſeghre onea waghadeaſháni ne T'ſyatatekeá-a Waſtonghronon? Onea teckeni yadeghſadádi ne Kanoghſiyoníge, agwagh yotſanigh tſiniſaweanodeah, ne kadi wahhoni waghhi Shiweánerán onea n'onkyadadekea, ok oni onea yadekeweánakonde. Giron yaghnadeghyatſhanighſe ne Goraghgowa n'ighſerondagowagh, netſi ne ok ne Karighwiyoh roghthare tſitsíderon, ikeghre ranoronghwa teaghnoon tſioni nihayerha ne Waſtonghronónke ne ne ſeko ok eaſkarighwíyo t'endakadadi ne tehonnoghyaníeks. Agwagh kadi kerighwanhadeaghs, agwagh yaghongwadonghniokthaghſe, ne ne tſi onea wakonyénhaghſe, Takenigonghradógeaghſt onea, kea kaye tſiron t'kakonde wetyaderíyó! etho kadi Onea neayáweane, tokeſke nikarighwcſsha kadi onea ok eaſatkaghton tſiniyeyadódean ne Kheyéongonwa ne ne tyotkon k'heghtoghrarágon; ok oni karighwíyo ſegon ne togat eaghſiron onea ki Kanoghſiyoníge ſakyéndaghgwe Akenigonra. Kadon onea yadekeweánakonde, ne kadi wakaderíendare ne togat tokeſke enteghſerighwakóndea ne aetyaderíyo yotkade ne t'kakonde ſegon Kanoghſiyonige kayendaghkon n'akonigónra, yoyannere kadi ne ne éne ayondadóoni, n'keyadeweyendon ſegea neanee; Segon Tondakatnanetta, ne kaadon onea Tagenigoghradogeagſt, toghſa iſi nonwe yaſeríwayen.

Gonrighwanondonghs

in caſe you ſlight or diſregard this my laſt Offer of peace; I ſhall ſoon convince you that I have ſuch a Number of Indian Allies to let looſe upon you, as will inſtantly convince you of your Folly when too late, as I have hardly been able to reſtrain them from falling upon you for ſome time paſt.

I muſt therefore once more repeat to you that this is my laſt and final Meſſage to you, and that you do not heſitate or put off giving me your direct and deciſive Declaration of Peace or War, that in caſe of the latter (knowing there are ſtill ſome of your Nation who are Friends to the King and the five Nations) I may give them timely Warning to ſeparate themſelves from you.

BROTHERS,

Let me laſtly convince you of the Deceit and Diſſimulation of your rebel Brethren General Schuyler, Parſon Kirtland, and others; have they not told you in the Beginning of the Rebellion, that they wanted not your Aſſiſtance and have your Blood Spilt, and you likewiſe declared that you would not join them, but remain Neuter. Have either of you ſtuck to your Words? No! you baſely broke it and ſeemed from the beginning to be of mutual hoſtile Sentiments againſt the King and his Allies, and ſoon after manifeſted it by your Actions.—What confirms me in this Opinion, and proves your deceitful and treacherous Diſpoſition, is your behaviour during the courſe of laſt War, when you likewiſe acted a double part, in clandeſtinely joining and carrying Intelligence to the French in this Country; which I myſelf am a Witneſs to, and alſo was told of it by your Friend the late Sir *William Johnſon*, who notwithſtanding your baſe Behaviour, upon promiſing that you would be true and faithful for the future, forgave you, and received you into favor again, adviſing you to be more prudent and honeſt in time to come, and frequently after that loaded you with the King's Bounty and Favors.

But he was no ſooner dead, than you ungratefully forgot his good Advice and Benefactions, and in Oppoſition to his Family and Indian Friends, and every thing that is ſacred, adopted the Cauſe of Rebels and Traitors to your King, your late Patron Sir *William Johnſon* and your own Confederacy and Connections.

Theſe are Facts, Brothers; that unleſs you are loſt to every Senſe of Feeling cannot but create in you a moſt hearty Repentance, and deep Remorſe, for your paſt vile Actions.

*The Belt.*

Gonrighwanondonghs Tyatadegea? ne tyotkon ſaadonghs ſhagonoronghkwa ne Waſtonghronon ne Ongwehonwe, yaghteghanóweſe ne ayeneckwa Skaghſtarat, yaghteghanonweſe ne ahonwayenawaſe tſiroderigo Thaniendagáyen ok Onaghgwiſakhon ne rodighthare, ok oniiſe ſadonghs yaghnoweandon thiyahiyenawaſe? Onghka onghtegh onnóweaghte? Tſyattadegea-a Waſtonghronon Yaghriſtha kea tſinonwa nighſatyerha? Ok oni n'iſe ſadonghs kea? Yaghwahhi teghſenonweſe n'ayeſayénawaſe tſiſateriyo? Ok Shiwakaderiendare Onówea tſinihoyerannyon ne Waſtonghronon; raweron toghnóh oktheayendyérea onea eayeyádarane tſiroderíyo, Yakwerhaghgwe kadi ethone onghte tantſiſewayadoreghte ne onea enſewadogeaghſe, oríwakon ne raadon yaghtekenonweſe Ongwehonwe ayonkyenawaſe; Agwagh kadi aniyogh tſideckhkanere tejáron ſeninonweſe ne waenikorhátea. Ne wahoni kádon Takenigoghradogeaghſt, aniyogh t'kakonde thayorighwaghnirhaghſere tſiteckhkanere tſinighſenikorhátha ne N'ighſerondagowagh ne ne tſiyongwaderíyoh n'Onondíyo, etho are nen'ne niſatiyérea tſi are nonwanighſatyerha Teghſaderighwayendonghkwa kanikorhádon ſayodeſerighweahaweſe eſo eghtſiyenawáſe n'Onondiyo; ne kadi ne onea ſkeanon ſaſondon ok onea tſiniwadearonſeródea ne Goraghne, ok on'iſe tſiſewaweanandáon tſireandero ne Goraghkeaha etho tſiſeváyen Sewanigonra, eſo tſinightſiſewatſenoniyadeani Goraghgowa Raoweak. Agwagh kawonio ſahadonhókte ne Goraghkeaha, okſaok-agwékon ſeſewanikorhea ne tſinightſiſewayeraſeghhaghkwe tſinahotea Sewayannereghſera; Tokatonſeſewatateghyaghraghkwea n'oghnáge nonkadi tſiniyaweáon, nonwa oni tſinontakadadi aeſewarighwakaeayon: Yaghtea yawigh ne yagh thiyaont-tokáne ne Seweriáne.

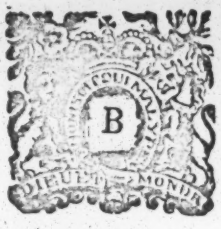
*Kayooni.*

195 Folios. Fin

E. d. G. G.

# A TRANSLATION *of His Excellency General* HALDIMAND'S *Speech to the* ONEIDA *Indians in the Rebel Intereſt, as delivered to them in the* Iroquois *Language.*

BROTHERS,



BE very attentive, to what I Aſharegowa the Great King of England's Repreſentative in Canada am going to ſay.

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*A String of Wampum.*

BROTHERS,

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You alſo ſoon forgot, the frequent bad uſage and continual Encroachments of the Americans upon the Indians Lands throughout the Continent. I ſay therefore that at the breaking out of theſe Troubles, you firmly declared to obſerve a ſtrict Neutrality in the Diſpute, and made your Declaration known to Sir GUY CARLETON my Predeceſſor, who much approved of it provided you were in Earneſt.

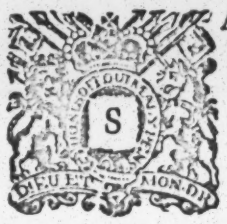
I have hitherto ſtrictly obſerved and examined your Conduct, and find that you did not adhere to your Aſſertion, altho' I could trace no Reaſon on the ſide of Government as well as the Indians why you ſhould act ſo treacherous and double a part, by which Means we not miſtruſting your Fidelity, have had many Loſſes among the King's Subjects and the five Nations your Friends and Connections; and finding you beſides proud and haughty on the Occaſion, as if you gloried in your perfidy, doubtleſs in ſure confidence as if your Friends the Rebels were getting the better at laſt, and captivated with that pleaſing Opinion of yours, you have preſumed twice during the courſe of laſt Winter, to ſend impertinent and daring Meſſages to the five Nations, as if you meant to pick a quarrel with them.

In conſequence of this your daring and inſolent Behaviour, I muſt inſiſt upon, by this Belt of Wampum, that you declare yourſelves immediately upon the Receipt of this my Speech and Meſſage, whether you mean to perſiſt in this your daring and inſulting courſe, and ſtill intend to act as you have hitherto done treacherouſly under the Cloak of Neutrality, or whether you will accept of this my laſt Offer of reuniting and reconciling yourſelves with your own Tribes the five Nations. Do not imagine, that the King has hitherto treated the Rebels and their Adherents with ſo much Mildneſs and Indulgence, out of any Apprehenſions of their Strength or getting the better! No, by no Means! For you will find, that in

# GORAGH ASHAREGOWA *Raoweana tekawenadennion Tyoghtyaky nonwe yeghſagodadigh* ONEAYOTRONON.



TYATADEKEA,



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*Orongwaghſa.*

TYATADEKEA,

Onea kayery Niyoghſeragegh tſinahae tethodiſackſeáonk ne Goraghgówa ok Waſtonghronon, ethone kady nadeyodeckhaghſyongh Sewanigónra ne Rodinoughſiyonni, Saghſyarongwea n'iſe ne Nighſerondagowa ne Goraghgowa Raoriwa, Yanikoghrodakweah ne Waſtonhorønon, ne ne tſiniharighwaweyehhon, wakarihhóni ok ne ne tſinihot'yoghkoweána;

Onea akwégon ſeſanikorhea, tſinihanoronghgwa tſinahhe n'Ongwehonwe ne Goraghgowa. Ok oni ne Waſtonghrónon tſinihayadótea tſinahhe, onea ki oni weſanikorhea tſiniyawedaa, tſinightſiſewayérea j'Ongwehonwe Oghwehja Aoriwa.

Ethone tſiſadaghſawe ne sádonghs Kayanneregh-ſera ok n'ii n'katiteriſte, etho oni T'hodádygh Anigonghríyoh ne ne rawea tokeſke etho na eſewáyere neneokkea thaeſewayérea, Tekonkághneraghſinhon, tyotkon yaghetho teſayérea; ne kea ne ſadonghs Kayanneraghſera wakyenawágon wakerighwayéwaghs ne ne ii Ongawaríwa akeahagge tſionea aniyogh t'kakonde yaghtea Satadeweanayeríđonghs ſadonghs Kayanneregh-ſera? Onea eſo waghſa'yeaghte, eſe oni iſe Sariwa wahontkarooni Ongwadatekea-a Rodinoghſiyoni, yaghſe onea kaneka nonwe n'ayeſakarewaghton, ikeghre kady agwagh ki aniyogh kanáye Sanikónra otogeaonh ſerighwanonwax, Iſeghre onea waghadeaſhání ne T'ſyatatekeá-a Waſtonghronon? Onea teckeni yadeghſadádi ne Kanoghſiyoníge, agwagh yotſanigh tſiniſaweanodeah, ne kadi wahhoni waghhi Shiweánerán onea n'onkyadadekea, ok oni onea yadekeweánakonde. Giron yaghnadeghyatſhanighſe ne Goraghgowa n'ighſerondagowagh, netſi ne ok ne Karighwiyoh roghthare tſitsíderon, ikeghre ranoronghwa teaghnoon tſioni nihayerha ne Waſtonghronónke ne ne ſeko ok eaſkarighwíyo t'endakadadi ne tehonnoghyaníeks. Agwagh kadi kerighwanhadeaghs, agwagh yaghongwadonghnioklthaghſe, ne ne tſi onea wakonyénhaghſe, Takenigonghradógeaghſt onea, kea kaye tſiron t'kakonde wetyáderíyó! etho kadi Onea neayáweane, tokeſke nikarighweſsha kadi onea ok eaſatkaghton tſiniyeyadódean ne Kheyéongonwa ne ne tyotkon k'heghtoghrarágon; ok oni karighwiyo ſegon ne togat eaghſiron onea ki Kanoghſiyoníge ſakyéndaghgwe Akenigonra. Kadon onea yadekeweánakonde, ne kadi wakaderíendare ne togat tokeſke enteghſerighwakóndea ne aetyaderíyo yotkáde ne t'kakonde ſegon Kanoghſiyonige kayendaghkon n'akonigónra, yoyannere kadi ne ne éne ayondadóoni, n'keyadeweyendon ſegea neanee; Segon Tondakatnanetta, ne kaadon onea Tagenigoghradogeagſt, toghſa iſi nonwe yaſeríwayen.

Gonrighwanondonghs

in caſe you ſlight or diſregard this my laſt Offer of peace; I ſhall ſoon convince you that I have ſuch a Number of Indian Allies to let looſe upon you, as will inſtantly convince you of your Folly when too late, as I have hardly been able to reſtrain them from falling upon you for ſome time paſt.

I muſt therefore once more repeat to you that this is my laſt and final Meſſage to you, and that you do not heſitate or put off giving me your direct and deciſive Declaration of Peace or War, that in caſe of the latter (knowing there are ſtill ſome of your Nation who are Friends to the King and the five Nations) I may give them timely Warning to ſeparate themſelves from you.

BROTHERS,

Let me laſtly convince you of the Deceit and Diſſimulation of your rebel Brethren General Schuyler, Parſon Kirtland, and others; have they not told you in the Beginning of the Rebellion, that they wanted not your Aſſiſtance and have your Blood Spilt, and you likewiſe declared that you would not join them, but remain Neuter. Have either of you ſtuck to your Words? No! you baſely broke it and ſeemed from the beginning to be of mutual hoſtile Sentiments againſt the King and his Allies, and ſoon after manifeſted it by your Actions.—What confirms me in this Opinion, and proves your deceitful and treacherous Diſpoſition, is your behaviour during the courſe of laſt War, when you likewiſe acted a double part, in clandeſtinely joining and carrying Intelligence to the French in this Country; which I myſelf am a Witneſs to, and alſo was told of it by your Friend the late Sir *William Johnſon*, who notwithſtanding your baſe Behaviour, upon promiſing that you would be true and faithful for the future, forgave you, and received you into favor again, adviſing you to be more prudent and honeſt in time to come, and frequently after that loaded you with the King's Bounty and Favors.

But he was no ſooner dead, than you ungratefully forgot his good Advice and Benefactions, and in Oppoſition to his Family and Indian Friends, and every thing that is ſacred, adopted the Cauſe of Rebels and Enemies to your King, your late Patron Sir *William Johnſon* and your own Confederacy and Connections.

Theſe are Facts, Brothers, that unleſs you are loſt to every Senſe of Feeling cannot but create in you a moſt hearty Repentance, and deep Remorſe, for your paſt vile Actions.

*The Belt.*

Gonrighwanondonghs Tyatadegea? ne tyotkon ſaadonghs ſhagonoronghkwa ne Waſtonghronon ne Ongwehonwe, yaghteghanóweſe ne ayeneckwa Skaghſtarat, yaghteghanonweſe ne ahonwayenawaſe tſiroderigo Thaniendagáyen ok Onaghgwiſakhon ne rodighthare, ok oniile ſadonghs yaghnoweandon thiyahiyenawaſe? Onghka onghtegh onnóweaghte? Tſyattadegea-a Waſtonghronon Yaghriſtha kea tſinonwa nighſatyerha? Ok oni n'iſe ſadonghs kea? Yaghwahhi teghſenonweſe n'ayeſayénawaſe tſiſateriyo? Ok Shiwakaderiendare Onówea tſinihoyerannyon ne Waſtonghronon; raweron toghnóh oktheayondyérea onea eayeyádarane tſiroderíyo, Yakwerhaghgwe kadi ethone onghte tantſiſewayadoreghte ne onea enſewadogeaghſe, oríwakon ne raadon yaghtekenonweſe Ongwehonwe ayonkyenawaſe; Agwagh kadi aniyogh tſideckhkanere tejáron ſeninonweſe ne waenikorhátea. Ne wahoni kádon Takenigoghradogeaghſt, aniyogh t'kakonde thayorighwaghnirhaghſere tſiteckhkanere tſinighſenikorhátha ne N'ighſerondagowagh ne ne tſiyongwaderíyoh n'Onondíyo, etho are nen'ne niſatiyérea tſi are nonwanighſatyerha Teghſaderighwayendonghkwa kanikorhádon ſayodeſerighweahaweſe eſo eghtſiyenawáſe n'Onondiyo; ne kadi ne onea ſkeanon ſaſondon ok onea tſiniwadearonſeródea ne Goraghne, ok on'iſe tſiſewaweanandáon tſireandero ne Goraghkeaha etho tſiſeváyen Sewanigonra, eſo tſinightſiſewatſenoniyadeani Goraghgowa Raoweak. Agwagh kawonio ſahadonhókte ne Goraghkeaha, okſaok agwékon ſeſewanikorhea ne tſinightſiſewayeraſeghhaghkwe tſinahotea Sewayanneregh ſera; Tokat onſeſewatateghyaghraghkwea n'oghnáge nonkadi tſiniyaweáon, nonwa oni tſinontakadadi aeſewarighwakaeayon: Yaghtea yawigh ne yagh thiyaont-tokáne ne Seweriáne.

*Kayooni.*

Goragh | Asharegowagh | Raowenna | Tekawennatenion |
Tyoghkyaky, | nonwe, | yegwhagodadigh, | Oneayotronon, —
Tyatadekea. ~~Tyatadekea~~, | satyonghsiyoghts, | satyonghsatad |
Tsiniyoriwa, | Entgewennenge, | Asharegowagh | yongyat |
Kentho, | nonwe, | ngiteren | riyatyadontaghgongh, | ne |
Goraghgowagh, | Wagonnenghrondawete, | Wagonorongh= | 21
=getsko, | Nighserondagowagh, | yensanigonghrayendane |
Kadi, | tsiniyoriwa | Enghsgewennarbonge- | Orongwaghsa |
~~Orongwaghsa~~ —
Tyatadekea ~~Tyatadekea~~ | Onea, | kagerigh | niyoghseragegh, |
Tsinaghke, | tethoditak | Ukongh | ne Goraghgowagh |
Ok | Wastonronon, | Ethoni | kadi, | nadeyodekhaghsyongon, |
Tewanigonra, | ne Rodinonghsyonni, | saghsyaorongwe | ni |
nise, | ne nighserondagowagh, | ne Goraghgowagh | raoriwa, |
Yanigonghrodakweagh, | ne | Wastonronon, | ne ne |
tsinikarighwaweyenghongh, | Wakarighonni | oki ne |
ne tsinighotyoghgowanea, | Onea | agwegongh | desaon= |
=gonrhea, | tsinihanorongh kwa | tsinaghke | nongwe honwe |
ne Goraghgowagh, | Okoni | ne | Wastonronon | tsinighayato= |
=teagh | tsinaghke, | Onea | gi one | wesanigonrhea | tsiniya |
=wedá | tsinightsisewayéraagh | jongwe honwe | onghwenja |
aoriwa.

Ethone | disaghsawe, | ne sadongh, | Kayane= |
=yeaghsera | okoni | engatsteriside | Ethoni | thodadigh |
Anigonghriyogh, | ne ne | Rawera, | togengkse | Ethonaese= |
=

wayére / ne ne ok kea thaesewayéréa, Dekon kaghne=
=vaghtighongh / tyodkon / yaghetho / te ja yéreaghs / ne kea=
ne sadonghs, / kayanereaghsera / wagyenawágongh /
Wagerighwayéwaghs / ne ne / iigh / ongwariwa, / akenahag=
=ge / tsi onea / aniogh / tkagonte / yaghtejatadiweanayeréa=
Donghs / jadonghs / kayanerenghsera / onea, / esowaghs=
=gyeaghtet / Esoonii / ise / sariwa / waghontkaronni /
ongwadadekunagh / kodinonghsyonni, / yaghse / onea
kaneka / nonwe / nayesakariwaghdon / igeghre / kadi /
agwagh ki, / aniogh kanáyel / ne sanigonora / otogeaongh
Serighwanonwaks / ighfeghre / onen / waghadeaskeani
ne / jadadekeaagh / wastonroron: / Onea / teggenighs /
yadeghsadádi / ne kanonghsyonnigeghs / agwagh /
yotsha night / tsinighsewa nódeagh / ne / kadi / waghon
waghki: / shiweánavaan / onea / nongyadadekeaagh /
ok oni / onea / yadegewaanagonte, / Giron / yaghnadeghyatsha=
=nighse / ne / Jooraghgowagh / nighsevondagowagh / ne tsi neok
ni / karighwiyogh, / rothare / tsitsiteron / igeghre / ra nonongh=
Kwa, / teaghnon, / tsioni nighayerha / ne / Wastonroonongegh, /
ne ne / shegon / okenskarighwiyogh / dontaghadádi / ne ne /
teghonongh ya nieks — agwagh / kadi / gerighwan hatenghs /
agwagh / yaghongwadongh nio okthaghfe, / ne ne / tsi onea,
wagonyenghaghfe, / Jagenigongkra togeaghft / onea /
keakayen / ne ne / tsi ongh / tkagonte / wetyateriyo. / etho
kadi / onea / nenyawea ne, / togenghoge, / ni karighweshakadi, / onen
ok / enghsatkaghtho, / tsi ni ye yatoteng / ne / Kheyenogon=
=agh

ne ne Tyadkon / ghighto ghwaragongh. Ok oni Kabighwiyagh
Shegongh / ne togaat / Enghsiron / onea ki Kanonghsyon
nigigh / Sagyendaghkwe / nagenigonra. / Kadon /
onenyadegeweénnagonte / ne kadi / wa kaderiendare / ne
† togaat / togeaghsge / en teghseoighwagonden / ne / actya
deriyo, / yatkade / ne thagonte / sogon / Kanonghsyonge /
Kayendaghkon / nagonigonra / yayannere, Kadi / ne / ne
éne ond ayondadonni, / Enkheyadewenyéndon se / gen-
nen ne=egh / Shegongh / don ta Kalnaneta / ne / Kádon /
onea / dageni / ghra togeinghot / toghsa / ise / non we /
yaseriwayen.

Gonoghwanondongh / Tyatadeken, / ne ne
Tyodkonsadongh / Shagonoenghkwa / ne / Wastonoronon, / ne /
Engwethonwe / yaghtegh ha nonwese / ne / ayenekwha,
Shaghstaragh - yaghtegh ha nonwese / ne / athonwayena
wase / tsi noderiyogh / Shaken tagayan / ok / onaghsgwisakhon, nyatodighthadon
^ / okonise, / sadonghs, / yaghnonwen
Thiyathiyenawase, / Onghka / onghtegh / onnóweaghte,
ja tadekea-agh / Wastonoronon, / yaghoisthakeagh, / tsi non
wa / nigh sa tyerha / okonyise / ja donghs / keagh / yaghwagh
= ki tegh se noriwese / nayesayénawase / tsi sateriyo. /
Ok / Shiwakaterilendare / onówen / tsi nighoyeranion, /
ne / Wastonoronon, / ranéronteng hnon, / ok / then yon tyeren
onun / enyeyadaranu / tsi noderiyogh, / ya gwerhaghgwe
Kadi, / ethoni / onghtegh / ten tsi / sewa yatoxeghte / ne onen
nyse / wa togeaghse / oriwákon / ne / rádon, / ya tegenonwe
se / ongwethonwe / ayongyénawase. /

15

Agwagh kadi, aniogh tsi dekkane de jaron, je nion
ne waenigonrhate; ne waghon Kadon, dageon
ratageng hst. / aniogh thagonde tayoighwaghnirha
tsitekkane / tsionighsenigonratha / ne nighseon
=gowagh / ne ne / thi yongwadeiyogh, nonondiyo=
ase nen ne / nisatyéren / tsi ase / nonwa / nighsatyenha,
degh sa teighwayendonkwa / ka nigonradon, sajóde=
se ighwenghwe se / so eghtsgenawase / nonondiyo ne
kadi / ne onen / thennen, thonsondon, ok onen / tsi niwa=
denroserodengh, ne Goraghne, ok onise / tsi se wawen=
nenda ongh / tsi renderon, ne Gooraghgengha, / tho tsi se=
wayen, se wanigonra, / so tsionigh thiswatshen non=
nadeani. Goraghgowagh / saowenghk - agwaghka
wenniyo thahadonk oklen, ne Goraghgengha / okiaogh / agwe=
gon se se wanigonrhea, ne tsionigh tsiswayerasenaghgwe=
tsi nayotica / se waya neorengh se ra; / togaat onse=
sewatateghyaragh kwen, nogh náken non kadigh=
tsi niyawea-ongh, non wa oni / tsi ronda kadadi, ase=
wa righwa kaenyon-yaghteya wigh ne yaghthiya=
ontsto káne / ne jeweriane - / tho / nonda kadi,

Asharegowagh yonkgyats -

The United States To Colonel St Leger —

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1776 — | | | |
| November: | 50 lb Gunpowder @ 20/ | £16: 0: 0 | |
| | 10 lb Lead @ 1/6 | 5 — | |
| | 9 Rifle Flints & Cartridge Paper for the use of the Indians when they brought down Skins | 1: 7 — | |
| | 50 lb Shot @ 8/6 | 4: 5 — | |
| | 1 Firelock for the use of an Indian | 5: 5 — | |
| | Henry Nine to go to Johnstown in Company with Myer Schuyler to call a meeting with the Mohack Indians 5 Days @ 12/ p Day | 3 — | |
| | Sundry expences for Do | 1: 10 — | |
| | Paid for the expences of the Interpreter & a Chief going to Caughnawaga to acquaint the Mohack Indians of Col. Johnsons Resolution in Council that no Body must intend to do any hurt to them — — | 2: 13 — | |
| | Expences & Returning from the Germen Flats after the Treaty | 1: 15 — | |
| | 5 ℔ Calico @ 18/ & 5 ℔ Ribbon @ 5/ given the Indians at the Treaty at the Germ. Flats | 45 — — | |
| 1777 | | | |
| August 11 | 2 Barrels of Rum Containing 64 Gallons @ 4/ Gallon for the Use of the Treaty at Albany | 256 | |
| | 60 lb Lead ~~@ 1/6~~ @ 1/4 | 4 — | |
| | | £342 0 5 | |
| | 1 Saddle given to ~~Mr~~ Capt. Lindsay when he was sent to Coll. Beadel to treat with some rascal Indians | 10 — — | |
| | | £352 0 5 | |

SCHUYLER PAPERS

Account Volkert Ds
Dorrie Agt. united States
1779

Wm Davis Acct Entered

Account of monies received by Volkert P. Douw one of the Commissioners for Indian affairs in the northern Department from the united States on their Account

| | | | New York Curr.y | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1776 | | Dollars | £ | s | d |
| Augt. 23 | Cash from Jonathan Trumbul Deputy pay-master General | ✓ 3000 | 1200 | .. | - |
| Sept. 3 | Ditto from ditto | ✓ 2500 | 1000 | .. | - |
| Octo: 8 | Ditto from ditto | ✓ 6500 | 2600 | .. | - |
| 1777 | | | | | |
| Jan. 1 | Ditto from ditto | ✓ 2500 | 1000 | .. | - |
| May 22 | Ditto from ditto by Warrant in favr of Henry I. Van Rensselaer Accounted for with me | ✓ 10000 | 4000 | .. | - |
| July 8 | By ditto from ditto in favr of Jacobus Van Rensselaer for 10000 dollars for which he has accounted with the Commissioners for settling Accts | | | | |
| July 1 | By ditto from the board of War (Pierce) | ✓ 60 | 24 | .. | - |
| 7 | By ditto from Jonathan Trumbul Esqr | ✓ 3000 | 1200 | .. | - |
| Aug: 12 | By ditto from ditto | ✓ 2000 | 800 | .. | - |
| Sept. 26 | By ditto from ditto | ✓ 2000 | 800 | .. | - |
| 1778 | | | | | |
| Jan: 15 | By ditto from ditto | ✓ 4000 | 1600 | .. | - |
| August 14 | By ditto from John Hansen for Indian Goods sold by him | 2000 | 800 | .. | - |
| Sept. 12 | By ditto for furrs. sold which were delivered to me by John Hansen | 413 5/6 | 165 | 9 | .. |
| 1779 | | | | | |
| May 20 | By ditto from the board of War | 60 | 24 | .. | - |
| June 4 | By ditto from Thomas Reed D. Quarter Genral | ✓ 5000 | 2000 | .. | - |
| 23 | By ditto from Mr Robins for so much advanced for his release from the Indians | 80 | 32 | | |
| | Carried Forward | 43113 5/6 | 17245 | 9 | - |

| | | Dollars | £ | / | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Brought forward | 43113 5/6 | 17245 | 9 | - |
| 1780 Aug: 1 | Cash of Thomas Reed. D. Wartr. General | 5139 | 2055 | 12 | - |
| | Total | 48252 5/6 | 19301 | 1 | + |

The following Articles were delivered to me by Colonel Jered Francis as part of the Stores for the Accomodation of the Commissioners, which were left after the treaty of 1775

37 lbs loaf Sugar

5 Gallons Madeira Wine

2 Blankets

2 Pillows

2 Sheets

Which I delivered Timothy Edwards & Company on the Commissioners

1 Matrass

1 Pillow

1 Sheet

Pr Daily Account
of Money Received
by him ——
from the united States

ca. [1779-80?]

Brothers Sachems & Warriors of the Oneida & Tuscarora Nations

With that cordial pleasure which only Friends can feel at meeting each other Salute you on our once more forming a circle around this Council Fire.

Brothers

The Commissioners have requested your attendance for the purpose of communicating their sentiments on a Matter which your Conduct has evinced you to be greatly Interested in — You have repeatedly applied to & entreated us to permit the Onondagoes who have been captivated by our Warriors to return to their Friends in the Indian Country

While your Brothers of the United States have been taught by a Similarity of Situations to sympathize with that anxiety & Concern which you say agitates your minds when you behold those with whom you have formerly lived in the strictest Amity & friendship in the power of the injured States whose resentment they had justly incurred and from whom they have every Reason to expect the harshest Treatment we must remind you Brothers that the English Nations with which we are now at War have been as closely connected with us by Blood, love and good offices as you possibly could have been with those Indian Tribes who are now our Enemies, yet did we not conceive that Connection to warrant the breach of our Faith with our Allies by Concealment & Harbouring of their Enimies or an Assistance in executing their projects

Brothers

We are well informed that the party which lately took one of our Officers and some of our men from Fort Schuyler had not only been discovered by some of the Oneida Warriors but that they associated with & entertained with them a great part of a Night, yet so far were they from discovering it to the Commanding Officer of that Garrison of Fort Schuyler to enable him

to take Measures for defeating their Designs, that they never gave the least Hint or Intimation of their approach Brothers, this was ill done and does not correspond with those professions of Friendship which have been frequently repeated by your Nations -

We Commission whatever you request may they insist that you carefully avoid a conduct of that kind for the future & to trifle with those with whom you profess to be Friends & in manner unmanly and they confidently hope you will studiously avoid an Imputation of a similar Nature.

Brothers

These Prisoners we now deliver to you - they are such as you are to treat their Fathers Brothers or Husbands with you - You are not unacquainted with the Conduct Language & Disposition of those whom we released on your Intercession how to act towards us They promised fair and engaged to obtain Memorials of Peace but afterwards took up the Hatchet against them. Honest Minds are unacquainted with Deceit - We believed their promises but Experience has taught us to be more cautious than we have heretofore been in confiding in the professions of such persons who expected a Confirmation for past Misdeeds only on account of being in our power - We have now restored these prisoners to their Countrymen but it is on the express condition that you engage for their residing with you: for their peaceable behaviour of themselves and their Relations during such Residence and that whenever we shall think proper to examine whether they remain at Canada they shall make their Appearance.

Brothers

We expect your Answer to this in the clearest Terms.

As for those prisoners who have their Friends & Relations engaged against us it would argue the most consummate folly to release them without receiving an equivalent - such Indians as are our Enemies we mean not to keep Measure with - We wish

not to court their friendship - In a short very short time we shall have leisure & opportunity to punish the perfidy and Barbarity which has so remarkably distinguished their Conduct. Vengeance will soon overtake them and make them in Agonies curse the Infatuation which blinded them from a sense of their own Interest.

Those Indians whom we retain we will confine in close prison and keep them until an equal number of the prisoners taken from us are restored - Until that time their treatment will be such only as they can expect from humane Enemies - They are not considered as Friends. — Those prisoners who have been taken by the Indians have not met so gentle a treatment - We purpose however to permit them to walk about in the fort as much as is necessary to prevent their Health from being impaired.

Dear Bro^r

Montreal 4^th Jan^y 1779

W^m Johnson of 29^th delivered me Your very satisfactory Letter of 19^th 8^br on the 1^st of last Month whereby you acquainted us of your Concern for the Loss of the Ship Nancy being after a tedious Attempt to make the Lakes obliged to winter at Halifax Where by Letters from Thence by the Same Fellow to have You with us this Winter. However in other Respects it eased our Anxiety so far as to know you safe in port for there were various Reports & no Letters for a Month or 6 Weeks running of her being seen in Distress in this Bay of weather, & her being taken by a French 6 Gun Ship & sometimes seen below sometimes above the Island of Cape Breton Your hopes & Fears were all the while in a very fluctuating State. Both our families are at the same time in a good health at present. Sr John lost his second, son last Winter of the same Complaint as the Rest of our Child^n Mr^s Claus had a very narrow escape of it, by a violent Fever on our Return hither from Niagra last fall, since wch She is nearly Recovered so as to Walk & your 2 Daughters are in perfect health & will give you a Detail of their Affairs in General more Chearful than they were in my last Letter from Niagra, which was a very Gloomy Aspect on our Retreat from Crown Point and the 6 Nat^s would I believe have fallen a Sacrifice to the Rebels had they not been brought to Reason contrary to M^r Butlers Intentions to engage the Rebels at Fort Stanwix & have Blood drawn & loose many of their principal Men in particular the Senecas who after our Rebuke were ordered to follow Brig^r Maj^r Mc Kegey to join Genl Burgoyne and Butler at his Place telling M^r St Luc Les Curatieux Ranger Establishment & selling his Skins who did not return till the Month of Nov^r when the Ice began to Like before leaving Niagara I supplied Cap^t John Johnston & the Widow M^c Girn with a few Goods Liquor & Ammunition the former to proceed to his usual place in the Seneca Country & the latter to remain at Niagara

for

when soon after their Arrival at their respective
Forts Schuyler sent Runners with a War Belt & a Present to the
6. Nations to be forwarded to the Westward
acquainting them that all the Continent was now under the Dominion of the
13. States by the total Defeat & Surrender of Gen.l Burgoyne & his Army
& our failure at Fort Stanwix, however Mr. Butler
had that Influence of stopping the Rebel Belt going
any farther And Joseph arriving at the same time
from Stillwater and Exchanging the 6 Nations
Hatchets at a Council at Onondago held on the Occasion. To
Secure them
be firm & resolute on the Consequences of falling
into the Rebels Government. Made them come to a
Resolution of Relieving with Vigor they shewed
when in arms
ag.st the Rebels during the Course of last Summer
in harrassing the Mohk. River at Cohoes Fall, cutting
off Wyoming, Genes.e Flatts Kehany Valley &c &c
coming daily more enraged & determined ag.st the
Rebels. tho' I find Sr. Carleton
all this is to his ravaging & supporting Mr. Butler, when at Quebec
be made to appear to the World that by his out of the
Way Management till Feby 1777. & his false & false
Intelligence of the Situation of Fort Stanwix, that Ex-
pedition & it may be said Gen.l Burgoynes Disaster
were
Hardly to misfortunate to be brought
about in case of Success to the Northward with
whatever done to the Southward the Rebellion must have been at an End
That Year. The 6. Nations themselves are sensible of
Butler's late Backwardness & are anxious to see you
very much
Sir, he being now obliged to go with the Regt. his Son being
eldest Capt. & grey Hairs & Love of ease & Quiet
& Stirring at present
averse to carry quarrelling with Joseph & every Body else
the Service in another Sphere & I guess the Ind.s will soon be
tired of the ravaging Plan. & Indeed I have been confidently told they
that Butler would cheerfully get off with his Booty wch is
valued to £30.000 he would gladly quit the Service. But
I think he ought first give an Acct. of his Stewardship
I hear he enquired of English Gent.n how a person could with
such a Fortune in England. Gen Haldim. on his Arrival

at

Speak all the while giving like K. Motion by his Example to the Confederacy

a Bear both father & Son behave very subtly & cavalierly to the Ind.s of late

at Quebec had doubtless the State of the Indians repre-
sented to him by S.r Guy Carleton, & after Butler
being sent there by his father. Sir. on at the same
time being at Quebec w.th his Reg.t soon found that
Gen.l Haldimand had been influenced in favr of Butler &c
& explained as your not being on the Spot &c for
Butler personally alledging
the same Charges as
which Gen.l that he drew
orders by you to Niagara w.th your Instructions or
Credit to carry on the Service, with however Remarks
to St John before and to be the Contrary. & that I saw
some good
my self ample Instruction & Credit given him before his
going to Niagara in 75. & to St John as much as in his
Power counterballance the Butlers & their Friends
Aspersions ag.st You the General on his Arrival here
spoke in the same Strain & explained Matters
to him as fully as in my Power he did not suppose
think proper to make any Alteration in the
Matters above the Campaign being half over & the
Ind.s on Service Joseph having had ample Directions
from me during the Course of last Winter. However
he brought Two Days Journey with Him to act
For the Mohawks & 6 Nations according to his Orders
were before under Maj.r Campbells Direction
desiring we would act amicably Jointly
jointly for the good of the Service which has been
hitherto observed on my part. There are upwards
of 100. Mohawk Men women & children settled in
the Woods near back of Heneys house & the Nations
always going & coming exclusive frequent Visits of
the Ind.s Nations in Canada so that have not a little Trou-
ble at this Place The Mohawks have been sent all Summer
on Reconnoitering parties towards our Country & brought
us repeated & for Intelligence. They deserve much Friendship
in this respect. to be remembered to you Their chiefs are old Cruadagaya Capt.
John Odeserundy & Isaac of the hill, they also desire
John who is with you Hope to see him this Winter. The
last Mail from Niagara by the last Accot I heard you
were arrived at Quebec & you will see by the inclosed
Letters one for his Maj.ty Service which I opened & found to
be from Butler & what he says at the £4000. he contra-
dicts

dict his late Father's property, but the Estate pays annually to his Br. Phillips not charged as he writes Young Butler must have prevailed upon the Contractors to smuggle it in some how. As all Rec.s Expences of Butlers were to the Amt. of at least £50000. (or 60) pray to pay the Contingent Expences of the 6 Nats &c. this season. I am sorry to inform you of the death of Lieut. Bullock who was killed in Genl. Sullivans Action on the 29th ult. giving you a short Sketch of the Rec.s in Genl. being at the same time much engaged with the Rebels who have threatned to invade their Country in the Spring but it is to be hoped the Rec.s will be supported by the Rebels otherwise they will be taken & forced to join the Canada Rec.s & march against their friends & Relations. Schuyler & the Rebels have a Body of Troops at Albany. Gen.l Schuyler a Friendly Visit when he went there & the 2 Sons are kept in Irons. I refer further particulars to Capt.n Powells Journal & Letters for the Rec.s &c. which I hope to have the pleasure of delivering you in Spring at Niagara. The Bearer Jas. Mc Gregor you may remember a Boy at Genl. Bright's at Allegany Bush has been in Mr. Fraser's Brook & Wade & Meldrums employ in the Trade in the Mississagey Country for many Years and speaks the Language & since last Summer has been employed as a Ranger under my Direction is an honest sober Intelligent Lad may answer you several things you might wish to ask & I forgot to mention. I shall salute you more affectionately, and pray remember us kindly to Major Campbell also Dr Constable and believe me always your

very affect.e Ser.t

Alex.r McKee

Lt. Col. Mathews
Lt. Governor
Niagara
Head Quarters

have no Soldiers, unless those Articles are speedily supplyed. I beleive next Thursday is the longest term, that it is possible to persuade them to any order, or duty, but to seek Redress by force of Arms. This Sir, I represent as facts, and as what must be remydied to prevent Confusion.

I am Sir in haste and much Concern Your very humble Servant

Seth Bannister, M. B.

Sunday Morning Jan'y 17th 1779.

Comm'dt Jackson.

(Copy)

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[No. 2046.]

## POLICY OF THE INDIANS.

*Colonel Van Dyck Reports the Result of a Council Between the Tuscaroras, Oneidas and Onondagas.*

Fort Schuyler, Janu'ry 18th 1779.

Sir. Last Evening two Oneidas, and an equal number of the Tuscaroras waited on me here, & informed, that for two days past their Tribes had sat in Council & every Individual desired to declare his final resolution as to the part to be taken in the present seeming crisis of their affairs. At the same time should any chuse to join the enemy, free liberty was given to withdraw from their tribe; that the result of their meeting was an unanimous resolution to stand by each other in defence of their lives and Liberty against any enemy that might be disposed to attack them. That they then proceeded to take into consideration the late message of the Quyugas [Cayugas], to which they unanimously agreed to return the following answer, to wit, That as they had ever behaved themselves in a quiet peaceable manner toward the confedracy, they coud not conceive their conduct was reprehencible by them.

They likewise put them in mind of their longand unwearied efforts to prevent the six nations involving themselves in the calamities of war, and that they had exerted themselves so far, as by their influence to relieve from close confinement some of their people whom the fortune of war had put in the hands their enemies. But that they now utterly dispaired of ever being able to effect a reconciliation between the Confederacy and the United States and that the only hope they now had of them was that some of them wound in time abandon the cause they had imprudently espoused. That they wound never violate their aliance with the American States. and tho they would not be the agressors or wantonly provoke any tribe to war, yet that they should be henceforth on their guard against any enemy whatsoever.

Seven of the principle Onondaga Chiefs, who have hitherto been considered as neutral, being at the same time at Oneida, on their way to this fort, it was determined to call them in and acquaint them with the above resolution, which was accordingly done by a large black belt of wompom. The Onondagas replied that they were very glad to hear the resolution which their children the Oneidas and Tuscaroras had made. They observed that as the Oneidas who were the head of the Confederacy had committed the Council fire & tree of peace to their care, with a charge to guard them against the approach of any thing which might injure either, or tend to interrupt the harmony of the confederacy, they had, therefore, invariably pursued the path of peace, and tho' they had been desired by the opposite party of their tribe to extinguish the council fire; yet that they had refused, nor coud they consistantly do it whilst the Oneidas retained any hope of accommodating matters in the six nations. But as the heads of the confederacy had now declared themselves so fully upon that

subject; they now let go their hold of peace, extinguished the council fire, and sunk the tree of peace in the earth, and were determined to join their children the Oneidas and Tuscaroras to oppose any invader.

The Onondogas have further engaged upon their return home to effect a final seperation in their tribe, and insist that every one shall declare for one side or the other. They now join with the Oneidas in requesting that Troops may be sent for their protection, also that a supply of goods may be furnished at this post for a trade.

The Oneidas seem to place great confidence in the engagements of the Onondogas, and are in high spirits to find such a number of them so friendly disposed. I am with great esteem &c.

Copy. Cornelius V'n Dyck.*

To the Hon'le Genl. [James] Clinton.

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[No. 1047.]

## FLOUR FOR THE FRENCH ALLIES.

*Private Secretary Lush Denies the Claim of M. Marigny that Governor Clinton has Detained an Invoice for the French Fleet.*

Great Barrington J'y 17 1779.

Sir, I expected in vain the other day to convince your Excellency that the certificate which I laid before you two or three days ago implyd that Mons. De Valnais* intended the remainder of the flour which I have bought for the French fleet, for the use of a number of sick and wounded men whom they had left in Boston, being unfit for the voyage. I could go to Boston and bring you a more satisfactory certificate but I had rather to be

*See page 528.

*De Vallenays, enlisted as volunteer; brevet captain of cavalry with pay 28th of July, 1777.

ROCHAMBEAU.

will find it to your advantage.

I am your friend

John Dodge

Mr John Montour

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Copy

Dear General

Yours of the 8th inst came safe to hand by Captain Clarke of the 8th Pensylv: Reg:t by whom I recivd 46 suits of Cloaths, 196 Shirts 11 pair of shoes and five Caggs of Whisky, which is but a poor supply for our present wants; not one of my Artificers came with the Party, and Col: Broadhead has order'd all his to join him ——

By the enclosed letter from the Rev.d Mr Zeisberger you will be informed of the intentions of the Savages, and what we have to expect from them, you may depend on it, I shall be on my Guard, and hope if Mr Girty comes to pay a visit, I shall be able to trapann him, should the Indians Rise on us; we shall be in a very distress condition, unless timely supplies are sent to us, which always should be sent with a strong Escort, as they will endeavour to way lay the Road —— I am greatly surprised the Stores, which Mr Semple wrote for, have never been forward by the Q.r Master, we have not a single Nail to make a Tinder box, or a door for the Store —— Can no method be fallen on to protect the poor Ministers and our Delaware friends? unless something can be done a few weeks we must lose them, if Horses can be procured provision can be brought from Fort Pitt this month and next, as soon as in the Summer, which if we had a sufficient quantity of, then they might be moved up here —— For God's sake dear General strain a point to save them, they really deserve it —— The Medicines I wrote for have never been sent, and those we had are entirely expended. Mr Berry has never made his appearance, I am determined to call him to an Account for his conduct —— pray do not let Mrs Semple know her Husband is gone to the Towns —— The Indians who had their Horses stole, are constantly teazing me to pay for them, please direct me what to do —— As to Capt.n Neals Acct

with the Regt Capt Beale can inform you, I should be glad he would resign, and as to the Lawyer, I think the Regiment would be better without him — please to hurry up Beale & Harrison as soon as they arrive

I am D. General
your most obed.
humble Servant
M. Gibson

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Fort Lawrence Jan. 22. 1779

The days by express and shall write you in a letter returns &c

To Brigadier General M.Intosh

Cory —

Chai Town Jan. 19th 1779

Dear Sir;

Capt. John Killbuck this evening sent Messengers hear whom he desired me to inform you of the following Intelligence they had to day by two Warriours who came to Coshocking & were going to war but were stop'd — they tell that 13 days ago two companys of Warriours one of seven the other of Eighteen Men among the latter is Seyenon Girle; were gone to Fort Lawrence on order to get Colonel Gibsons Scalp; their scheme is to deceive you by carrying Deers Skin on their heads, and by that means to get into the Fort —

Captain Killbuck therefore thinks proper as the Enemies have got notice of the Token by which the friendly Delaware Indians are known at the Fort, another Token should be fixed upon, which you will think of & let me know —

These two Warriours which at first was unwilling to tell any thing, said it had been forbidden them to make it known at Coshocking, as they would give you intelligence of it —

They further said, that the full moon after the next (which will be about the 2d of March) they intend to attack Fort Lawrence with a great number of Warriours (and if not white people along with them is a question) at present they were assembling and mustering up their Warriours at St Duskey and Detroit to be ready at the appointed time — At Sandusky are now two Warriours Capt. with their men, but cannot learn how many in Number nor what they are about — likewise they say that the Enemies Intention is to fetch off the Ministers here — This Intelligence we inform you of as we had

it we cannot tell for certain if it is all true, but will give you warning to be upon your Guard, and as we suppose Mr Samples to be on his way hither who will be in danger — Capt Hillbuck resolved to send six Men to meet him and conduct him hither but if they should not meet him to proceed to Fort Lawrence.

He desireth you, if they come to you, to fill their Horns with Powder and give them some Lead ——

I am exceeding glad & much obliged to you for having our safety at heart, and that you informed the General of it to fall upon some Plan for our protection, & you see by this that it is necessary indeed. of Col. Morgen I had no Letter at all, but a speech to the Council at Onoshocking, of which mention, time is too short now as it is late at Night, and Morgen are to set off very early to morrow morning ——

Mr Sullivan will go from hence straightway with some Indians to conduct him to Fort Mr Lorock

present my best Compts to the Gentlemen Officers of the Garrison — I am D.r Sir Yr most Obed.t humble Servant

D.d Zeisberger

To Jn.o Gibson Esq.r
Commandt at Fort Lawrence

if Mr Samples meet this here is to open the Letter and read it

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Jn Gibson
comm.g the Fort at
Lake

Copy

Dear Colonel,



Your kind letter with the things therein mentioned came safe to hand by Captain Clark, and am sorry have no other return at present to make You but my hearty thanks, by the inclosed Copy of a Letter from the Revd Mr Zeisberger, the news from Coshocking, and the intention of the Savages will be made known to you — for gods sake try & spur up old Pat: to doe something for the poor Moravians, and the few friendly Delawares — I have sent by Capt.n Clark all the Men of your Regt except the two Sawyers and the Tanner, which I hope when you consider the present situation we are in you will pardon — It is to be hoped Mr Genl will soon be recalled, and things will be pushed with Vigour in the spring — Capt.n Clark being only a Night with us prevents my writing a longer letter, as he will inform you of the Minutia of this place.

I have given him receipts for the different Articles he delivered here — pray with Colonel Morgan to try to get something done for the Ministers and the people of Coshocking — I shall write to you by Express in a few days and shall take the Liberty of inclosing some letters for my friends down the Country — in the mean time believe me to be D.r Col.l with sincerity your real friend and affectionate humble Servt

Jn.o Gibson

please make my best Comps.ts
to the Gentlemen of the Garrison
and to Miss Nancy

Fort Lawrence Jan.y 22d
1779

To Colonel Brodhead

Albany January. 27th: 1779.

Sir

I have the Honor to inclose your Excellency Copy of a Letter, which I received last Night from Mr Deane.

Should the Onondagoes persevere in their Resolution to seperate from those of their Nation who continue hostile to us, it may be expected — that happy Consequences will result from it, as it may, in a great Measure, prevent the Senecas and Cayugas from continuing their Depredations on our Frontiers.

I cannot however think that it will be proper to join with the Oneidas in an — Invitation to the Onondagoes to come & reside with the former, lest it should impress them with an Idea that we consider them of great Importance — perhaps it may be sufficient

s to intimate to the Canadas that if the others
incline to reside with them they will share our
protection in common with themselves — This
I shall direct Mr. Deane to do. I am Sir with
great Respect & Esteem

Your most obedient
& very humble Servt

Fr. Lothrop Lee

His Excellency John Jay Esq.r &c. —

[illegible]

Fort Schuyler June 9th 1779.

Sir

Last Evening two of the Ancient and an equal Number of the Juniors waited on me & informed that for two Days past their Tribe had sat in Council and every Individual desired to declare his free Resolution as to the part to be taken in the present seeming Crisis of their Affairs - At the same Time that any Choice to join the Enemy free Liberty was given to withdraw from the Tribe - That the Result of their Meeting was a unanimous Resolution to stand by each other in Defence of their Lives and Liberty against any Enemy that might be disposed to attack them - That they then proceeded to take into Consideration the late Message of the Onondagoes to which they unanimously agreed to return the following Answer Viz That as they had ever conducted themselves in a quiet & peaceable Manner towards the Confederacy, they cou not conceive that their Conduct was reprehensible them - They likewise put them in mind of their unwearied Efforts to prevent their Nations involving themselves in the Calamities of War and that they had accepted themselves so far, as by their Influence to relieve from close Confinement some of their Children whom the Fortune of War had put in the Power of their Enemies - That that they were determined to dispose

of ever being able to effect a Reconciliation between the Confederacy and the United States, and that the only Hope they now had of them was that some of them would in Time abandon the Cause which they had imprudently espoused — That they never would violate their Alliance with the American States and that tho' they would not be the Aggressors or wantonly provoke any Tribe to War, yet that they should henceforth be on their Guard against any Enemy whatever — Seven of the principal Onondaga Chiefs, who have hitherto been considered as Neutrals, being at the same Time at Oneida on their Way to this Fort it was determined to call them in & acquaint them with the above Resolutions, which was accordingly done by a large black Belt of Wampum — The Onondagas replied that they were very glad to hear the Resolution which their Children the Oneidas and Tuscaroras had made They observed that as the Oneidas, who were at the Head of the Confederacy, had committed the Council Fire and Tree of peace to their Care, with a Charge to guard them against the Approach of any Thing which might injure either or tend to interrupt the Harmony of the Confederacy, they had therefore most duly preserved the Spirit of Peace and altho',

they had been desired by the opposite party of the Tribe to extinguish the Council Fire, yet that they had refused, nor could they consistently do it while the Oneidas retained any Hopes of accommodating Matters in the six Nations. But as the Heads of the Confederacy had now declared themselves so fully upon that Subject, they now let go their Hold of peace; extinguished the Council Fire; sunk the Tree of peace into the Earth and caused a total Darkness to overspread the Confederacy and were determined to join their Children the Oneidas and Tuscaroras to oppose any Invader. The Onondagas have further engaged upon their return Home to effect a final Seperation in their Tribe and insist that every one shall declare for one side or the other. They now join with the Oneidas in desiring that Troops may be sent for their protection and also that a Supply of Goods may be furnished for a Trade at this post.

The Oneidas seem to place great Confidence in the Engagements of the Onondagas and are in Spirits to find such a Number so friendly disposed. I expect soon to know what Effect their Visit has among the unfriendly part of the Confederacy. The Account of which I shall not fail to transmit as soon as possible. The Oneidas have desired me to join them in an Address to our Friends among the

Onondagas, inviting them to remove with their
Families to Oneida, which declined until I
should consult the Commissioners upon the subje
& your Directions upon that Head will much
oblige Sir

Your most obedient
& very humble Servant
James Deane

Gen. Schuyler

Copy. J. Lansing Jun. Esq.

Copy of Letter from Mr. James Deane.

Niagara Jan.y 29th 1779 —

At a Meeting held here this Day with the Senecas, Mohawks, Onondagoes, Cohnawagoes, Cougas, Tuskaroras, Oneydas & Deleivares; after explaining to them the different Messages from the General, I addressed them in Behalf of Coln.l Bolton and myself, recommending Unanimity to them in the strongest Terms, and assuring them of every Assistance that could possibly be given them. On the 31.st the Chiefs waited on Coln.l Bolton and returned the following Answer to our Speech and the Generals Messages by Aron the Mohawk Chief, who was deputed Speaker on the Occasion.

Brothers,

We have considered the Speech you lately made us. We thank you for the good Advice you have given us; and are well convinced that it will be for our own Benefit and Advantage to act with Unanimity, and you may rest assured, that we who have espoused the Cause of Government will bury every little Animosity that may have subsisted among us, and act with united Efforts against the Common Enemy. You may likewise depend upon our keeping Scouts constantly out, and endeavouring to observe and watch all the Enemys Motions, as you recommended; and we shall from Time to Time acquaint you with what Discoveries we may make. We intend to lay by during the Winter, and shall not attempt to march with a Force against the Enemy till we hear from the General.

Thus far was their Answer to what we had said on our own Part, what follows they addressed as to the General himself.

We thank you for the kind Speech you made us on your Arrival in Canada, and the Assurances you give us of your good Intentions towards us, in yielding us all the Assistance in your Power. But it would seem as if you considered the Cause we are now engaged in as our own, whereas it should always be remembred that we are fighting not our own Quarrel but yours.

It is now some Time since you heard from us. Above a Year ago, three of our Chiefs deputed by the Six Nations went down to Gen.l Carleton to request that he would establish a Post at Oswego, as our Warriors could not go from Home while the Enemy were so near them, without exposing their Villages, their Women and Children to Danger, unless there was a Force there to protect them. Gen.l Carleton promised them that it should be done: but as the Season was then too far advanced, he must defer it till the Spring. Finding it not done in the Spring we repeated our Request last Summer, and were then told that as Gen.l Carleton was going to England, and your Excellency daily expected to arrive in Canada, it must be left for you to do, and we were in Hopes that you would accordingly have done it. We were given to understand that you were detained by contrary Winds till it was too late for fortifying Oswego last Year. But we now again request and solicit you to take Post at that Place as soon as Boats can come up in the Spring, for otherwise we can not be easy in our Minds, as our Women and Children will be in Danger from the Enemy in one Part, while we may be annoying them in another. We do not wish however that our Fire should be removed from here as it is the Place which we have appointed to meet our southern and western Brethern at: but that another may be lighted at Oswego at which our Warriors may occasionally warm themselves, and be supplied with such Things as Warriors may want.

It gives us great Uneasiness that the seven Nations of Canada were not allowed to act, while we have been so heartily engaged here; and we request that for the future you will not stop them, for we think if they had acted on their Side as we have done on ours, the Enemy must now have been in a starving condition. As we are thus left to act by ourselves we begin to be afraid of what the Bostonians have repeatedly told us, that the King will not be able to support us, and only mean to destroy us by engaging us against them, for we shall never be able to withstand by ourselves the whole Force of the Enemy: but at the same

Time we assure you we will never come to Terms with them, be the Consequence what it will; and are determined not to yield while we have a Man left.

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We would likewise speak to you of another Matter, and that is with Regard to Prisoners we have taken, who have been sent down to Canada, and some Time after we have found them at Home fighting against us a second Time. At this Rate we shall never conquer the Enemy; and that this is the Case we know from having taken some of them twice. We beg the Gen.l would keep them in Canada, or at least prevent them from coming against us again.

We have further to acquaint the General that we have lately seen a Hatchet sent to us from Canada, and are surprized that the General was not better informed of what we have been doing; there are many People in Canada who could have told him that the Six Nations had long ago taken and made Use of the Hatchet; and by sending us another it would appear as if he imagined us inactive. But we think the Hatchet should rather have been given to the seven Nations of Canada who have been doing very little. ——

Extract from the Records.

We send you twelve Scalps to distribute among our Canadian Brethern that they may see what we have been doing.

Last Papers from
Oneida, Mohawks, Onondagoes
Schoharie, Cingas, Sinnekes
Cayugas and Delawares —
dated 29th Jan.y 1779 —
Enclosed in Majr Butlers Letter of
the 15th February — Rec.d 19th March

A Council held at Detroit Feb$^{y}$ 4$^{th}$ 1779 Simon Girtie

A Speech from the Women of the Six Nations Shawanese Delawars & Wyandots to the Warriours of all the Different Nations ——

Children — We wipe the Tears from your Eyes, and ease your Hearts for the loss of so many Young men We conjure you to forget our Misfortune — We gather their Bones together, and cover them lightly with Leaves and a little Earth — 5 Strings

Warriours — We the Women & Chiefs, join with the Women in covering the Bodies of our deceased Friends with a few Branches — Seven Strings —

Children — We have now eased your Hearts for the loss of our Friends, & now both you to stand firm and unloose the Strings & formerly tied your

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Just with — To preserve you from all difficulties. We make your Breechasons of strong Buffaloe Leather — & your Leggins of Wolf Skin — and we clothe you out in the best War Dress — We have put new Strings to your Bows, and straitened your Arrows — That when you see your Enemies at a great Distance you may be able to shoot thro' them — —

Chiefs & Old Men Speech to the Women

Women — We return you thanks for filling out our Warriours, Our hearts are the same as yours, and we join with you in supplicating our Young Men for Year —

Womens Speech to the Ottawas Chief Pouttawatamies —

Children — We have now filled out our Warriors
we next address ourselves to you — Your legs
have this long time appeard bad to us — We
cut them loose, and Desire your kind Women
will assist us in Doing of it —

15 Strings with a bit
of Tobacco —

Children — We have now prepaird you for
War — We have struck out your council house
Warriours — We take the Old Ones, and place
them behind you — that they may the better
see your Footsteps —

Sticks and Pipe given to the Warriours

Warriours The road is open — we have clear'd the
War path, and removed every obstacle that

may hinder you from seeing your Enemies —

8 Strings —

Warriors answer to the Women, and Chiefs —

Women & Chiefs — We return you Thanks, for cloathing us out for war — We have been impatient for it this long time — We depart now to try whether the Dress you have given us is Strong & lasting —

— 8 Strings —

Shawanese and Delawars speech, to the Six Nations & Hurons —

Brothers — You remember when we settled at Pouskoulé, upon the Big Plains you there kindled a small Fire for us — the Six nations encreased the Fire, telling us to be strong and unanimous — and that we should all mutually

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mutually assist each other - Shortly after the Shawanese came begging our assistance, saying the Miamis, had struck them with the Tomahawk - We then Hermimtud your good advice, and went with them to that Nation - The Miamis told us they were Children - and told us to go to the Six Nations, - Brothers we addressed ourselves to you, - You told the Dispute We took the Tomahawk out of your hand and laid it close to your Side - Brothers we again take up that Tomahawk - Or it is our own Tomahawk Brothers, we are going to sharpen, and strike against our Common Enemy the Long Knife - We are now sitting of to make use of it

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Desire of you to make it be known among all the Nations ——

Cornplanter's Speech to Capt. Parnould —

Father — I speak to you as a War chief — I remind you of your former Promises — You know by the Speeches you have heard what your Warriors are doing — Father, you formerly told me to keep a look out, and when I saw the Virginians coming to acquaint you of it — You then told me you would come to my assistance, and drive them before you like a Flock of sheep — I now tell you Father, they are nearer to me than to you — I once more remind you of your engagement of coming yourself, or sending some of your chiefs

to see your Children fight — For Children fight
better in the Fathers presence — If you do neither
one or the other — I shall begin to think, you
are as smooth Tongued as the Virginians —

Onongua's Speech to Capt. Lerroult —

Father We beg to remind you of your former
promises And to send us all kind of war-
like necessaries — The Merchandize you last
gave us was not sufficient for all our wants
We beg you would send Traders among us
We recommend Captn Boyle as a person
we have been long acquainted with —

Speeches brought
by Simon Girtie from
the Six Nations
to Detroit
Feb.y 7th
1779

(Sent to Lt. Gov. Hamilton from
Detroit to Vincennes)

Montreal 1st February 1779 49.

Sir

I have to inform your Excellency that I perused with great attention, the different extracts of Major De Leystels letters to you, and I very well conceive and believe that many of the upper country Indians, would make several demands upon him on their return thence, as they either lose their blankets and other articles when they are in liquor, or give them away to Indians they might have met with on their way, or hide them until they were again supplyd at Michilimakina, many of their canoes, are generaly rendered useless on their return from this place, and their Crews suffer more or less according to the quantity of rum they drink on their voyage.

If your Excellency may be assured from me that never indians got more at one time than those very people did, every man of them got a new suit the day before they left this place, and of the best army that was sent from England last year. they got more rum at the same time than they could drink in three months, and tobacco in proportion, every man woman and child got two blankets with the other articles which form an equipment, whilst they were here, and a great many got three, the powder and ball it is true some of the bands complain'd that they had not got a sufficiency of owing to the unequal division that was made of it by themselves., which I could not remedy. as this happend at Lachine where I had no more ammunition in store. —

I pay'd for all the canoes which they demanded payment for, and those their conductors told me was due them. the prisoners. they took the second campaign I pay'd them for in half. Isaac's. with Gen.l Burgoynes army, and I understood

understood on my return here from that army, that they were paid for those prisoners again in rum, seven gallons and a half for each prisoner, and this last year there was not one of them said any thing to me on that subject. --

I gave a few chiefs and principals amongst them to the number of I think five or six orders on Major De Peyster for a small cag of rum each as they requested that of me as a favour. to prevent their running the risk of losing it going up, I knew perfectly well that they would require of the Major to cover their dead again notwithstanding all that they receivd here upon that account, The twenty puncheons of rum that was sent by General Carleton's orders to Michilimakina happend when I was prisoner in the Colonies, I make no doubt but very little of it got there as there was no person sent to deliver it. It is very certain that the Indian presents which arrive late in the year from England cannot be sent early enough to answer that post, it should be supplyd with a large quantity of goods from this place the latter end of May when the Indians return from hunting, the commanding officer there will be oblidg'd to purchase goods for them on the spot at any price, and to prevent this extraordinary expence to government, was the reason I press'd so much for purchasing goods in this place to supply that post before the goods from England arriv'd, a quantity of rum will be wanted for that post, Detroit and Niagara early in the spring.

I am very well pleasd at present with the Indians of the vault St Louis, a good number that were suspected of disaffection, are intirely converted, and give me the strongest assurance of their determin'd resolution to be true and firm to the Kings Interest for the future, I wish I may have it in my power to say the same of the Indians of St Francis for which place I set of tomorrow to distribute

distribute the presents,



I have the Honour to be with due respect
Sir your Excellencys most obed.
and most humble servt
John Gamble

Sir

Colonel Peters of the Loyalists informed,
and that one James who keeps a Tavern at this
place had after a good many leading questions
proposed to him to write for terms to the Rebels
which he said ought to be obtained previous to their
invading the Province, as it would afterwards be
too late to apply; that he had reasons to believe that
they could obtain their pardon from Congress &
their prosperity on certain conditions, and
that he could find a Man who would carry their
proposals to the the Colonies. Colonel Peters
answered that he would consider of it— Upon
which James cautioned him not to mention it
to any other for fear of a discovery & added
that he hoped Mr Peters would come in to the
measures as it would certainly be for his Ad=
=vantage, & when he came to a determination he
would inform him of the others that should be
concerned with them.

Colonel Peters says that he would

Copy of a Letter from Capt.n Lernoult Commander of Detroit
to Lieut Governor Hamilton at Post St Vincennes 9th Feby 1779

Dear Sir

Dejean being very desirous of Paying you a visit St Vincent
Way, he will Deliver the Parquet, I detained him some Days on the arrival of
Simon Girty with Messages from the Six Nations &c — The Copy of the
Speech Sent with a belt from the Southern Nations to be communicated to
the Indians on the Wabash

your Despatches Sent to Niagara the Day after I
Received them (Jan.y 27th) I congratulate you on your Success, having little
or no hopes of any reinforcement being sent here, I have erected a Strong
work on the Hill Sufficient to secure the Stores &c belonging to the Crown
and to enable me with the few Troops and fewer good subjects here to defend
them, it is no longer a doubt of the enemies design on this Settlement —
my little knowledge in Indian Matters Prompts me to wish you on the spot
as it will require all our Utmost attention to keep them in the Interest of
the Crown, I have sent them a large supply of Ammunition, Cloathing &c
Capt.n Byrd is very desirous of Serving as a Volunteer with them, I have given
him the Volunteers from my Detachment &c and he sets off for St Duchay with
Simon Girty in one of the small Vessels and a farther supply of ammunition
&c I learn by Girty that the Number coming do not exceed 250 men that
they Advanced to Tuscarawas, Built a Picketted Fort, but provisions failing
short, the main Body went back to Beaver Creek leaving 250 in the Fort where
also built a Strong fort at Beaver Creek, Cap.t M.cIntosh Commands the whole &
has six Cases of Cannon, none above six Pounder, a Colonel Gibson Commands
the 250 at Tuscarawas — That the Wiandots are much displeased at us and one &
have Declared if we do not perform our Promises in assisting them with Men
and all their wants they will no longer listen to us, you will see by the Speech
to the Nations here, how little dependance they have on their Leading a hand
I cannot help observing their Indifference upon the Occasion, Baby is my
Chief Councellor in these Matters Jacko with some Shawanese an Abenaki &c
the only Interpreter — Girty says while Cyes is Dead, that the Six Nations, Delawares
Shanees and Wiandots, to the Number of 700 are assembled at the little Village of
St Duchay that they Intend marching off the 17th to Attack the Virginians at
Tuscarawas, if they cannot decoy them out they will Drive off & Destroy
their Cattle and if the main Army advances they will Attack them in
the Night, that he heard General M.cIntosh purposed advancing about the latter
end of March, that about 70 Monsorian Indians were in the Virginian Interest
and were lying near Beaver Creek, that two of them were certainly

Constantly Detained as hostages, for the rest Gone thanks they not Join the Other Indians when occasion offers — I must refer you to Degan for many things Passed here since you left us — the Heady M.Gregor has his share of Troubles with the Inhabitants — Carriages making as fast as Possible fair in the Settlement, some of the Horses sent back from Miamis, Reaumes a party was cutting Timber in the Woods all Winter for Batteries and Bomb Proof in the New Works, The Merchants lend a hand Willingly the Canadians &c. forces — an express from Niagara extracts of News Inclosd, Several Letters to my address. — all well fair in best wishes — yours very Sincerely

Copy

Sgnd R B. Lernoult

Capt. R.B. Lernault
Detroit Feb. 9th 1779
Mr Peters's Expedition
Ft Laurens — Ordered to
design attacking it, &
Lead — Capt. Bird & Simon
Girty going to aid them.
Indian Speeches &c —
News fort at Detroit &c
Taken with the Pennsylvania —

Lernault
Capt. R.B.
Detroit
1779

26

That a Proclamation from the Crown or Parliament issue, with a reward of one thousand pounds for every Member of the General Congress, & Civil Governors, Usurpers, that shall be delivered up to the King's Troops.

Also a Proclamation of Pardon (and revocation of transportation) for every transport in America that will enter into the King's service, and at the end of the War to have their passage paid to their native Country, if they procure a certificate of their faithful services from the Commanding Officer of the Corps they served with.

It is well known, that the main stay of the Rebel Army, are the old Country Men. This grace may Detach them from so unnatural a connection.

That every American prisoner, without distinction or consideration of expence be sent to England and that the Rebels (if an exchange of prisoners is thought proper) be obliged to pay their passage back to America. One hundred Men thus sent home would make more impression than one thousand killed in the field of Battle.

That higher bounties be given to Provincial Recruits, and the clothing of Provincial Regiments (at least I wish of those raised in this Province) be sent from England to the Commanding Officers of said Corps, who might be made answerable for them.

That two or three squadrons of ships with Troops on board, during the proper season, do make continual depradation on the Coasts and up Navigable Rivers, most, if not all of which, are vulnerable. This would draw the Enemy out of their fastnesses, and open an opportunity of bringing on by certain junctions & maneuvres a general Action.

That the Indian Nations lying between Quebec and West Florida be let loose on the Frontiers of the revolted Colonies, unrestrained, excepting to Women and Children.

That a display of political courage firmness and wisdom be manifested on this side the water, & go hand in hand with the vigorous exertions of the King's Troops. These measures, My Lord, accompanying whatever may be the general design of the Campaign, must accumulate distress to the Enemy, animate the friendly part of America and most probably draw the War to a decision in favour of Govern[t]

These hints are humbly submitted to your Lord[p]'s contemplation, being objects that strike me from a nearer view of His Maj[ty]'s affairs here, than your Lord[p] can possibly have from your remote distance from them, and which may be subject to more sudden variations, from the designs and movements of the Enemy, than from the wisest sistematical plan, projected in the Cabinet of State.

I am with all possible respect My Lord,

Your Lord[p]'s most obedient & very humble serv[t]

W[m] Tryon.

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*Governor Tryon to Lord George Germain.*

[New-York Papers (S. P. O.) CLXX.]

N° 69.

Out Post King's Bridge. 5 Febr[y] 1779.

My Lord.

I have been honored with your Lord[p]'s dispatches of 2[d] Sept[r] and 4[th] Nov[r] (N[os] 17 and 18).

The adventurers in the letters of Marque derive great comfort and encouragement in the expressions of His Maj[ty]'s satisfaction, you are pleased to communicate, on their laudable spirit

of enterprize. The success that has accompanied their zeal bears testimony, that I was not erroneous in my suggestions of the important utility of that depradatory commerce. One hundred and forty two vessels, having been taken by letters of Marque, and brought into this Port, (as by the within Register of the Judge of the Admiralty) since the beginning of last September, when the first ships were Commissioned. Merchants of the best credit here assure me, the value of their captures, amount much above two hundred thousand pounds sterling.

The glorious success that has accompanied the spirited exertions of His Majty's arms, in the West India's and Georgia, are powerful incitements, as well as resources for that service.

Many Men have found their way thro' the Rebel lines, to enter on board these ships in consequence of my Proclamation of encouragement

The list of letters of Marque issued are herein inclosed.

The expectations of the King's Friends grow more vigorous every day, as that of the Rebels subside. The Rebel Leaders are their obstinate adherents, meriting no further management on the Part of Government. I have great confidence that the wisdom of His Majty's Councils, the force of his arms, and the High spirit of the Nation will, this campaign, effect the much sought for reconciliation.

I am with all possible respect

My Lord.

Your Lordp's most obedient & very humble servant

Wm Tryon.

P. S. I have this day had the honor to Commission the Royal Charlotte, fitted out by the Ladies in this City.

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## *Colonel Guy Johnson to Lord George Germain.*

[Plantations General (S. P. O.) CCLXV.]

No 10.

Halifax. 11. Febry 1779.

My Lord.

Agreable to my letter No 9. which I had the honor to address to your Lordp I sailed from New York on the 10th of September last for Quebec, but after many delays occasioned by contrary Winds, and after passing almost thro' the Gulph of St Lawrence, we were driven out by a storm in which the ship suffered much, and in our next attempt to proceed we met with a second Gale which carried away some Yards and so damaged our Rigging & disabled the people that we were necessitated to make this Port in October; the ship could not proceed, neither could Genl McLean procure for me or the detachment on Board any conveyance at that season, so that we were necessitated to remain here till spring, when I have assurance of his aid. I have however been fortunate enough to get Sir Henry Clinton's Dispatches safely conveyed to General Haldimand's hands by an Officer and some of my woodsmen, who luckily escaped the Rebel partys that infested the Country about St John's River.

On my arrival here I found that a Treaty had been just concluded between this Province and the Indians, before M^r^ Franklin acting as an agent, and that he had received from them a Treaty, the majority of them had entered into with the Massachusets Bay by which they were to furnish a certain number of Men to the latter, and they likewise gave up some Commissions they had received from that Rebel state all which I understand L^t^ Gov^r^ Hughes[1] will lay before Your Lord^p^, the dates of which will shew, that notwithstanding what has been said of Indians and their cruelty, the Rebels early endeavoured to avail themselves of their assistance. M^r^ Butler my Deputy (to whom, as formerly mentioned I had transmitted instructions) continued when we heard last from New York to make a very useful diversion on the frontiers with a good party of Loyalists & Indians, and Joseph the Indian has with a large body of Indians struck some capital strokes, which obliged the Rebels to detach part of their force that way, and has greatly disconcerted them, and by those who carried the Dispatches to Gen^l^ Haldimand, I sent instructions for meeting the Indians soon after the waters become open hoping to leave this place so as to arrive at Quebec, about the second week in May, which is as soon as any thing can possibly be undertaken from thence, & I have lately heard from Sir Henry Clinton thereon.

I persuade myself with meeting in Canada that Countenance and support, mentioned in my letter N° 9. and which appears so highly necessary to the effectual discharge of my duty; I wish for no more, and I hope to shew its propriety, in the consequences that shall derive from it; as to my unavoidable detention here, it is a much greater disappointment to myself than it can be to the service at this season, which must soon expire, when I shall be enabled to proceed, where I have so long wished to go.

An account has arrived here lately of formidable preparation making in New England against Canada; some say 15000 Men are destined for that purpose, a number I cannot give credit to, as I dont conceive the time could admit of the necessary arrangements for such a body. I have mentioned it to Gen^l^ Haldimand, but whatever their design is, if it be not carried into execution in the course of this month, they will (from the season) find it impracticable, the lakes not being afterwards passable for Artillery in general.

I mentioned in my last, that many good Woodsmen had been lately inlisted for my service; as the late Sir William Johnson expressed and I have experienced the utility of incorporating them with the Indians, I persuade myself it will meet with approbation; and as the conduct of the Indians has sufficiently evinced their attachment and importance to Government, I am confident it would greatly tend to secure their fidelity if I am unabled to give them some assurances of His Maj^ty's^ Royal approbation, when I am next honored with your Lord^p^'s commands.

I have the honor to be with true respect

My Lord,

Your Lord^p^'s most obedient and

most humble servant.

G Johnson.

[1] Richard Hughes was Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia from August 17th, 1778, to 31st July, 1781. *Haliburton's History of Nova Scotia*, I., 259, 261. — Ed.

Niagara 13th Feb.y 1779

Brothers and Children,

I am desired to write you the Contents of the Belt that accompanies this, which is as follows. (Kiangaraghta a Seneca Chief, Warrior & Sachem, Speaker for the Mohawks, Onandagoes, Cayougas, Oneydas, Tuscarroras &c. &c.) —

Brother Kurons,

It is about three Years since we entered into an Agreement, that you was to watch and guard your Country against the Enemy on the Ohio, and we to do the same on our Side. We hope and dont in the least doubt but that you will act up to that Agreement.

We would acquaint you that we are now threatened by the Enemy. Some of them have got as far as Oneyda where they are building a Fort. You well know how agreeable it is to receive Assistance when it is wanted. We hope you will, as the Head of our Western Brethren, give them Notice that we look upon ourselves to be in Danger, and expect that you will be ready to come to our Assistance when we shall call for you; for you remember that it was agreed at this Fire mutually to assist each other as far as lay in our Power. We have heard that you are also threatened by the Virginians. If they should attempt to invade your Country we hope to hear that you behave like Men, and that you will defend your Country while you have a Man left, as we are resolved to do let the Numbers be ever so great that come against us; we are determined to die like Men in Defence of our Country and this Communication. It is also your Business Brothers to exert yourselves in the Defence of this Road by which the King, our Father, so fully supplies our Wants. If this is once stop we must be a miserable People, and be left exposed to the Resentment of the Rebels, who, notwithstanding their fair Speeches, wish for nothing more, than to extirpate us from the Earth, that they may possess our Lands, the Desire of obtaining which we are convinced is the Cause of the present War between the King and his disobedient Children. We

Brothers, with this Belt renew our Agreement, and strongly recommend it to be u
nimous and determined. Let us die like Men rather than submit. We do not n
to let the Enemy penetrate into our Country, for we well know that as far as th
set their Foot they will claim the Country as conquired. We therefore earnes
recommend it to you not to suffer them to set a Foot on your Ground, but
meet them before they come so far. We know that you are able to defeat any
Number that they can possibly bring against you if you are unanimous, a
we strongly recommend to you as the only Means of preserving your Co
try.

A black Belt.

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~~Aaron the Mohawk warrior Chief Speaker.~~

Brothers Nations

We are sorry to find that our Brothers the Shawanees & some
our Nation the Delawares have given the Enemy Leave to come into the
Country and have ~~listened~~ to their false and pretended Friendships. Bro
as you are the Head of that Confederacy we desire you to advise them
and warn them of the Snare laid for them, which one Time or other
will discover to their Sorrow.

A String

Extract from the Records. —

Niagara Feb.y 14th. 1779

82

Sir

I preceive to your Excellency's Desire communicated to me in a Letter of the 9th Octobr last I have consulted with the Indians on the Expediency of taking Post at Irondequot. They think that establishing a Post there would be of no material Service in Protecting their Villages from the Enemy, and that Iunega is the only proper Place to take Possession of in order effectually to prevent them from coming into their Country. How desirous they are of having this done your Excellency will see by their Speech addressed to you, a Copy of which I send you inclosed, as also a Copy of their Message to the western Nations. A great Disadvantage too with Regard to Irondequot is that it has no Road or Harbour where Vessels can lay secure.

The Indians in general have given the strongest Assurances that they are determined to the last to persevere in the Part they have taken, and never to come to Terms with the Rebels. The greatest Part of the Senecas, on the other Hand seem resolved to adhere to the Enemy, who I am informed have sent about fifty Men to build a small Fort for the Security of their Village. A Garison at Iunega would probably shake their Resolution and still more confirm our Friends in their Attachment to Government. They seem apprehensive that the Rebels meaning an Expedition into their Country this Winter, but such Intentions have been fed & sent out Parties in every Quarter that it is scarcely possible but what we must have the earliest Notice of their Motions in this Respect and I have ordered a large Party of the Senecas to be ready immediately to march to their Assistance should any Thing be attempted against them.

Your Excellency will perceive by the inclosed Speech that the Indians are not well satisfied at the Packet that was sent to them

Major Butler's
Return of Cattle
Corn &c. &c.
Inclos.

for Canada Might advise, I should think it best that no Messages were sent immediately from thence, as the Distance is so great that it is impossible to be acquainted with many Circumstances that perhaps might render them unseasonable, but rather that they should be sent through Govr. Boston.

Most of the Indians have been in to receive their Cloathing and Presents, and are returned to their Villages, to all Appearance very well satisfied. A Number of the Mohawks, Onandagoes and Cohnuagoes are to remain here having now no Homes to go to. The Schnuago Village being burnt by the Rebels and the Villages of the Mohawks situated in the m[idst] of the Enemy.

Shall defer sending your Excellency the Returns and m[atters] relative to the Corps of Rangers, till Capt. Butler goes down, who will be in a few Days. I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect

Your Excellency's

most obedient

and very humble Servt. John Butler

To his Excellency
Gen. Haldimand &c.

Com:
Major Jn. Butlers Embassy two —
Belts of Wampum with diverse
Nations of Indians at Niagara —
5th 12th February Recd 15th March
1779
No. 17. —

Sir

Niagara 18th. February 1779

83

I have received a Letter dated the 2d. January last Sign'd by you, in answer to mine of the 12th. November.

Its contents I communicated to Lieut. Colonel Bolton, the Commanding Officer of this Garrison &c.— by whom I am directed to acquaint you, that he has no objection in Exchange of Prisoners, as mentioned in your Letter, should take place: but not being fully empowered by His Excellency General Haldimand, to order the same immediately to be put in execution; has thought proper I should go down to the Commander-in-Chief, for his direction in the Matter.—

In the mean time Colonel Butler as he has ever done on every occasion will make every effort in his Power to have all the Prisoners, as well those belonging to your Troops as the Women and Children in captivity among the different Indian Nations collected, and sent in to this Post; to be forwarded to Crown Point, should the Exchange take place by the way of Canada, or to Oswego, if settled there: in either case, Colonel Bolton desires me to inform you, that the Prisoners shall receive from him what absolutely their wants may require — which Prisoners have at all times received at this Post.

The disagreeable situation of your people in the Indian Villages as well as among you, will induce me to make all the expedition in my power to Canada; in order that the exchange may be settled as soon as possible, for the good of both. I make no doubt, his Excellency General Haldimand will require on the proposed exchange — the season of the year renders it impossible to take place before the 10th. or 15th. of May next — however I

shall

your Excellency I mentioned that I expected [illegible] from Capt. Butler. I am now happy to inform your Excellency of his having intirely destroyed the Settlement of Cherry Valley on the frontiers of the Province of New York. The particulars of his Expedition brought in Express by Lieut. Hare are transmitted to your Excellency by Col. Butler.

Your Excellency in a Letter of the 9th. Octobr. was pleased to Express your Wishes that I would consult the Indians on the Expediency of taking Post at Irondequot: as they have been Constantly out harrassing the frontiers of the Rebellious Provinces it has hitherto not been possible for me to Know their thoughts on that Subject as soon however as they come in, which I expect will shortly be I shall consult them thereupon and faithfully acquaint your Excellency with the result.

With regard to what your Excellency was pleased to mention about having Cattle driven in to this Place I must inform you that as they have no other Way of Subsisting when out on their Excursions, the Rangers & Indians consume themselves the greatest part of what they take: your Excellency may however depend upon my utmost Endeavours to have as many as is possible driven hither, upwards of one hundred Head have been brought in this Fall.

I have the honor &c. (Signed) John Butler

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No. 17.

From Major Butler to Gen. Haldimand

Niagara February 14th. 1779.

Sir

Agreable to your Excellency's desire communicated to me in a Letter of the 9th. Octobr. last I have consulted with the Indians on the Expediency of taking Post at Irondequot: They think that establishing a Post there would be of no Material service in protecting their Villages from the Enemy, & that Oswego is the only proper Place to take Possession of, in order effectually to prevent them from coming into their Country. How desirous they are of having this done your Excellency will see by their Speech addressed to you, a Copy of which I send you inclosed, as also a Copy of their Message to the Western Nations. A great disadvantage too with

3

Regard to Irondequot is, that it has no Road or Harbour where Vessels can lay Secure.

The Indians in general have given the Strongest assurances that they are determined to the last to persevere in the part they have taken & never to come to terms with the Rebels. The greatest part of the Oneydas on the other hand seem resolved to adhere to the Enemy, who I am informed have sent about fifty Men to build a small Fort for the Security of their Village. A Garrison at Oswego would probably Shake their resolution, & still more confirm our friends in their attachment to Government. They seem apprehensive that the Rebels meditate an Expedition into their Country this Winter, but such precautions have been used to send out Scouts in every Quarter that it is scarcely possible but that we must have the earliest Notice of all their Motions on the Frontiers, & I have ordered a large party of the Rangers to be ready immediately to March to their Assistance Should any thing be attempted against them.

Your Excellency will perceive by the inclosed Speech that the Indians are not well satisfied at the Hatchet that was sent to them from Canada. Might I advise, I should think it best that no Messages were sent immediately from thence (as the distance is so great that it is impossible to be acquainted with many circumstances that perhaps might render them unreasonable) but rather that they Should be sent through Col. Bolton

Most of the Indians have been in to receive their Cloathing & Presents & are returned to their Villages, to all appearance very well satisfied. A Number of the Mohawks, Onandagos & Ouchquagos are to remain here, having now no homes to go to, the Ouchquago Village being burnt by the Rebels, & the Vilages of the Mohawks situated in the middle of the Enemy. I shall defer sending Y.r Excellency the Returns & others relative to the Corps of Rangers till Capt. Butler goes down which will be in a few days.

I have the honor &c (Signed) John Butler

Quebec ce 15.e Février 1770. ——

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/Copie/ Monsieur

J'ai Reçu vos deux Lettres du 11.e du Courant, J'espere que dès Lors vous aurés vû le Capitaine Claus, & qu'il vous aura appris de quelle Façon les Indiens de Lorette ont Reçu le Collier qui leurs a été envoyé par les Cinq Nations; J'ai crû devoir le faire passer Jusques a Sattigan avec les Députés sous la Conduitte de Monsieur Laymoise, où J'espere qu'il aura le Même Succès, & détruira les Mauvais Rapports que les Emissaires des Rebelles ne cessent de Répandre parmy eux. ——

Je suis bien aise que vous ayés trouvé les Sauvages de St. François aussi bien disposés, & Je Souhaitterois qu'on pût les maintenir dans leurs Devoirs, mais Je doutte qu'on y parvienne tant qu'il y aura deux Partys dans le Village - & quoique Je croye dangereux de faire revenir Joseph Louis, Je veux bien y consentir pourvû que son Party se Rende des fondements de sa Conduitte à Lavenir ainsi Mons.r vous pourrés agir en Conséquence, & lui promettre son Pardon — Je Sçais que vous êtes bien assuré de la fidelité des Gens que vous lui envoyés, & que vous leurs donnerés des Instructions convenables aux Circonstances. ——

Les Troupes en Quartier à St. François sont entiers dans les Barraques.

Je demeure avec une parfaitte Estime

Mons.r Votre &c ——

(Signé) F: H. ——

Lieut. Col.e Campbell

Copy. Letter from His Excellency
General Haldimand, to Lieut.
Colonel Campbell, Dated
Quebec 15th. February 1779.

Quebec le 20e. Fevrier 1779

9

Copy

Monsieur

Celle cy vous sera remise par les deux Indiens du Sault St. Louis qui ont assisté au Conseil des Cinq Nations, Je vous prie de leur temoigner que je suis très Content de la Conduite quils ont tenue, et de l'effet que le Conseil a produit parmis les Indiens de Corlette de Gallegan; Ils doivent passer par Chateau J. vous rendre Compte de ce quils auront observé afin que vous puissiez mieux diriger le Message que vous enverrez à Joseph Louis.

Si les deux Sauvages qui sont venus des Colonies ne sont pas encore Party pour Montreal Ils les mènerez avec Eux.

Vous aurez soin Monsieur de bien traiter ces Sauvages, de la même Sorte, Si on a un que Mons. Claus Commet qui doit avoir un fusil, de même que un Party de 15 hommes, examine la Chose en presence de M. Claus et rendez lui justice

Je suis très parfaitement Mons.

Votre &c.

Signé F. H.

à Mons. le Lieut. Col. Campbell

Copy of a Letter from His
Excellency General Haldimand
to Lieut. Colonel Campbell dated
Quebec the 28. February 1779

Copy. Letter from His Excellency
General Haldimand, to Lieut. Gov.
at St. Johns. Dated. Quebec
18th. February 1779 ——

Copy

Quebec the 20th. February 1775

Sir

This will be delivered to You by the
Chiefs of Jesuit St. Louis that Came lately with a Belt
from the Six Nations, they are called Agnehs and
twenty People and must be taken Care of. — Their
business at St. Simons is to See what Effect that Belt
they brought has had and upon that Subject I
Desire, and to Report the same to Colonel
Johnson that the Indians Visiting our Posts
Above should not be Molested. I am

Sir

Your

Most Obed.t H.ble Serv.t

F. H. —

From M. Hill
Lieut. Colonel Campbell
Aid de Camp
Dated
Rec.d

His Excellency
Gen.l Ld Amherst &c &c

Montreal the 22 Feby 1779

[redacted]

I have to Inform your Excellency that I returned from St Regis Thursday Last in the afternoon, that the Inds of that Village were much Divided amongst themselves for Different reasons, Mr Sinclair had a great hand in this damage, for soon his raising a party of warriors from Last Summer to join the Six Nations, Contrary to Sir Guy Carletons Intentions, and very Different from his own Letter to me Before he Left this place I have the pleasure now to Inform your Excellency that I Left them all perfectly reconciled and resolved, to form one Body, & to have but one way of thinking, which Should be on all occasions to Every thing that may Be for the Kings Interest

and would stuf their Ears and shut
their Eys to every thing that
was not so; they perfid much that their
four of their Village who were foolish,
and had no sence, that went to Albany,
or some other of the Rebel Councils,
might be Receivd into favour in
the Village again, and that they would
be Bound for their good Behavi-
our for the future, amongst them
was Cook the Negro Lawyer who has
been Backwards & forwards between
that Village & Albany. Diffirent times
since the rebels were drove out of the
Country, he seems to have a good Deal
of Influence as he has many friends
amongst them, and I think should
be received as we did the Others
& the Indns are desirous to go to
their Hunting, which is the
most Valuable and will Continue

till perhaps the middle of May.
If there is no real Service for them till
then, I beg Leave to recommend that
they may be allowed to go, as it will
be expensive finding them Provi-
sions, and giveing them money
to Pay their Debts which is always
given Cry when they are detain'd for
the Kings Service, the Party at Isle
aux Noix Expected, I sent thirty Six
Last Saturday Last who are to join
the Detachment Commanded by Major Carleton
I have the honor to be with Due Res-
pect

Sir

your Excellency's most Obt
and most humble Servt
John Campbell

His Excellency
Genl Haldimand
Commander in Chief &c &c

From
Lieut Col Christopher
of 29th Infantry, Cmdg

Detroit 12th March 1779

Sir

I have to represent to your Excellency, that if it is your intention that Presents for Indians are to be sent this year from this Place to Michilimakina and Detroit, it is now time to prepare them, as the season is drawing fast, and the earlier the Goods arrive at these Posts the better, for his Majesties Interest, as the Indians will Become angry in,

Quebec le 25.e Fevrier 1779

(Copie)

Monsieur

J'ai bien Reçu vos deux Lettres du 20 & 22.e courant. J'y vois avec plaisir que les Sauvages de S.t Regis sont Rentrés dans leur devoir, Il faudra cependant veiller exactement sur Leur Conduitte — Je ne vois pas que nous puissions en avoir besoin pour le Printemps, ainsi Monsieur Vous pourrés leur permettre de faire la Chasse du Castor, ayant cependant soin d'en retenir quelques uns des plus agilés pour des Découvertes. — J'espere que le Message que vous avés envoyé a Joseph Louis aura un bon Effet.

Supposant que vous pouvés Vous passer du Capitaine Fraser, Je vous prie de lui donner vos ordres de se Rendre ici le plutôt qu'il pourra, il sera bon de prendre des habits & quelque Linge, parce qu'il sera quelques tems absent

Je demeure avec une parfaite Consideration

Monsr.

Votre &c.

Signé F. H.

A Monsieur — —
Le Lieut Colonel Campbell

Copy Letter from His Excellency
General Haldimand, to Lieut.t Col.
Campbell, dated Quebec 25th. February
1779.

Dupl.

Copy
Secretary Pownall to
Capt. Johnson

Dubu the 2d March 1776

Sir

I received your Letter of 20th October, and Sir Henry Clinton's Dispatches, by Ensign Johnson of the 29th, about the End of November, and am concerned, the Nancy could not get up to her Destination last Fall -

The six Nations seem perfectly well disposed, and have sent such Messages to the Indians in these Lower Parts, as I have all the Reason in the World to be satisfied with, and hope, will be attended with the best Effects to the King's Service -

It will give me much Pleasure to see all, those who missed their Passage in the Nancy, early in Spring, and I write to Brigr Genl Maclean very pressingly upon the Subject; when You come up by the Time You come up, We shall be able to Judge what is best to be done for the King's Service, & of the most effectual Measures to be pursued for that Purpose, in which I doubt not of receiving every Assistance in your Power - I am with great Regard

Sir Yr. M: O: & M: H: S.

(Signd) F. H.

Col. Guy Johnson

To Col. Guy Johnson

2d. March 1776.

Fort Van Dyck Feb.y 24.th 1779

Dear Captain

The Bearer Nicholas will acquaint you with the News just now brought in by a Scout, which informs of the Approach of two — parties of the Enemy, one of thirty Men, the other of one hundred. The Indians, who brought the News to the Bearer of this — For particulars I must refer you to him. Forty of the Onondagues are here and have given up the Commission and Medal one of their Chiefs received from the Commandant at Niagara, which will be forwarded to the Commissioners. The Oneidas Chiefs request you to give them a little Rum to celebrate their Reunion with these Reformed. 100 have recanted from Butler &c.

John Cosse

Copy

Letter from brig. gen.
Schuyler March 6. 1777
Read 18. ——
Referred (except so far
relates to Lieut. Graham)
to the board of war

Albany March 5: 1779.

Sir

As more than two Months are elapsed since my Resignation was laid before Congress I hope I shall not be deemed too importunate if I entreat that respectable Body to a speedy compliance with my Request. Were it necessary I might adduce other Reasons to point out the Necessity of my retiring from public life: but I conceive those I gave in my Letter of the 23d December last will be thought sufficient especially if I add, that my Constitution, which never was a strong one, is so much shaken by a late severe Fit of the Gout on my Stomach that it requires more Care and Attention than the Military life would permit me to bestow on it.

In my Letter of the 29th January, I advised Congress that part of the Onondagos intended to separate from those who were Enemies to us — This has lately taken place, as you will perceive by the inclosed.

A Legacy of one thousand pounds Currency is due from me to Miss Elizabeth Bradstreet, a Daughter of the late General Bradstreet's Wife by her first Husband — As I have to pay it in Specie with the Interest due on it since September 1774, and as I advanced about as much as that will amount to, whilst our Troops were in Canada, for which I took proper Money, and as I have no Means of paying off the Legacy, in Specie, without the Aid of Congress, I should be exceedingly obliged if Bills on France to that Amount could be afforded me — If so, I shall

entreat the Favor of one of the Gentlemen of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence to come as Agent in France to pay the Money to Mrs. Broadstreets order, and I will either repay it in paper Currency, or, if that is not acceptable, in Specie as soon as I can collect it.

March 4th. I have this Moment received an Application from Oneida for an additional Supply of Provisions for the Indians who have very little left to subsist on and will, in the Course of twenty Days have nothing as the Onondagas that are come to reside amongst them have brought no Provisions with them this has added to their Distress and as neither the one or the other can go to hunt they must inevitably starve or remove to the interior part of the Country, and if they do that, the Frontiers will be still more exposed than they are at present.

I

I therefore entreat the Direction of Congress on this Subject with all the Dispatch possible, it being a Matter of too great Importance for me to venture a Decision upon, and yet, such is my Idea of the Necessity of supporting these People, expensive as it may be, that I shall direct the commanding Officer at Fort Schuyler not to let them suffer, but in giving them Assistance to do it as from himself, until I can know the pleasure of Congress in this Matter. I have the Honor to be with the greatest respect Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant

Jno Stagg Jr

His Excellency John Jay Esqr President

Niagara March 5th 1779 —

22

At a Meeting held here this Day with the Onondagoes, Conegeohta their Speaker began by recapitulating a Message which the Cayouges had sent last Fall to the Oneydas by Oneyda William to this Effect, "Brothers, We have repeatedly sent Messages to you desiring you to quit the Rebels and join your Brethren the Rest of the Six Nations in the Cause of Government. You as often answered that you intended to join neither Side, but be entirely neuter which you said was recommended to you as well by Genl. Carleton as by Genl. Schuyler. This you asserted particularly at the Council held at three Rivers, and gave such Reasons as satisfied our Brother Colnl. Butler and the Six Nations who thought you spoke sincerely and meant to conduct yourselves agreeably to your Declaration. But so far from this, that the Council was scarcely over till you sent off Runners to your Brothers the Rebels acquainting them of our coming, informing them of our Numbers, and giving them every other Intelligence that could be serviceable to them and hurtful to us; and even entreated of Genl. Herkimer coming to meet us; and we must think that you only are to be blamed for the Death of all the Warriors we lost in our Engagement with him. At several other Times you have been treacherous to us: you informed the Rebels of our going against the German Flatts, you gave them Notice of our March towards Cherry Valley, and in short have done every Thing you could to hurt us and serve them. Notwithstanding all which having still a Regard for you as Brothers, we now once more send to you to desire you to break off all Connections with the Rebels and join us, and expect your final Answer. At least, if you take our Advice, you will move down to the Susquehanna, that you may not be trodden under Foot by the King's People who intend to pass by you in the Spring." He then proceeded to tell us, that the Oneydas suspecting this Message to be merely an Invention of the Person who delivered it were resolved to say Nothing of it till they were better assured it was authentick: that one of them however happened to write the Purport of it to his Friend who was hunting near Schenec-

who immediately communicated it to Genl. Schuyler, and at the same Time to
him that they thought themselves in Danger of being cut off by the Rest
of the Six Nations: that Schuyler replied this was no more than what
had often told them, for the King People were such a turbulent Set tha
they would always Hate such as were inclined to be peaceable and wo
not join them: that he had foreseen this and had frequently offered to
build a Fort for their Security which they had declined through Fear
of offending the Rest of the Six Nations. that they now saw of ho
little use this Delicacy had been: that he would not leave them expo
to their Resentment, but would now since they saw the Necessity of it
them a Fort in which they might be secure: that he advised to break
all Connection with the Six Nations, the Onondagoes as well as
such as would come within their Fort and join with them: t
Butler said he came meant to follow the Steps of Coln. Butler. tha
the Kings Army had left the Continent. that they (the Rebels) had
stopped up the River St. Lawrence, and that they now had only the
Indians to deal with: that their cruel and horrid Murders at Wyo
ming and Cherry Valley had at last made him very angry, and tha
he was determined to punish them, and treat them in the same
Manner as they had treated others at these two Places. They will
perhaps said he come to me with their Belts and say they are sorry
for what they have done, and will make proper Submissions, but
the only Belt they will speak to me upon, if they wish to be hea
will be the Bodies or Scalps of some of the Kings Friends, without
which I shall disregard any Thing they can say, this is the Remedy
Sir William Johnson always insisted upon to heal any Breach of this
Kind. The Speaker then went on to inform us that after this Mee
returned to the Village, the Sachems sent for the Onandagaes to me
them in Council at which they declared to them the above Confer
ence with Genl. Schuyler, and said they would pay no Regard to the

Advice which the Cayougas had given them of removing from their Village, but were determined to remain, and join with the Rebels and support themselves to the last, and besides that they were so near the Rebels that it would be impossible for them to move. They then said that they expected to hear the Opinions of the Onandagoes, and wished to know whether there were any among them that would join with them, and desired that these and any others among the Six Nations that were thus inclined should come and assist them. The Onandagoe Chief Atswadita answered in Behalf of himself and seven others, that they had always joined with the Aneidas in endeavouring to keep Peace: that tho their Village was the Place at which the Hearts and Minds both of the Indians and White People were kept, yet they would now bury the Council Fire and the Tree under which they had hitherto sheltered themselves together in the same Pit so deep that they should never appear again, (meaning that they would break off all their other Connections), and be determined to share the same Fate with them. Thadsageehta a Cochnawaga Indian then spoke, expressing his Pleasure at the Resolution of the Aneidas and Onandagoes, and to confirm them the more said he would inform them of what had passed between the seven Nations of Canada and the Western Indians from about Michilimackanac last Summer, that at a Meeting with them the Cochnawagoes had applied to the others the Nature of the Dispute between the King & his Children, and requested that they would join them in aiding the Bostonians to which the others replied that they had always acted in Conjunction with the Nations of Canada in the Time of their Father the French King, and that they had not yet forgot the Bones of their Friends who had been killed by the Kings People during the last War: that as for the six Nations who had always acted a contrary Part, they were a mere Handful, and they would pay no Attention to what they said:

4. Therefore they accepted of the Invitation and meant to join them heartily
We further said that the Canadian Indians thought it not prudent to make
this Resolution known to the General, but had privately sent to the Dog Por-
ter Rat and Wood Nation as well as the Anagungois living beyond Quebec,
who had also entered into the Confederacy. Upon the Return of the eight
Canadagoes above mentioned from the Oneyda Village, they declared all
what had past, and desired the rest to determine which Side they would take
as it was no longer possible to be neuter, that for their Parts they had de-
termined to bury their Fire and the Tree, leave their Village, and join their
Brethren the Oneydas. At this the Rest of the Village were highly displeased
and told them they had done what they had no Right to do: that they
could upon that Land as given them by the great Spirit, and were even
to live there: that they (the Chief and seven aforementioned) had Nothing
to do with the Fire, nor would they (the others) who were the Guardians
consent that it should be put out, and that they would send to Niag
to call Home their Chiefs and others before any Thing should be done. The
Chief then replied they might do as they pleased, but that he had already
delivered his Sentiments in Favor of the Oneydas. The Speaker said he
took upon himself to bring a Belt to call Home all their People to de-
termine what was to be done. He delivered me the Belt, and I desired my
Opinion upon it.

A Belt.

They then shewed me another Belt which they meant to send to their People on
the Ohio to acquaint them with what had happened and to desire their im-
mediate Presence in a Matter of this Importance, as it was necessary that an
Indian belonging to their Tribe should be acquainted with their disagreeable
Situation. They desired me to inform Colo. Bolton of what they had told me
and requested our joint Opinion with Regard to the Propriety of calling Home
those People that were here, as well as the Belt to be sent to the Ohio.

A Belt.

They afterwards desired that a Party who are ready to go out on a Scout might
be stopped till this Affair was settled.

In the 7th Delivered them an Answer as follows viz.



Brothers,

We return you Thanks for acquainting us with the Sentiments and Proceedings of the Onandagoes, and with the Speech made at the Oneyda Village in the Name of the seven Nations of Canada. We think it right that every Man should declare which Side he is of, for then we shall be able to know our Friends from our Foes, and treat them accordingly. As to the Speech of the Indians from Canada, we shall not pretend to give any Answer to it, but shall send an exact Copy to the General that he may lay it before the seven Nations who I suppose will acquaint you how the Matter is. For our Parts we believe it to be intirely a Fiction, as we have seen Belts and Messages sent from them to the Western Nations by some of the Chiefs of the latter, who passed this Way last Fall on their Return from Canada, of a very different Sort. They tell them that as it was very late they had better return to their Homes, and come down again early in the Spring, when they should be ready to act with them against the Rebels, and hoped they would give Notice to all their Allies that they might come down strong. And in Regard to the Western Nations we cannot in the least doubt but that they are determined to act vigorously and heartily on the Side of Government, for they have sent frequent Messages to the Six Nations offering their Assistance and assuring them that they were ready to join them at the first Call, besides when we consider the great Numbers of every Nation that have joined Governor Hamilton on his March, the Prisoners and Scalps of the Rebels that are daily almost brought into Detroit, the Parties they have constantly out harrassing the Enemy, we cannot bring ourselves to doubt even for a single Moment their Zeal and Attachment. As this is so, (and you know it is) we wonder at your hearkening to what was said at Oneyda by the two People from Canada, one of whom is a Negroe, a Slave, and the other a Ba-

6 Bostonian born; We are sure it is nothing more than a Scheme of some designing Persons in the Rebel Interest to frighten and intimidate the Six Nations; but we hope there is none of them so simple as to be deceived by shallow Pretence, and dare say that the Senecas and the Rest of our Fri will look upon it as Nothing more, and Laugh at it. As to the ridiculou story of the Kings Troops having left the Continent, and the River St Lawrence being blocked up, it is only the same idle Tale that the Rebels have already repeated a thousand Times over for want of something to say, and is to grose a Falsehood to need a Contradiction.

The Onandagoes whom you are now come to call Home, told us that they had no Provision to live upon and therefore came here to be supported by us and we are surprised that you should ask them to return to their Villag knowing they have Nothing to subsist upon. They as Indians may act as they think proper; but for our Parts, after Schuyler's building a Fort at Ono for the Sake of using the Kings Friends in the barbarous Manner he by all Accts they have used the Bostonians in, we cannot think it safe for us to go so near him as Onandagoe. At any Rate we think they ought to wait the Return of their Chief Tuchagunda by which Time they will perhaps be bet able to judge what they ought to do, and we shall then tell them somethi further which we have to say to them on this Head. We likewise think it b for your Message to Cachkacadie at the Ohio should remain here till th as perhaps the Chiefs who are gone down may settle Matters, or make so alterations in the Message. We in the mean Time recommend to you no to let your Fire be put out or removed, and think you have acted prudent in coming hither to acquaint your Chiefs, as well as the Commandant of w what hasthen done. With Regard to the Scout who are ready to go o we shall leave it intirely to themselves whether they will stop or not, a we know it is quite contrary to your Customs to endeavour to stop an Enterprize that has once been determined upon, if they however Choose to

we shall not insert upon their going. This is what we who are here present have to say in Answer to what you have delivered to us. As to Schuylers empty Threatnings, we dare say when the Chiefs of the different Nations meet, they will give them a suitable Answer.

25

Extract from the Records.

Speech of the [illegible]
by Brevet [illegible]
at Niagara the [illegible]
Rec'd Oct. 25th by Capt. [illegible]

N.o 18.

From Capt. Butler to Gen.l Haldimand

Niagara March 8.th 1779.

Sir

You will perceive by the papers inclosed that the Rebels have their Emissaries at Work in every Quarter, & are Using every Art to intimidate the Indians & Draw them over to their Side. Part of the Onandagoes are already in their Interests who wish to bring the rest to be so too, & their Sending for those Home who are now here is only that they may the more easily Work upon them for that Purpose, & it is my Opinion that if they Should go we will lose so many Friends. Your Excellency will See that I have made the absence of Some of their Chiefs who are gone to Conawagara with an Answer to M.r Clinton's Letter a pretext for not giving them a positive Answer, I am nevertheless resolved not to let the Onandagoes go from hence or the Belt be Sent to the Ohio, & if what I have already Said be not Sufficient to Stop them, I Shall Use such other Means as circumstances may point out to be most proper. I have also given an Evasive reply to their request of Stopping the Scout, at the Same time am determined that it Shall not be So Stopped. As your Excellency has every particulars of this Meeting inclosed it will be giving your Excellency trouble to say any thing further

I have Sent off a Party a few days ago by the way of Lake Erie to endeavour to bring in a prisoner from the Rebels at the Tuscarawas & gain Some intelligence of their designs. Another party is gone towards fort Stanwix. I was Yesterday told that a party of the Delawares whom I had Sent to Wioming have had a Skirmish with Some of the Rebels at that Place & have taken three Prisoners & Seven Scalps, & lost one of their Chiefs. It Seems the Rebels have two Forts there one on each Side of the River, this is reported by an Indian who Says he Spoke with a Messenger from the Delawares who is not yet arrived.

Capt. Butler carries with him the Muster Rolls

& Pay Lists of the Corps of Rangers, & will be able to give your Excellency every information relative thereto, as Col. Bolton thinks it proper that I should settle for the Expences incured by building of Barracks for the Rangers & distressed families I have taken the liberty to Draw a Bill upon your Excellency for £2527.14.2 the amount of said Expences. Your Excellency will learn from Capt. Butler the necessity there was for this Work & the propriety of its being built on the opposite Side of the River, & he will also be able to give any information that may be required with regard to the Accounts

In looking over the Copies of the pay Lists for the Indian Department I find there have been some Mistakes made, one of the Officers has been Omitted for the whole time of his Serving in Canada, & two others who were employed from April 1777. have been set down as not commencing till the year following, & on the contrary another by mistaking the date of the Lists is entered from August to December twice over. I thought proper to acquaint your Excellency of this Error which I shall rectify in the Next List.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) John Butler

No. 20.

From Major Butler to Genl. Haldimand

Niagara April 1st 1779.

Sir

Colonel Bolton has drawn upon your Excellency for the Amount of the Indian Account which I flatter myself you will not think Extravagant as it includes Expences in the Indian Country, Cattle purchased for the Use of the Garrison, & indeed every Contingent Expence, besides a quantity of goods purchased for the Use of the Indians of which there is some part still

Captain Butler's
Journal on his Way
from Niagara by the
North Side of Lake
Ontario

1779.

Q Niagara March 8th 1779 89

I am well perswaded by the Papers inclosed that the Rebels have their Emissaries at work in every Quarter, and are using every Art to intimidate the Indians and draw them over to their Side. Part of the Onandagoes are already in their Interest who wish to bring the Rest to be so too: and their coming for those Cause who are now here, is only that they may the more easily work upon them for that Purpose, and it is my Opinion that if they should go we will lose so many Friends. Your Excellency will see that I have made the Present of some of their Chiefs who are gone to Onnawagara with an Answer to Mr Clintons Letter a Belt of Wampum not giving them a positive Answer, but never the less received not to let the Onandagoes go from us or the Best be sent to the Rebels, and if what I have already said be not Consent to stop them, I shall use such other Means as Circumstances may point to be most proper. I have also given an ample Reply to their Request of stopping the Boats at the same time am determined that it shall not be stopped. I have likewise by this Opportunity sent Particulars of this Meeting I should have done immediately, should to say any thing further

I have employed a Body of Indians on the Ice to take the Rebels who are said to be coming in a Battoe from Fort Pitt at the Cataracts and on some Intelligence of their Designs another Party is one Day's March from the Cataracts for that Purpose a Party of the Senecas whom I sent out to intercept Mr Clinton's Messenger with some of the Rebels at that Place and have taken five Prisoners and seven Scalps and last night the Rebels have set fire to a Block House on the Ice that the River not being entirely frozen over we shall not be able to pass [illegible]

I have sent with the Senecas the Messenger sent me by the Chiefs of the Onandagoes [illegible]

for the Expence incurred by building 3 Barracks for the Rangers and distress Families, I have taken the Liberty to draw a Bill upon your Excellency for five thousand five Hundred and Forty seven Pounds, nineteen Shillings and two Pence, the Amount of said Expences. Your Excellency will learn from Capt. Butler the Necessity there was for this Work and the Propriety of its being built on the Iroquois Side of the River, and he will also be able to give any Information that may be required with Regard to the Accounts

I have taken over the Books of the Pay Lists for the Indian Department & find there have been some Mistakes made. One of the Officers has been omitted for the whole Time of his serving in Canada, and two others who were Subalterns from April 1st 1775 have been set down as not commencing following, and on the contrary another by mistaking the Date Lists is entered from August to Decr. twice over. I thought proper your Excellency of this Error which I shall rectify in the

the Return I do

Your Excellency's

most obedient

and very humble Ser.

John

His Excellency
Gen. Haldimand

His Excellency Frederick Haldimand

Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Quebec &c. &c.

Quebec.

From No 18. 1779
Brigd Rutherford Rogers
Pte St Barnes Esqr
2 Nov 1779 Recd

Translation of a letter in Mohawk, on page 81, Vol. 2. 'Claus Papers'.

26

St. Regis March 9th 1779.

Your letter, my elder brother, Col. Claus, Governor.

On March 8th, we arrived at St. Regis. Then and There, to the British people of the Long House, I said: "Brother, you have heard the reason why I, a warrior, am along here; it is because I have not been successful in waylaying him at the mouth of the river, but I find my enemy, the Bostonian, here athwart. From now on the British will have the control of the lake, for he has the ships"

Now, elder brother, let your mind be at peace over the amount we have taken from the garrison. 4 skins for footwear, They are getting scarce; powder, 4 pounds; Knives, 4 in all; - - - - - one pound; salt, - - - - - flints, 30; blankets, 4 in all; flour, 6 bags; liquor, one bottle. That is all. The issuer said the total value is 276.11. So much for That.

You will also hear what a Cayuga, named. Ka non wi ya'k hon has done; although you are aware, when he and Ka non hya di non visited you last fall, he said to you: "I am looking to you only, Superintendant Claus, there are 20 of us." When They returned here The priest let-out words and said: "My children Stop That, there is some reason why you do which seemeth good. I know Their minds. Keep looking" he said. "it is possible that

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That Ka non wi ya'k hon and I are the only ones who know, and Ka ron hya di hon is still the same. In a few days they will visit here where you are." I think, elder brother. This is very bad ------- This is all now. you will learn more later, elder brother.

To-morrow we will be going out of here, so that we can reach "Good Island" soon. ------- I salute you. May God bless you on your way, and with good health. That is all.

Col. Claus. Montreal.

I wrote

John Deserontyon

St. Regis.

(Note. The dashes indicated above denote the lines in the original ~~are~~ being blurred ~~beyond~~ so much as to preclude the possibility of deciphering the passages.

Chas. A. Cooke. Translater.)

Translation of a letter, in Mohawk, on page 81,
Vol. 2. Claus Papers.

St.Regis, March 9th,1779.

Your letter, my elder brother, Col. Claus, Governor.

On March 8th, we arrived at St.Regis. Then and there, to the British people of the Long house, I said: "Brother, you have heard the reason why I, a warrior, am along here: it is because I have not been successful in waylaying him at the mouth of the river, but I find my enemy, the Bostonian, here athwart. From now on the British will have the control of the lake, for he has the ships"

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To-morrow we will be going out of here, so that we can reach "Good Island" soon. ---------- I salute you. May God bless you on your way, and with good health. That is all.

Col. Claus. Montreal

I wrote

John Deserontyon
St. Regis.

(Note. The dashes indicated above denote the lines in the original being blurred so much as to preclude the possibility of deciphering the passages. Charles A.Cooke, Translator).

Copy



Dear Sir,

Tho the Instruction I am in deprives me of power to detain the Vessel - yet it appearing necessary for your information & the good of the Service that I should act in the present case, I have taken upon me that Authority at the Ouentundi's & the chiefs requisite who are returned from war by the Message sent by one of their Chiefs, to me, they seem to have something of importance to communicate or resolve upon. They promise positively to be here on the 11th — Capt Graham has been so anxious to return ever since the first day of his arrival that it's with the utmost difficulty I have prevaild with him to remain — 13. March — The Chiefs arrived Yesterday the Rebels have considerably reinforced the Fort at Tuscaraweras — The Savages are very uneasy would fain Council, I refusd any thing to do with th' affair & begd they would send their determinations to you, which they conclude to do — Knives, Flints, Guzes, and tomahawks are wanting —

H. Bird

To Capt Lernoult
Comm'd of Detroit &c

Sir

Montreal 17. March 1779.

29

I take the freedom to acquaint your Excellency that Capt. Joseph Brant arrived here this Morning from Niagara after a tedious Voyage by the West side of Lake Ontario in a Batteau, he was near a Month by the Way, says that Colo. Bolton did not think proper he should come away sooner which he intended. Lieut. Adams who went to Niagara thro the U. Nat. Country with Messages from me, is returned with him. Capt Brant did not touch at Carleton Island on account of the Quantities of floating Ice, and therefore parted with Adams. —

He begs of me to present his humble Respects to your Excellency, and wait your Commands when he may pay his Respects to Your Excellency.

I am happy to learn from him that a good Disposition among the Indians in

His Excellency
General Haldimand
&c &c &c.

in General upon the Continent, and that Your Excellency's Belt & Message of last Fall was so agreable & well received by the 6. Nations, it has been forwarded to the Ohio Indians, accompanied with Messages from them of a threatning Nature to the few Delaware Indians that keep with a Body of Rebels at Tuscarawas to advise them to quit them: that all the Indians were determined to oppose them. — He likewise brings Accts of Govr Hamiltons being safe at St Vincents & well received by all the Ind.n Nations on the Wabash & of which Josephus Your Excellcy has Intelligence by his Copies &c.

I find Capt. Butler is to follow C.t Brant shortly in order he thinks to vindicate himself of his rash Behaviour to Brant last fall before the Affair of Cherry valley which occasion'd 90. of Capt.n Brants Men to leave him & return towards the Frontiers & conceal themselves as well as they can till Spring, as they were threatned by C.t Butler that if they did not join him they should have no provis.ns & treated as Rebels which was the Means of the Cherry Valley Affair not being more diffusive. Capt.n Brant has Messages to your Excell.cy from the 6. Nat.s and intends returning as soon as he can w.th your Excell.cys Answer.

I have the Honor to be with great Respect

Sir

Your Excellencys
Most obedient & most
obliged & humble Servant

D.W.Claus.

6.N. in my Hurry I omitted mentioning that Govr Hamilton expects a Junction with Mr Stuart the Southern Superint.t & his Indians. In which case there is little Apprehension to be had of what the Rebels can do in that Quarter —

D.C.

1809

from Vienna

Colonel Claws —

Montreal 17th. March

Rec'd 29th.

(Copie)

Quebec le 20e Mars 1779

Monsieur

J'apprens avec plaisir par vôtre Lettre du 17e que le Capitaine Brent est arrivé de Niagara; comme je serois bien aise de le voir & de lui témoigner ma satisfaction pour le Zele qu'il & la bonne conduitte, qu'il a fait voir pour le Service du Roi, — Je vous prie Monsieur de L'Amenie icy vous même.

J'écris par le Courrier au Chevalier Johnson, pour le prier de se rendre a Quebec, J'espére qu'il viendra immediattement & que vous pourés partir ensemble.

Je demeure tres parfaittement

Monsieur

Votre tres humble
& Obeissant Serviteur
(Signé) Fred: Haldimand

Copy of a letter from His
Excellency Genl. Haldimand
to Capt Clause dated Quebec
20th March 1779

Niagara March 22nd 1779

A Message from the Cachnawagues of Canada to the Cayougas, delivered at the Cayouga Village by two of the Cachnawagues Indians. 26.

Brothers!

We are privately sent by the seven Nations of Canada, to acquaint you with the Contents of a printed Paper which has been sent to us by our Antient Father the French King. He therein tells us that he has long beheld the dispute between the King of England and the Americans, which, as at first, it seemed to be only a Contest between a Father and a Child, he did not think proper to interfere; but finding by some People in his Interest in England, that the King was determined to destroy the Americans, and that a very large Fleet and Army were to be sent out for that Purpose; he, to prevent this with a Design sent out a large Fleet to meet them, who sunk some, took others and dispersed the rest of the English Vessels. — That after this he sent some Ships to America: as soon as they appeared near Philadelphia the King of England's Army left that Place, the French Americans pursued their Retreat, and killed great Numbers of them; he then sent those Vessels to New York where they blocked up the English by Water while Genl. Washington enclosed them by Land. That Genl. Washington had it in his Power at any Time to make himself Master of the Place but as it was his own, and most of the Goods fell into his Hands, in a little while, he did not choose to hurt it by attempting to take it immediately, but kept the English there like Pigs in a Pen, whose Throats he cut whenever he pleased.

Besides assisting the Americans whom he saw injured and oppressed, French King further says that he had another Reason for opposing the English, which was to defend and protect the Indians, whom he knew they meant to destroy, after they had conquered the Americans. He said that when Canada was taken in 1760 he had been flung on his Back, and had lain in that Posture longer than he at first expected, and perhaps might have continued so still longer had not the Opposition carried against the Amer-

American, and the eminent Danger to which he saw his beloved Children
Indians, exposed, roused him and made him spring up to their Rescue. He
says he intends, early in the Spring, to send a Fleet and Army against
bec which he has no Doubt of taking, and as for these Places so far within
the Country, he will give himself no Trouble about them, for he knows, if
does but stop up the River below, they must fall into his Hands: he w
then have his Children again intirely under his Protection: he is sorry
hear that some of them have forgotten him and turned their Heads
ther Way, but hopes they will see their Folly and make Amends for
They then delivered a large Belt as from the seven Nations of Cana
which they said, thereby acquainted the Six Nations that they were rea
to join the [illegible] and the Seneck, and assured them that the wes
[illegible] entirely agree with them last Summer, to act the same p
ensuing Season. They desired the Six Nations to speak of their bra
[illegible] it was too late, and th
to what they were about, for their Situation was dangerous.

1775

Message from Mr Johnson per
Capt Brant to the Cayugas, Delis
and at their Village at the Fo
Cayuga Indians at Niagara
in Council Held there the
April 1779 — Present

the principal of the Ta
Indians is named.

Ot, hé, ré, sé

Montreal 22d. March 1815.

33

Sir

Although I communicated to you by letter dated at Quebec in May 1775. the Causes which induced me to accept of the Government of Canada, and the Circumstances which attended my Departure from England, and my Arrival in Canada, and Service there, I am induced to trouble you with a Recapitulation of the same, as I am informed that Letters which I wrote to Lord Dartmouth, and Lord Barrington, have not been received by them.

I left England in the Month of April 1775. and proceeded to Falmouth, where I found the Packet detained by Contrary Winds, and having had the Satisfaction of seeing Governor Gage, and Lieutenant Governor Oliver, and Mr. Secretary Knox, who had the Chief Management of the Affairs in America at that Time, I received from them Instructions relative to the Conduct I was to observe in the Execution of my Office among the Canada Indians. From these Gentlemen I learned that the Indians were very much irritated by the Insinuations & Industry of the Rebels, who had represented to them, that the Troops were coming into the Province, not for the Protection of the Indians, but for the Destruction of the Rebels, and that the Indians were to be considered as Enemies, in case they should refuse to join the Troops in the Destruction of the Rebels. I found that the Indians were very much disposed to remain Neuters, in order to be at Liberty to take Arms on either Side, as they should think proper, and that they were very much offended at the Rebels, for having attempted to seduce them from their Allegiance to the King, and to engage them to take Arms against his Troops.

Upon my Arrival at Quebec, I found that the Rebels had cut off the Communication with Canada by Land, and that Governor Carleton was then at Sorel, on his Way to Quebec, from Montreal, where he had been detained by contrary Winds, in his Passage from St. Johns. I found that the Rebels had got Possession of Montreal, and that they had Influence enough over the Canada Indians to prevail upon them to remain Neuters, and that they had actually refused to join the Troops, when called upon by Governor Carleton for that Purpose. I found that the Rebels had made a Party among the Canada Indians, and had prevailed upon them to take Arms against the King's Troops, and that they had actually taken Arms for that Purpose, and were then with the Rebels at Montreal. I found that the Rebels had made a Party among the Canada Indians, and had prevailed upon them to take Arms against the King's Troops, and that they had actually taken Arms for that Purpose, and were then with the Rebels at Montreal.

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meeting from the Indians after they had received me in the
most friendly manner, and promised to have their
Deputation in order to meet them to return to their Country
but all the Indians in Canada then Assembled, which I was
sorry did not happen as I could have done my business
& come away sooner, & I should have got back to Canada,
during which Interval the Province was put in order. Things
being quite then before, and the Militia discharged and
gone home to their Harvest in Autumn, according to the Practice of
the Government to expend Double with that Spirit the Americans
had used the enemy. To return now to my Subject, after thus
faithfully discharging myself during the Campaign 1815. the Hon.
Major Campbell receiv'd about the Middle of January from Sir John
with a Commission of Superintendant of the Indians in Canada,
whereby I found myself superseded, being now of the Indians
after 15. years most Services as well in the Office of the Indians as
otherwise, and that the Indians became disconnected with me to those
the least acquainted with my Services. I found it necessary both for the good
Services of the public & my own Character, to quit the Country
as I got to England with my Family at a very unseasonable time.
As no relief from my Services could expect as Money from the Rebels they
having been sensible of my being active that Summer as to for-
warding Troops against them. Therefore on the 1st of my arrival
in December at Quebec and after my Arrival in London I laid my Case
before Government, and found that the Ministry had not duely
been informed of the State of Ind.n Affairs in this Province, otherwise
I was told such a change should not have happened.

When applied for the continuation of my Salary until I could
upon the Establishment having been superseded often from home and on my
Duty without any Reason or Neglect, which was promised. Some Months
after my Lord Bathurst Secretary of State for the Colonies
with a Commission of Superintendant of the Indians in Canada,
whereby I found myself superseded, being now of the Indians
after 15. years most Services as well in the Office of the Indians as
otherwise, and that the Ind.s

matter to be settled at a point of time to act under Office now at the head of Indian Affairs and were superior to me in Rank & Seniority both in the Army & Indian Department, and which Objection I made before at the Secretary of State's Office. His Lordship then directed me to come so more fully with Mr. Knox his first Secretary, accordingly I obeyed his Lordships Commands, and Mr. Knox informed me that there was an Expedition intended against Fort Niagara by the Western Force under the Command of Sr. John Johnson, and as Col. Johnson was at Newyork, and Major Campbell to attend General Burgoyne, I should have the sole Command & Superintendancy of the Indians employed in that Expedition, which should be notified to Sr. Guy Carleton by letter, and he directed to employ me in that Capacity. —

Which proposal I then accepted, and the letter in question was made out & duly delivered me. — Now with regard to the Import of the letter it dont point out a positive Command to employ but always recommendation only, at the same time my Objection as to Rank was thought reasonable by being appointed to the Command of a Department in case of Employ. — But the letter from Sr. Guy Carleton is positive with regard to the continuation of a Salary which I received for upwards of 15 years before, and was ordered to be paid by His Majesty's Commands 15 Months before the Date of the letter; and therefore cannot possibly be construed to be intended as an Allowance for Services I was uncertain to be employed in; but in Reality Sr. Guy Carleton did not employ me, nor gave me any Orders or Instructions, but the Commanding Officer at Carleton Island only acted me for Lord G: Germains letter; then without Quitation put me in General Orders as Superintendant of the Indians in that Expedition. After which it could not reasonably be supposed, that I should have the charge & Rank of Superintendt. for the Allowance of a Deputy on which several of the Officers under my Command then had, which I think to make it clear. It was that my presence at that Expedition was the means of bringing the 6 Nations to Action whereby they were preserved in their Interest, and act the part they have done, which was not the Case before. Since which Expedition my Credit has not diminished with the Indians and others of the five Nations & Canadians, being allowed by my own Declaration both as to French & Indians. There is many a Loyalist that can [illegible] Certificates

[illegible]

without doubt or any claim of reward, or other restraint by the Rebellion to be considered, having been the first Object in America that sacrificed every thing to every tie in the World to his Duty & the service of his King.

I have likewise requested Sir Guy Carleton in London of my having served as Indian Commissary in this Province besides my Dep.y Agency under the late Sir Wm. Johnson for upwards of 8 Years without any Allowance, at his Majesty ordered that such a person should be appointed by this Province. I applied to Sir Guy Carleton for such an Allowance and received for Answer, that I was considered as an Officer of Sir Wm. Johnson's, had no Commission from this Province, nor resided in it.

To which I can observe, that tho' I was an Officer of Sir William's was not obliged to act as Commissary in this Province and as I wanted to be rid of that Office in 1767 had no occasion for a Commission, but was notwithstanding obliged to act for want of an other persons being on the spot. And by my not residing in Canada have Government great sums of Money without any prejudice to the Indian Service the Indians bin always well contented, and which might always be the case in time of peace.

We would therefore request, in that it may be certified by the Province, that there was no Officer but myself on the spot who acted as Commissary for Ind.n Trade, for the above Space of time, which being nothing but real Truth I should imagine could not well be denied me.

I have the honour to be with great Respect

Sir

Your Excellency's
most Obedient humble
Servant
Guy Johnson

Genl. Gage, 22d Jan.y
1775

I have the honor &c (Signed) Mason Bolton)

P.S.

We have not at this time a single good Musquet flint in the Garrison.

An other considerable party with David (the Mohawk) is gone by Water to observe Gen.l Mc Intosh's motions

Capt. Butler takes down with him the Muster rolls of the Corps of Rangers, & also the Accounts of what the New Barack & Log Houses amount to.

N.o 32.

Niagara 24.th March 1779.

Sir

I received a Letter from Capt. Lernoult some days ago, a Copy of which I take the liberty of laying before your Excellency. Viz

The 3.d of February Simon Girtie Interpreter who was employ'd by Lieut. Governor Hamilton to Watch the Enemies Motions near Fort Pitt arrived with Strings from the Six Nations, — Delawares, Shawanese and Wyandots, & informed him that — 2500 Men commanded by a General Mc Intosh advanced from Fort Pitt late last fall as far as Tuscarawa, three days — March from S.t Duoky with 6 pieces of Canon the largest only a Six pounder, that they have built a Stockaded Fort — there, after which the Main body retired back to Beaver Creek leaving 250 Men in that Fort under a Colonel Gibson — Beaver Creek is 28 Miles from Fort Pitt, where they have a strong Fort and a Depot of Provisions —

That he was informed the Main body was to move towards Detroit the latter end of March, & that when he left S.t Duoky part of the Six Nations Delawares, Shawanese &c to the number of 7 or 800 Men were assembled at the Upper towns determined to strike the Fort at Tuscarawa, & drive off or destroy the Cattle — if any of the Main Army attempted to go to their Assistance they were resolved to attack them in the Woods & distress them as much as possible.

Capt. Lernoult writes that he has done every thing in

his power to encourage them) has send them a large Supply of Ammunitions & Cloathing, also presents to the Chiefs Warriors

The Indians are displeased of the Governors Attending to so distant a part when so large body of the Enemy threatened their Lands so near hand. And have also he says given him a Lattitude for not Sending his Warriors to their Assistance according to their Fathers promises, now the Enemy approoach them

They also assure him they were told by two Delawares lately come from Niagara that Neither the Commanding Officer or Col. Butler were informed of their Situation or they were Certain Some troops or White People would have been sent to their assistance, in short they were so pressing & Capt. Bird so Anxious to go with some few Volunteers to serve with the Indians that he was forced to comply with their request notwithstanding the Weak Garrison under his Command he also sent Some Ammunition &c along with him to prave his reception & to Keep the Indians in the Disposition they are in to oppose & harrass the Virginians — Several Ottawas & Chippawas are setting off for St. Dusky, & many more he thinks will follow when they arrive from their hunting

The Indians in those parts he says are greatly in Awe of the Six Nations, therefore hopes a belt from them to spur them on to Act with Spirit may be sent him

He wishes much for the Governor or Mr. Hays return having no one to advise with in this Critical time when it requires great caution & Attention to Keep the Indians in good humour & prevent their going Strait Ships when every Artifice is made Use of by the Enemy to draw them away

February the 16th William Wicker whom he sent out early in January last to reconoitre with five Chippawas — is returned this day & brings Intelligence which Corresponds with further that some few Wyandotts & Mingoes surprised three Virginians going Express from Tuscarawa towards Fort Pitt killed two of them & brought the third a Prisoner to St. Dusky with a Paquet of Letters, that the Chief there opened the Letters & had them read to him by a White Man

That it appears by a Letter of Col. Gibsons Commandant

at Tuscarawa to a Capt. O'Harn at Fort Pitt, that he was apprized of the Indians design to attack that Fort, requested Provisions being sent him & a part of the Army without delay, having little Provisions & only 190 Men fit for duty in the Place — This Capt. Lernoult says is a lucky hint which the Indians will (he makes no doubt) take advantage off.

Capt. Lernoult acquaints me that Detroit is capable in reasonable time to Supply the Garrison with Provisions, but at this time the Inhabitants are so much employed in Convoys & probably will continue so that they have not been able to thresh last years Corn, & the great number of Cattle furnished for Governor Hamilton's Expedition as well as for Detroit, with what have been consumed by Indians have reduced the Numbers so much that a pair of Oxen cannot be purchased for less than 1000 Livres & then reckoned a cheap bargain in order to save the Salt Provisions he has fed the Garrison & Indians with fresh during the Winter, but the Scarcity & extravagant rate they are now at, besides the poorness of the Cattle at this Season obliges him to deliver Salt provisions

Flour is 60 Livres a hundred & every Articles very dear.

I have now only to acquaint your Excellency that some time before I received this Letter a large Belt with a Speech was sent by the Six Nations to their Western Brethren encouraging them to fight to the last Man, & to drive the Enemy out of the Country.

I am &c.

(Signed) Mason Bolton

No. 33.

Niagara April 2d. 1779.

Sir

I have received an Express from Capt. Lernoult by the Felicity, a Copy of his Letter I beg leave to lay before your Excellency —

Detroit March 26th. 1779.

Sir

"I had just finished Copies of the several Letters taken "by the Indians near Fort Lawrence, & the Extracts of Governor Hamiltons "& Mr. Hays last Letters, when one Vidore Chaine (an Interpreter), "& two Shawnas arrived from Fort Vincent with the unfortunate News

Fort Schuyler March 29th 1779

Sir

Colonel Louis arrived here this Afternoon from Oneida and brings an Account that he has received undoubted Intelligence that Joseph Brandt is gone with a very large Belt of Wampum to the seven Tribes in Canada — He is sent to call those Indians to Oswego, where Colonel Butler is to meet them with what Force he can collect of Indians Tories &c. and to take post as soon as the Season will permit — In Consequence of which Intelligence Louis is now on his Way for Canada. He leaves this to Morrow — He determines, if possible to frustrate the Design of the Enemy as to his Countrymen and prevent their being influenced any by the Arts of Brandt — Should any Military Operations be carried on to the Westward in which the assistance of our Indian Allies will be required — I beg leave to observe to the Commissioners that a Quantity of Indian Goods for this Post will be found very necessary.

I am Sir with great Respect

Your most obedient

& very humble Servant

James Deane

General Schuyler

Copy letter from Mr. Lewis
Decr 1806 to Genl. Schuyler

Extracts of a Letter from Gen.l Schuyler
Dated 15.th April 1779—

On the 12.th instant a person arrived at Albany from Canada which he left on the 2.d instant, he gives the following information — That it was currently reported in Montreal 1500 Regular troops and two regiments of Canadians were to go to the Westward as soon as the Season would permit, that part of this force was to be employed in conjunction with the Hostile tribes of the Six Nations and others dependents to prosecute the War against the frontier inhabitants of this State — Jersey and the Northern parts of Pennsylvania, that the remainder were to proceed to Detroit to aid the Indians in the vicinity of that place against Virginia and the Southern parts of Pennsylvania, that Batteaux men were engaging to carry up the troops and stores — that eight guineas bounty was given to such as would inlist in the two Canadian regiments but that very few engaged, that it was believed not above three hundred would be procured — that when intelligence was received that preparations were making in this quarter for an expedition into Canada, it was suspected a French fleet and army would come up the S.t Lawrence, that the shipping at St Johns were

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were rigging but could not learn that any additional troops were sent, or to be sent to that post – that provision was plenty & cheap – that a small party of Mohawks and Senecas left Canada a few days before he did intended for this quarter, that another as he was informed was sent to Co's

April 24th

Some Aneidas, Tuscaroras and Onondaga Sachems now in Town, inform me that the Cayugas mean through the Aneidas to beg peace of us – should that really be the intention of their journey to Oneida, the Commissioners will be at a loss how to act until either your Excellency's sentiments or those of Congress are obtained – I wish therefore that they should be furnished with instructions for their direction, should the Cayugas or any other of the hostile tribes propose terms of peace.

Information has been received here that a few people have been killed and others made prisoners in Tryon County and some settlements destroyed, that a body of about four hundred from Canada had been discovered near Stony Arabia – If this account is true the settlement will be destroyed before the troops and militia marched to its relief can reach it.

turn over

Extracts of Mr. Deanes letters to Genl. Schuyler —

Oneida 1st. April 1779

The parties who were sent from this among the hostile tribes of the six nations are both returned — the last arrived this day — they have not been able to make any particular discoveries — they agree in their accounts that those tribes are quietly still at present and dont design any invasion of our frontiers unless they are sent out by Col. Butler, who has desired them to remain quiet, until he shall hear from the Commander in Chief in Canada — that provision is very scarce and dear among them and that they have no promise of a supply from Niagara — that Sayenqueraghta a principal Warrior among the Senicas was lately killed by a British officer at the place above mentioned — that those tribes as they are made to believe that the United States are upon the point of being conquered were under no apprehensions of an Invasion.

one of the party returned this day has a relation at Onoyaga who informed him the Onoyagas were determined to hold a conference with the Onondais very soon, and that they would set out for that purpose in a few days — the party last arrived also informs that the Onondagas seem determined to make peace with the United States — that they have intercepted three letters, between Niagara and Buck Island which they will bring to this

this place in a few days.

Oneida April 10th 1779

A number of the Onondaga Sachems are now here – They come to renew those antient connections and strict friendship which heretofore subsisted between them & the Oneida. and as a token of their sincerity have delivered up a number of large Silver medals which had been given them by the agents of H. King of Britain – the Oneidas propose shortly to wait on the commissioners of Indian affairs with the medals and the belt of Wampum when they will give a full and particular account of the present disposition of the Ona

[illegible] for the present defence on account of the Cuigas who are shortly expected here, – old Attatonwanne and his party are already on their way to this place ——

Quebec 2nd of April 1779

His Excellency General Haldimands Answer to the Speech addressed to him at Niagara on the 29th January 1779. by the Deputies of the Mohawks Onondagos, Senecas, Cayougas, Oneydas, Tuscaroros Aughgwagoes and Delawares on Susquehanna

Brothers

I am glad my speech and my sages of last summer have been delivered to you and were well received; at the same time I must clear up to you two points of your answer to me which are very plain and striking and would have easily been understood by your ancestors, and yourselves if properly attended to.— The first is, where by you bluntly assert that it should be remembered you were not fighting your own but mine or the Kings Battles.— Upon which I have just to observe to you that you cannot be strangers to your late friend and protector Sir William Johnsons holding a general Congress with deputies of all the Whites and Indians on the Continent in 1768. at Fort Stanwix, when your father the great King of England out of his sincere and tender regard for all his Indian Allies and Friends, directed a boundary line to be fixed, between his subjects and the Indians, to prevent

future disputes and animosities on account of his subjects encroaching daily more and more upon the Indian's hunting grounds in general; Accordingly the Indians at that congress marked out what Territories they wanted to reserve for themselves on the Continent and a line was drawn in consequence to the mutual satisfaction of both whites and Indians at that time, but soon after, his turbulent subjects on the Continent became dissatisfied with that arrangement, and applied to the King for granting them leave to settle a Colony on the Ohio, His Majesty seeing it would greatly interfere and include some of the lands the Indians reserved and which were also guaranteed to them by him: gave his subjects a flat denial in what they applied for; displeased and vexed with a refusal, they daringly and rebelliously sent a number of settlers to the Ohio, which immediately gave umbrage and uneasiness to the Indians there and a difference soon ensued between Whites and Indians; and the Americans (now Rebels) in order to assert their encroachments by force of Arms, marched a body of men against the Indians as early as spring 1774, a year before they threw off the Kings Authority over them; had a smart engagement with the 6 Nations and their Allies upon the Ohio and took hostages, have ever since kept possession of their encroachments and attempt making more

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

every day, witness their advancing last summer even as far as St Vincents on the river Wabash, and from Fort Pitt towards Lake Erie in which should they succeed they will claim all landed property by conquest and drive you off the lands you possessed so many years peaceably and quietly under the King your Fathers protection. Let me therefore question you, Brothers, whether you entirely and solely fight the Kings Battles, and have no interest in the disputed? It is true they afterwards presumed to wrest the Kings own Dominion in America from him by breaking out in open Rebellion, and His Majesty using every means to bring them to reason by fair and mild proposals of reconciliation, but they madly rejected them pursueing their Rebellious plan to make themselves masters of the Kings, lately conquered Province of Canada, by attacking it by sea and land in order to cut off the communication with you and keep every supply of necessaries from you by the river St Lawrence, thereby compell you to submit, and so compleat the conquest of the whole Continent, both Kings people and Indians — However they have hitherto not succeeded and the King seeing at last that all fair means are thrown away on them, has determined with gods blessing, to carry on the War with the utmost rigour against them not doubting but just providence will give success to his Arms in

order to bring all those unatural Rebels, and their adherents to reason and condign punishment, which to effect there never was a greater probability as by the present accounts from Europe, West Indies, and the Southern Colonies one of which the Kings Troops have already conquered, and brought under subjection, by which our Indian Affairs to the Southward have been delivered from the Rebels vain threats and impostures and enjoy peace and plenty in their Towns at the same time their Warriors, attending chearfully and actively the Kings Army in those parts, which they have done from the beginning of the Rebellion

A Belt

As to your mentioning in your address to me that you had lately seen a hatchet sent you from Canada, I am at a loss to understand what you mean. I have sent Belts by the Onandago Speaker to the 6 Nations in particular the former representing the waters between Oswego and Fort Stanwix recommending to that nation in particular to keep that communication clear, and another representing the River St Laurence as the Grand Canal which discharges the waters of the Indian Country from the setting of the Sun into the Ocean, the mouth of which river the Rebels from the beginning of the Rebellion have endeavoured to stop up and obstruct the trade with Canada and the Indian Country

mean

meaning thereby to reduce both which however by the interposition of kind providence, and the kings watchfull eye they could not effect his Ships of War preventing the Rebel Ships to annoy the Canada Trade the only channel for your supplies, and whilst the Rebels were they even in possession of Canada could not secure to you on account of their weakness at Sea and want of credit with every nation of Europe to purchase goods — Wherefore at the entrance of that River I am represented holding out my War axe or Sword to keep off the Rebels from invading and disturbing this country and on the other end or source which is in the Indian Country stands an Indian Chief holding out his War axe and watching the motions of the enemy. For I very well knew that you had a hatchet given you in your bosom in 1775 to defend yourselves on an unexpected attack from the Rebels; and an other on the Expedition against Fort Stanwix to defend yourselves openly against the Rebels who reestablished that post in your country which the 6 Nations requested the King to abandon, and it was granted them. And I am perfectly satisfied and convinced of your having acquitted yourselves like brave people on that Campaigne as well as hitherto, for which I applaud and give you my sincere thanks, and shall always endeavour to procure you the necessaries of carrying on the War

and

and as by keeping open the mouth of St Lawrence which you must be sensible of the Rebels could not give you that assistance who always were without merchandize for themselves and getting poorer every day.

A Belt

Brethern

Wherefore also and in consequence of your late application to me to erect a post at Oswego for your protection and safety I have determined and concluded to send Sir John Johnson son of your late friend and patron Sir William Johnson being known by and acquainted with you the 6 Nations; and who has some time ago made application to serve the King in that quarter in conjunction with you, as having a particular regard and attatchment to you on his Fathers account — Who will leave Canada as soon as the season will admit with a Sufficient Body of Troops and implements towards reestablishing that post and put in a good and formidable state of defence and light a fire for the use and convenience of all the kings Indian friends and Allies, whereby they may smoke quietly, and consult upon matters relative to their maintaining and securing a lasting Unanimity peace and welfare among them all and I flatter myself you will follow his directions and advice and have the same esteem and regard for him as you had for his late Father — And which I dare

say he will endeavour to merit from you by following his late Fathers foot steps and example as much as possible in conducting of your affairs.

A Belt —

Brethern

Lastly let me recommend to you that good old advice of your Ancestors not to give credit to Idle reports and Tales such as the Rebel Oneidas and fugitive Caghnawageys want to ensnare you with. Their situation is very bad and they speak like drunken men, they find that the affairs of the Rebels are declining and becoming worse every day and that they must fall with them which is the reason that they want to draw more of the 6 Nations into their scrape, in order as they think to screen themselves thereby, for they are conscious of having acted that perfidious part against the King their Father after receiving so many favours and presents from him for so many years past as to break thro' all their engagements of friendship and alliance with the English Nation Witness the last War with France, when they most joined that inimical power both to England and the 6 Nations of old; and I apprehend they will soon see their error when it will be too late. — As to the Vagrant few Caghnawageys among the Oneidas let me tell you whatever stories they carry you proceed from more vexation and spite

for being obliged to leave their Village because the rest of the 7 Nations are of quite different sentiments with them as to the Rebels and their bad cause; For the 7 Nations are ready and willing to serve the King whenever called upon, and have demonstrated it the second first year of the Rebellion and steadily pursued it since the Campaign 1777, so that I am sorry to find you should think differently of them. The reason why no more of them joined you last summer is because they thought their service were wanted here which also was the case, and a considerable number of them made an excursion into Lake Champlain destroying and breaking up the Rebels Settlements on their hunting grounds on Lake Champlain and Have likewise the assurance from the Eastern and Western Indian Nations of their ready assistance when called upon. Let me therefore advise you Brethren to lay all Jealousy and discord aside, and prove yourselves the descendants of so resolute and brave a people as your ancestors were, by defending and rescuing those conquests of land they made from the Western nations and which the Rebels now want to engross to themselves by force of Arms, and dispossess you and all Indians on the Continent of their property as you have many instances of. And by so doing you will regain and support the awe and Veneration your

On

Ancestors were paid by all the surrounding Indian Nations and which you still enjoy as their Successors but unless you keep up the same spirit and Dignity you may be apprehensive of loosing that Esteem of the Indian Nations and the claim of conquest your Ancestors so bravely made.

A Large Belt

No. 3

His Excellency Gen.l Haldimand's Answer to the Speech addressed to him at Niagara on the 29th January 1779, by the Deputies of the Mohawks, Onondagos, Senecas, Cayougas, Onoydas, Tuscaroros, Aughwagoes and Delawares on Susquehanna.

Sir

at Niagara April 2d 1779.

91

I send you inclosed a Letter from Mr. Bay which I received by Yesterday's Express from Detroit. Your Excellency will perceive by its Contents that Mr. Bay when he wrote it had not at all a favourable Opinion of the Friendship of the Indians in that Quarter, and it is to be feared that General Hamilton's Disaster will at last make them quite indifferent, if it should be a Means even of making them join the Rebels. Whether it will have any Influence with the Six Nations it is impossible to say: tho, as Affairs are at present situated, I think it not improbable that it may induce them to listen, more than they have hitherto done, to the artful Messages which the Rebels are continually sending among them. I send your Excellency herewith the Copy of a Message which was delivered to the Cayugas at their Village by two Schenectady Indians, the principal one is called at this Place, in the Name of the seven Nations of Canada. These are the same two who were at Oneyda, at the Council held there between the Cayugas and Onondagas when they spoke much to the same Purpose. On account of this Council I have your Excellency in my last. The Cayugas took no Notice of their Message nor made them any Reply —

In Conjunction with the Mohawk and Oneida, I have sent to the Onondagas Belt to desire those who are still our Friends there, to come off, and bring their Families with them, & come & live among the Mohawks and Cayugas there to settle and retain their Lands, which I dont doubt they will do. Your Excellency may rest assured that I shall do every thing in my Power to maintain the Interests of the Army and Influence the Indians in their Friendship and Attachment to Government.

The Oneidas & Tuscarora and Some few Mohawks remain at Schoharie & Canajoharie, but are so strictly kept at Home by the Rebels that they have had several Skirmishes with the Rebels at Fort Hunter, from whom they have killed about twenty and taken several Prisoners, & the Rebels by the same Accounts, tho we have reason to

hundred men in different Parties. Eleven Parties from the Illinois Nation
to Detroit & seven are returned and have brought in fourteen Prisoners from
near Fort Pitt, one of them from the mouth of Miles below it was
at Lieut. Cockstain's writes me word that all the People from that Part of
the Country have moved down to Lancaster. He further writes that a
large Party of Indians about 200 from about Detroit have been lately
at the Settlements where they took two Prisoners and sixteen Scalps. Intelli-
gence is come Down on the River with Provision for the Garrison
under a Guard of one Hundred Men Sixty on each side of the River they
are all immediately to attack them. What Success they have met with is
not yet known.

The Chiefs from the Illinois have sent me one of their Prisoners a Com-
mittee Man to inform me that there were about Fifty Men in Fort
Pitt, does not know the Number at Beaver-Creek and the Cuskaraways
only says they have been reinforced with Troops, and that the Force in-
tended against Detroit is to be about two Thousand Men. He likewise
says that it was intended that at full Moon the Troops landed in
Miami River and took Possession of the Carrying Place where again drawn
up after some Time, as the Indians say they expect very soon the Men
from their Escape from Fort Pitt and are brought in because this in-
formation.

I have not received your Excellency's Letter of the 25th Dec. and shall
[illegible] Measures to [illegible] Indians from Detroit & Parties and Prisoners
[illegible] Indians [illegible] Indians and [illegible] Indians [illegible]

[illegible] inform you that your Excellency's Letter of the 16th
instant & Sixty Money, the Bearer of which [illegible]
[illegible] not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] any [illegible].

I have the Honor to be with the greatest Respect

Your Excellency's most obedient

and very humble Servant.

John Butler

Gen.l Hadimand

P.S. Lieu.t Colon Butler has waited Sixty of the Rangers under Capt.n Caldwell to be ready to set off for Detroit the 5th Inst.

from N.o 10 1779

Major Butler Commanding a Corps of Rangers at Niagara of the 2d April - Rec.d 17th —

inclosing a Message from the Caghnawaga & Six Nations of Canada to the Cayugas, Delivered at their village by 2 of the Caghnawagas Indians At Niagara the 22d March

Also a Letter from Mr. John Hay of the 28th Ins.t at Point Vincents,

left in Time. all possible care has been taken to make
the expence as small as possible.

The two People I mentioned in my last to your
Excellency are since come in, & also a Messenger from
New York of all which Col. Bolton will doubtless give
your Excellency particular information.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) John Butler

No. 19.
From Major Butler
to Gen.l Haldimand

Niagara April 2.d 1779.

Sir

I send you inclosed a Letter from Mr. Hay which
I received by Yesterday's Express from Detroit. Your Excellency
will perceive by its Contents that Mr. Hay when he wrote it
had not at all a favourable opinion of the friendship of the
Indians in that Quarter, & it is to be feared that Governor
Hamilton's disaster will at least make them quite indifferent
if it should be a Means even of making them join the Rebels
Whether it will have any Influence with the Six Nations
it is impossible to say, tho' as affairs are at present situated
I think it not improbable that it may incline them to listen
more than they have hitherto done to the artful Messages
which the Rebels are continually sending among them. I send
Your Excellency herewith the Copy of a Message which was
delivered to the Cayougas at their Village by two Caghnawaga
Indians (the principal one is called Ot'he're'se') in the Name
of the Seven Nations of Canada, these are the same two
who were at Oneida at the Council held there between the
Oneidas & Onandagoes were they spoke much to the same
purpose. On Account of this Council I gave your Excellency
in my last, the Cayougas took no Notice of their Message
nor made them any reply.

In Conjunction with the Mohawks & others I have
sent to the Onandagoe Village to desire those who are still

our friends [illegible] to come off and bring their Council fire with them to some place among the Senecas & Cayougas there to settle & rekindle their fire which I expect they will do. your Excellency may rest assured that I shall do every thing in my power to counteract the artifices of the Enemy, & confirm the Indians in their friendship & attachment to Government.

The Senecas Delawares & others have been very Active during the Winter, Parties of them have been constantly out all along the Frontiers, & they have had Several Skirmishes with the Rebels at Wioming of whom they have killed about twenty & taken Several with the loss only one Man only.

There are now between four or five hundred in different Places. Several Parties from the Ohio (where I have two Indian Officers) are returned & have brought in sixteen Prisoners from below Fort Pit one of them from one hundred & [illegible] Miles below it, who is Lieut. Docktoder writes me he left all the People from that part of the Country were moving down to Lancaster. He further writes that a large party of Indians (about 200) from about Detroit have been lately at the Tuscarawas were they took two Prisoners & Sixteen Saddles, but hearing of some Boats coming up the River with Provision for the Garrison under a Guard of one hundred Men (fifty on each side of the River) they set off immediately to attack them, what success they have met with is not yet known.

The Chiefs from the Ohio have sent me one of their Prisoner a Committee Man, he informs that there were about fifty Men in Fort Pitt does not know the Number at Beaver Creek and the Tuscarawas, but says they have been reinforced this Spring, & that the force intended against Detroit is to be about one thousand Men, He likewise says that it was reported that last fall 5000. of the Kings Troops landed in South Carolina & took possession of the Sea Ports, but were again driven off after Sometime by the Rebels. I dayly expect here two Men who made their Escape from Fort Pitt, & were brought in by some Ohio Indians last Winter.

I have just received your Excellency's Letter of the 25th December. & Shall punctually observe its Contents.

N. 21
Major
to
Gov. Hals

I ever have, & always Shall use my utmost endeavours to restrain the Indians from Acts of Cruelty and indiscriminate Vengeance which both as a Man & an Officer I hold in abhorrence 45

Col. Bolton informs me that your Excellency seems to think the allowance of Bounty Money to the Rangers on Inlistment rather unreasonable, & not agreable to the Intention of General Carleton, to Satisfy your Excellency in regard to this I inclose you a Copy of an Account Sent to Sir Guy Carleton wherein this allowance is charged which he never made any Objection to. I have the honor &c

(Signed) John Butler

P.S. Col. Bolton has ordered Fifty of the Rangers under Capn. Caldwell to be ready to Set off for Detroit the 5th. Instant

Niagara Sept 28th 1779.

Sir

I am sorry to inform you that the Reinforcements your Excellency is sending up are too late to save the Country of the Five Nations from being destroyed: this has been very rapidly effected by the Rebels whose superior Strength & Numbers made all our Efforts to stop their Progress of small Avail. Your Excellency has been informed from Colonel Bolton of every thing that has happened, and the Intelligence received of the Number & Designs of the Enemy. The Rebels taking Possession of Genisee obliged me to Retreat to this place for the want of Provisions which it was impossible to have conveyed to us in sufficient Quantity as all Communication with the Lake was by that means cut off. By the Scouts left to watch the Motions of the Enemy I am informed that they have burned the Genesaw Village and destroyed the Corn and are making a hasty Retreat whether they mean to return the same way they came, or by way of Fort Stanwix I am not yet informed, but expect soon to know: Two Parties of Rangers and Indians leave this tomorrow, the one is to go along the Lake taking with them a Gun Boat to reconnoitre as far as Oswego, and we hope soon to be fully assured whether the Rebels have any immediate Design against this Post or not... In your Excellency's Letter of 26th July you complain of the great Expence of the Indian Department at the Upper Posts: I can only answer for the Accounts of that under my immediate direction, that all the Economy possible has been used, but your Excellency will observe if you Consult the Indian Accounts from this Post

that

at Tuscarawa to a Capt. O'Hara at Fort Pitt, that he was apprised of the [redacted] design to attack that Fort, requested Provisions being sent him & a part of the Army without Delay, having little Provisions & only 190 Men fit for duty in the Place — This Capt. Lernoult says is a lucky hint which the Indians will be makeing no doubt Take advantage off.

Capt. Lernoult acquaints me that Detroit is capable in reasonable times to Supply the Garrison with Provisions, but at this time the Inhabitants are so much employed in Convoys & probably will continue so that they have not been able to thrash last years Corn, & the great number of Cattle furnished for Governor Hamilton's Expedition as well as for Detroit, with what have been consumed by Indians have reduced the Numbers so much that a pair of Oxen cannot be purchased for less than 1000 Livres & then reckoned a cheap bargain in order to save the Salt Provisions he has fed the Garrison & Indians with fresh during the Winter, but the Scarcity & extravagant rate they are now at, besides the generality of the Cattle at this Season obliges him to deliver Salt provisions

Flour is 60 Livres a hundred & every Article very Dear.

I have now only to acquaint your Excellency that some time before I received this Letter a large Belt with a Speech was sent by the Six Nations to their Western Brethren encouraging them to fight to the last Man, & to drive the Enemy out of the Country.

I am &c.

(Signed) Mason Bolton

No. 33.

Niagara April 2d. 1779.

Sir

I have received an Express from Capt. Lernoult by the Felicity, a Copy of his Letter I beg leave to lay before your Excellency —

Detroit March 26th. 1779.

Sir

"I had just finished Copies of the several Letters taken "by the Indians near Fort Lawrence, & the Effects of Governor Hamilton "& Mr. Hays last Letters, when one Isidore Chaine (an Interpreter), "& two Hurons arrived from Fort Vincent with the unfortunate News

" of that Place having been retaken by a Colonel Clarke, the Governor & whole
" Garrison made Prisoners, except himself who made his Escape with difficulty
" This most unlucky Stroke with the Approach of a large body of Virginians
" advancing towards S.t Dusskie has greatly damped the Spirit of the Indians
" The Chiefs from S.t Dusskie are come in here with John Montoire to —
" claim Governor Hamilton's promises to assist them. They declare if a
" large Detachment with Cannon are not sent without delay from
" below they must go out of the way, being not able to fight the Enemy
" alone. As the loss of this Post opens a New road for the Virginians to
" this Place by the Miamis River, I hope a Strong reinforcement will
" be sent here from Niagara by return of the Vessels at least what they
" can Convey, as the New work is not yet defencible requiring many hands.
" The Canadians exceedingly assuming on our bad Success & Weakness
" not one of them will lend a hand; Spades, Shovels &.c are much wanted
" also ammunition as per inclosed return above 30,000.lb of flour of
" last years allowance not as yet Sent here, with other Species in —
" proportion, & the Enormous quantity consumed in the last unfortunate
" Expedition has reduced us greatly, pray forward it, for the Indians —
" insist on having provisions sent to them or they must Starve

" The loss of Governor Hamilton is a most feeling one to me, I find
" the burden heavy without Assistance, it requires I confess superior
" abilities & a better constitution. I will do my best however

" I beg leave to repeat to you the necessity of a reinforcement being
" Sent as the consequence may be fatal. I send the Felicity with this
" Packet which with the Angelica already down will Convey part of
" the Troops, as some of the Indian Chiefs wait the return of the
" Vessels to see if any Notice is taken of their distress or prove me a
" Liar — A Letter to his Excellency's address I send you, it came
" some days before the unfortunate Affair from Lt Vincent by Lieut.t
" Dutternet who is returned — All the Canadians are Rebels to
" a Man. I Shall wait your Orders with great impatience & am &.c

Lt Col. Bolton

(Signed) R.B. Lamothe

As the Service absolutely requires an immediate reinforcement
Shou'd be Sent to Detroit, I have order'd 100 Men from this Garrison
with Officers in proportion, 50 from the Kings & the Same Number
of the best Men from the Rangers which I hope your Excellency
will Approve of, at the Same time I must acquaint you that if
I had double the Number of Men in this Garrison there is Work enough
for them all, for this Fort is really in a ruinous State, as the inclosed
Letters from Capt Mathews acting Engineer will inform you, I —

&c

therefore hope L.t Frisby may be order'd up as soon as possible, & that a strong reinforcement may be sent at the Same time, Otherwise the Upper Posts (I am afraid) will be in danger, & the Indians obliged to observe at least a Neutrality — This is the Ninyth Letter I have wrote Since I received the honor of your last favour which was dated the 12.th of November, therefore am apprehensive your Letters have been intercepted

We have received an Account that the Rebels have Sent a strong party to erect a Fort at Le Boeuff near Presqu'Isle in my Neighbourhood, however there is another strong party gone out to find them Some other Amusement.

April 8.th

The Caldwell is just arrived with your Excellency Letter dated the 25.th December, but as the Haldimand is preparing to Sail I have only time to inform you that I Shall (as far as my bad State of health) will allow me) do every thing in my power to Obey your Commands, at the Same time I hope Capt. Andrews may have the Management of the Naval Accounts, he is very Capable, & one you may depend will Strictly Observe your Excellency's Orders, for my part I am not able to attend to all the business of this Complicated Command, having been near four Months confined to my Room. Colonel Butler will write by this opportunity in regard to Indian Affairs. I have the honour

(Signed) Mason Bolton

No. 34. — Niagara April 5.th 1779.

Sir

I have drawn a Bill this day on your Excellency for £26520-17-3 on Account of the Indian Department inclosed you have a bill & a Copy of the Accounts, & the Vouchers are Sent to Mr. Dunn. You have a return of the Number of Indians cloathed at Niagara &c.a I have the hono.r &c.a

(Signed) Mason Bolton

# A TRANSLATION *of His Excellency* *General* HALDIMAND's *Speech to the* ONEIDA *Indians in the Rebel Interest, as delivered to them in the* Iroquois *Language.*

BROTHERS,

I Very attentively to what I Athare-now the Great King of England's Representative in Canada am going to say.

By this String of Wampum I make you by the head to youth you, that you may seriously reflect upon my Words.

*A String of Wampum.*

BROTHERS,

It is now about four Years ago, since the Bostonnois began to rise and rebel against their Father the King of England; since which Time you have taken a different part from the rest of the five Nations your Confederates, and have likewise defected the King's Brave and the several Provinces and States of this Country, who remain faithful to their Duty and Allegiance, which Means you have alienated and forgot all your Engagements with the former Sachems and Warriors from the Great King of England your Father.

You also (forgetting the frequent) and kind and continual Protections and Assistances upon the Indians [illegible] therefore that at the breaking out of this Trouble, you stand ready to obtain [illegible] the Dispute, and made your Declaration known to Sir [illegible] Predecessors, who much approved of your Conduct in [illegible]

I have likewise [illegible] observed and examined your Conduct, and find that you do not adhere to your Alliance, although I could [illegible] or Government as well [illegible]

# GORAGH ASHAREGOWA

*Raoweona tekarenadadeniton Tyoh-tyaky nonwe yeghsigodadigh* ONEIDA YOTRONON.

TYATADEKEA.

Aehoyonsiyoghts satahoghsra ne nuyorwa ongewenniageanc Athrewa yongyata Kanihonon ni Sadoron Tyatyadontaghkon Soraghwowa wagonogh brondaweh wagonoghkeaco Nagihsondaco wa Yenhatgongtayendake nuyorwa eghkwennatonge.

*Orongwaghs*

TYATADEKEA.

One Years Niyoghsiyagegh tsinahaetshodiaks Gorighgowa ne Watongentonon ethon nadeyadenaghyoghs Sewangoura ne Kodiyenghyeny Sagohyoneghs ne Nigheron nagwah ne Gorighgowa Kaieweh Yankoyonnah ne Watongentonon ne ne Sinnadagowa Oneyotekaah ne Gorighgowa Kaieweh Yankoyonnah ne Watongentonon ne ne Sinnadagowa Oneyotekaah

You alſo ſoon forgot the frequent bad uſage and continual Encroachments of the Americans upon the Indians Lands throughout the Continent. I ſay therefore that at the breaking out of theſe Troubles, you firmly declared to obſerve a ſtrict Neutrality in the Diſpute, and made your Declaration known to Sir Wm. Johnſon my Predeceſſor, who much approved of it, provided you were in Earneſt.

I have hitherto (tho') obſerved and examined your Conduct, and find that you did not adhere to your Affertion, altho' I could aſſign no Reaſon on the ſide of Government as well as the Indians why you ſhould act ſo treacherous and double a part, by which Means we not miſtruſting your Fidelity, have had many Loſſes among the King's Subjects and the five Nations your Friends and Connections, and finding you be- [illegible] as if you [illegible] in [illegible] confidence as if your [illegible] and exaggerated [illegible] Opinion of yours, you have preſumed [illegible] during the courſe of laſt Winter, to ſend impertinent and daring Meſſages to the five Nations, as if you meant to pick a quarrel with them.

In conſequence of this your daring and inſolent Behaviour, I muſt inſiſt upon, by this Belt of Wampum, that you declare yourſelves immediately upon the Receipt of this my Speech and Meſſage, whether you mean to perſiſt in this your daring and inſulting Courſe, and tell intend to act as you have hitherto done, treacherouſly under the Cloak of Neutrality, or whether you will accept of this my laſt Offer of reuniting and reconciling yourſelves with your own Tribes the five Nations. Do not imagine, that the King has hitherto treated the Rebels and their Adherents with ſo much Mildneſs and Indulgence, out of any Apprehenſions of their Strength or getting the better! No, by no Means! For you will find, that



Ethone tſiſadaghſawe' ne ſadonghs Kayanereghſera ok nia' ſatſiſaſe' ethoni Thodadyoh Anegonghkyoh ne ne rawen ſakeſke ethone dewayere [illegible] Tekonkagnerag[illegible] [illegible] Kayanereghſera [illegible] ne ne [illegible] Onea [illegible] Kayanereghſera [illegible] Sarnia [illegible] negahyeah [illegible] [illegible] wagh [illegible] Onea [illegible] onea yadekwenakonde. Ouron yagunadeghyatha nigaſe ne Goraghgowa nyghſerondagowagh, netine ok de Kanoghkyoh roghnare tinſideron, ikeghnanoronogowa teaghnoon thoni nihayerha ne Waſe ongkironooke ne ne ſoke ok ſatkarighwiyo tendaſe kadari ne tehonnoghyaneks. Agwagh kadi kenighwanhadeagnis agwagh yaghongwadonghnokhaghſe ne ne ti onea wakonyenaghſe. Takenigonghradogeaght onea, kea kaye tiron t kakonde wetyaderi of ethe kadi Onea ne yaweaner tokeſke nikarighwiſtha kadi Onea ok ſatkaghton dunyeyadodean ne khenyongeni ne ne Yoskon Kanoghroghratagon ok ſoni kenighwiyo tegon ne Rogatsaghtiron onea ki Kanoghſyonige Takyendaghkon Kanigonta, Kadon onea yadekwenakonde ne kadi wakaderiendate ne togate tokeſke enteghſerighwaRondeane aetyaderiyeyotkade ne Takonde tegon Kanoghſyonige Kayendaghkon nakonigonta, yoyanneres kadi ne ne eneayondadoonnikeyadewenendon tegea neanee. Segon Tondakaranora, ne Kaadon onea Tagenigoghradogeaghſtoghſaghſi nonwe yaterſwayen.

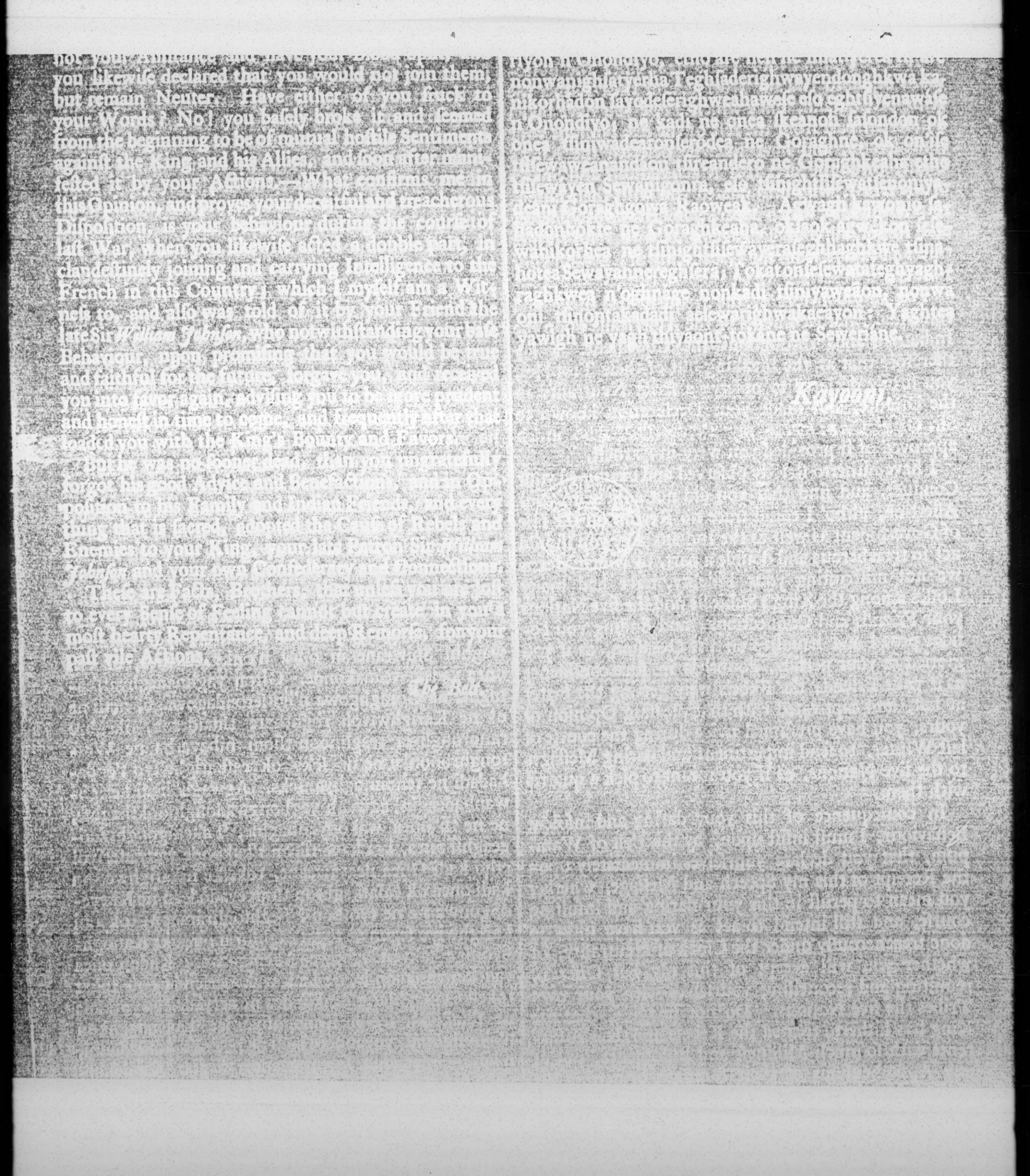
Gourighwanondonghs

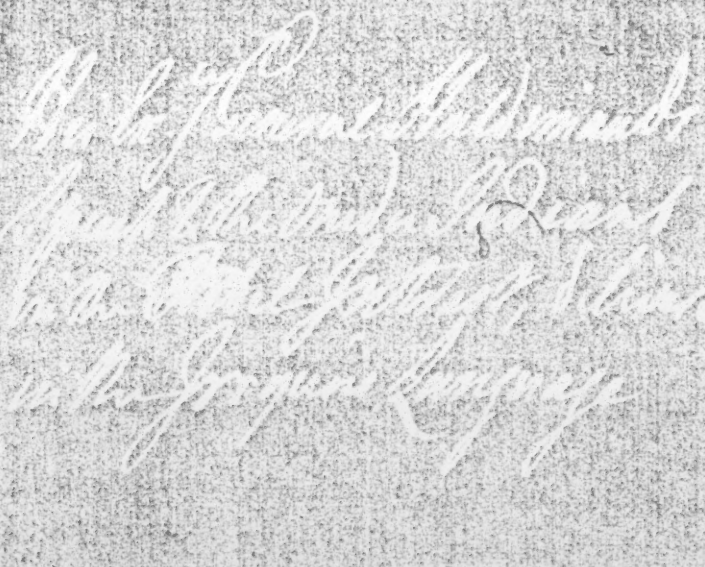
in cafe you flight or disregard this my laft Offer of peace) I fhall ſoon convince you that I have ſuch a Number of Indian Allies to be look upon you, as will inſtantly convince you of your Folly when too late, as I have hardly been able to refrain them from falling upon you for ſome time paſt.

I muſt therefore once more repeat to you that this is my laſt and final Meſſage to you, and that you do not heſitate or put off giving me your moſt poſitive Declaration of Peace or War, that in caſe of the latter (knowing there are ſtill ſome of your Nation who are friends to the King and Country) I may give them timely Warning to ſeparate themſelves from you.

Brandywine.

Let me fully convince you of the Deceit and Diſſimulation of your rebel Brethren. General Lee, Governor Randolph, Richland, and others have ever told you in the Beginning of the Rebellion that it was not your Intereſt and have ever ſince endeavoured to deceive you, like as they deceive them, you will not [illegible] but [illegible] your Word [illegible] No! you [illegible] from the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]





By His Excellency Frederic Haldimand Esq.r Captain General and Commander in Chief of the Province of Quebec, General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the Province and upon the Frontiers Thereof. &c. &c. &c.

Some of the Mohawks of the Villages of Conajoharie, Tiyondarago, and Aughwago, whose Settlements there, had been, upon Account of their steady attachment to the King's Service and the Interests of Government Ruined by the Rebels; having informed me, that my Predecessor Sir Guy Carleton was pleas'd to promise, As soon as the present Troubles were at An End, the same should be restored at the Expence of Government, to the State they were in before these broke out, and said Promise appearing to me Just, I do hereby Ratify the same, and assure them the said promise, as far as in me lies, shall be faithfully executed As soon as that happy Time comes. —

Given under my hand and Seal at the Castle St. Louis in Quebec, this Seventh day of April. 1779. —

Seal

(Signed) Fred: Haldimand

By his Excellency's Command

Copy

Copy

By His Excellency Frederick Haldimand Esq
Captain General and Commander in Chief of the Province
of Quebec, General & Commander in Chief of His Majesty's
Forces in the Province and upon the Frontiers thereof &c &c

Some of the Mohawks of the
Villages of Canajoharee, Sijondarago, and Aughnuago, whose settlements there, had been, upon account of their steady attatchment to the Kings Service and the Interests of Government, ruined by the Rebels, having informed me, that my predecessor Sir Guy Carleton was pleased to promise, as soon as the present troubles were at an end, the same should be restored, at the expense of Government, to the state they were in before these broke out, and said promise appearing to me just, I do hereby ratify the same, and assure them, the said promise, as far as in me lies, shall be faithfully executed, as soon as that happy time comes.

Given Under my hand and Seal
at Quebec the 7th. April 1779
(Signed) Fred: Haldimand

(L.S.)

Duplicate

Sir

Halifax May 6th 1779.

The Nature of your Excellency's last Letter to Majr Holland has indeed been to undertake a Journey across the Country to your Excellency's as can only Justify I had the same Inclination and Wish as I am called such a Journey possible to have as speedily necessary on my Arrival I have thereupon the strongest Apprehensions from your Excellency of being Speedily provided by Sea, & therefore can only lament the Circumstances of Appointments I have mentioned for any Application to go to Quebec was first approved of by the Southern General — If I have any good Fortune to encounter for them I may be with you about the time of Majr Holland's Arrival perhaps before I should be got there first, & will be able to explain fully all of these Matters, and I have a thorough Confidence in this Respect on the candid representation of them —

I have the Honor to be
most respectfully Sir your Excellency's
Very Obedient Humble Servant

G Johnson

Mr Butler one of my Deputy has wrote me about some Appointments to be laid before your Excellency. As I have not had a Return from my Department for along time, and that I hope to see you soon, I can say nothing particular till then. — I thankfully acknowledge the receipt of your Letter. —

His Excellency General Haldimand —

Copy / Enclosed

Certificate given to the Mohawks Indians Joseph 1779

Copy

Sir Guy Carleton

By His Excellency Frederic Haldimand Esquire
Captain General and Commander in Chief of the
Province of Quebec, General and Commander in
Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the Province and
upon the Frontiers thereof, &c. &c. &c.

74

Some of the Mohawks of the
Villages of Conajoharie, Tyendinaga, and
Oughwaga, whose settlements there, had been
upon account of their Steady attachment
to the King's Service and the Interests of
Government Ruined by the Rebels. Having
informed me, that my Predecessor Sir Guy
Carleton, was pleased to promise, as soon as
the present Troubles were at an End, the
same should be restored at the Expence
of Government, to their late Settlements
before these Troubles, and said promises
appearing to me just, I do hereby Ratify
the same, and desire them the said

I Promise, as far as in me lies, shall be faithfully attended, as soon as that happy Time Come, —

Given under my hand and Seal at the Castle St. Louis in Quebec this Seventh day of April 1779

Seal

Signed Ford, Halsteinwood

By His Excellency's Command

Copy

(35)

of October enclosing Letters to you from Captains Johnson and Caldwell, and I wait with impatience for the result of the operations mentioned in them.

I am Sir &c / Signed / F. H.

Quebec 25th. December 1778

No 2

Sir

I take this Opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 25th. October enclosing lists of Indian Officers and Prayer lists of the Rangers the Regiments of which and of all matters relating to your Corps I find are to be placed under the direction of Colonel Bolton, and like manner as other Contingencies of the Post under the Command and to whom I must refer you for more particular instructions on this head, to which I must request you to conform.

I have also received your letters of the 1st. of December enclosing Captain Butlers relation of his operations at Cherry Valley, the success of which would have afforded great satisfaction if his endeavors to prevent the excesses to which the Indians in their fury are so apt to run, had proved effectual; it is however very much to his credit that he gave proofs of his own disapprobation of such proceedings; and I hope that you and every Officer serving with the Savages, will never cease your Exhortations to them, till you shall at length convince them, that such indiscriminate Revengeance, taken even upon the treacherous and cruel Enemy they are engaged against, is as useless and disreputable to themselves, as it is contrary to the disposition and Interest of their King whose cause they are fighting.

I am Sir &c Signed / F. H.

Quebec 8th April 1779

No 3

Sir

Your Letters of the 14th. 19th February 8th March with their enclosures I have received, by which you inform me how very industrious and attentive the Rebels are in endeavouring to Debauch the Savages, and how far they have already succeeded with the Onandagoes, I am fully persuaded that they derive this Success thro' the means of the Oneidas who are much attached to their Interest. I send them a Parole, a Copy of which is here annexed for you to communicate to the five Nations, to whom you will likewise deliver my answer to those you transmitted to me on their part after shewing them to Lieutenant Colonel Bolton. Joseph Brant's good Character, and faithful disposition, has induced me to engage him to return to Niagara in Company with Captain Bidem, my Aid de Camp who is charged with my orders, to which I beg you will conform yourself, persuaded nothing on your part will be neglected to maintain the

Savages

Savages firm in our Interest, and that you will use every endeavour to spare the Provisions as much as possible, being well acquainted what difficulties attend the transport of them to such a distance, this alone prevented me taking possession of Oswego last fall, but hope to effect it at all events this Year; nothing will so much contribute to the certainty of supplying this Post with Provisions necessary for the Garrison as the persuading the Savages to Cultivate near their habitations as much as possible; However difficult it may be to persuade them to it, it is a thing to be endeavoured at, and to make them sensible they will in time from their labour reap great advantages, as their produce would be purchased by Government at the Current price.

I derived great pleasure in seeing Captain Butler, who has given me a very satisfactory detail of his Expedition last Summer — The prospect you have of recovering the Liberty of your Family is a sufficient motive for me to acquiesce in the Exchange you propose, and have in consequence wrote to Niagara for all the Prisoners to be sent down to Montreal where they will remain until the exchange takes place.

Having had the Accounts of the Barracks Examined, it has not been possible for me to pass them, I write to Lieut Colonel Bolton upon the Subject, who will communicate my Letter to You.

I am &c, (Signed) F H

Quebec 8 April 1779

No 4. Sir

I have received your letter of the 2.nd Instant, and from the accounts received of Governor Hamiltons disaster I cannot but feel great concern and anxiety, lest it should cause a change in the disposition of some tribes of Indians, whose capricious tempers are easily warped by the appearances of success and immediate advantages. The hitherto constant and approved good conduct of the five nations, gives me reason to expect a continuation of their firmness, and vigorous exertion on their parts, to render void every attempt of the Rebels. Their example will greatly influence the other Nations to act in concert with them in opposing and repulsing the invaders of their property. I am confident no pain or trouble will be spared on your part, to keep the different tribes in the humour of Acting for the Service of the Crown, and that every argument will be made use of by you, to convince them how severely they would feel a contrary behaviour. You will observe by my letter of the 8.th Instant the reasons which prevented my taking Post at Oswego last Year, the same reasons still subsist notwithstanding every effort to get up Provisions sufficient, before the Navigation was obstructed last Fall. These difficulties I wish much to be removed and every means shall be attempted to favour my design of establishing a Post there, and sending a proper force to secure that communication. I have ordered your Son to join you without delay, his former good conduct gives me room to expect, he

will

(Copy)



Quebec 8th April 1779

Sir

Your Letters of the 15th February & 8th March with their enclosures I have received, by which you inform me how very industrious and attentive the Rebels are in endeavouring to Debauch the Savages, and how far they have already succeeded with the Onandagoes, I am fully persuaded that they derive this Success thro' the means of the Oneidas who are much attached to their Interest. I send them a Speech, Copy of which is here annexed for you to Communicate to the five Nations, to whom you will likewise deliver my answer to those you transmitted to me on their part after shewing them to Lieutenant Colonel Bolton. Joseph Brant's good Character, and faithful disposition, has induced me to Engage him to return to Niagara in Company with Captain Fraser my Aid de Camp who is charged with my Orders to which I beg you will Conform yourself, persuaded nothing on your part will be neglected to maintain the Savages firm in our Interest, and that you will use every endeavour to Spare the Provisions as much as possible, being well acquainted what difficulties attend the transport of them to such a distance, this alone prevented my taking possession of Oswego last Fall, but hope to effect it at all Events this Year, nothing will so much Contribute to the certainty of supplying the Post with Provisions necessary for the Garrison as the persuading

Major J. Butler

the

the Savages to cultivate near their habitations as much as possible; however difficult it may be to persuade them to it, it is a thing to be endeavoured at, and to make them sensible they will in time from their Labour reap great advantages, as their produce will be purchased by Government at the Current Price.

I derived great pleasure in seeing Captain Butler, who has given me a very satisfactory detail of his Expedition last Summer — The prospect you have of recovering the Liberty of your family is a sufficient motive for me to acquiesce in the Exchange you propose, and have in Consequence wrote to Niagara for all the Prisoners to be sent down to Montreal where they will remain until the Exchange takes place.

Having had the Accounts of the Barracks Examined, it has not been possible for me to pass them, I write to Lieutenant Colonel Bolton upon the Subject, who will communicate my Letter to you.

I am Sir &c

Signed F. Haldimand

Copy

No. 3
Enclosed

Major John Butler
at Niagara

Sir

Niagara April 18th 1779.

95

Lieut. Bolton has drawn upon your Excellency for the Amount of the Indian Account which Sir I hope myself you will not think extravagant, as it includes Expences in the Indian Country, Cattle purchased for the Use of the Garrison, and indeed every contingent Expence, besides a Quantity of Goods purchased for the Use of the Indians of which there is some Part still left in Store. All possible Care has been taken to make the Expence as small as possible.

The two People I mentioned in my last to your Excellency are since come in, and are a Messenger from New York, of all which Lieut. Bolton will doubtless give your Excellency particular information.

I have the Honor to be, with the greatest Regard

Your Excellency's most obed.
and very humble Servt.

John Butler

His Excellency
Gen. Haldimand

No 9

Sir

Quebec 8th April 1779

Your letters to the 5th March Inclusive I have received, and as Captain Brehm My Aid-de-Camp whom I think proper to send to Niagara and Detroit, is charged with my orders, I shall only here enter into a few particulars and observations which strike me very forcibly respecting the Upper Posts. — The Distress which the Garrisons have nearly experienced by the Scarcity of Provisions, Notwithstanding the greatest Efforts used to send us a Sufficiency, evidently demonstrates the absolutely Necessity of the greatest Oeconomy in the Distribution of them; and if Major Butler cannot fall upon some method to diminish the Consumption made by the Savages, it will not be possible Notwithstanding every Exertion to get up a Sufficient Supply — this difficulty alone prevented my taking possession of Oswego last Fall; I must however absolutely do it this year, not only to satisfy the Indians, but for our own security.

I have wrote to London for the Indian presents to be sent out as early as possible, on their arrival here, no delay shall happen to have them forwarded to You. In the mean time Lieut. Col. Campbell has received my Orders to send some up to Michelimackinac by the River Ottawa so soon as the Navigation is practicable, Rum will likewise be sent.

Lieut. Govr. Hamilton having Solicited that Mr. Macomb should supply him with what Merchandizes he may want, and representing that the good of the Service is therein Concerned, I beg you will give him the preference. The expences of the Upper Posts are immence to Government and far exceeds any benefit which they have ever derived from them, but Commerce must be protected, every thing must give way to this general Cry.

Your having directed the Vessels to be put in proper Repair, and the orders you have given to ensure their safety, cannot but meet with my Approbation. Too much care and Attention cannot be given to matters of this import in your Situation, and the more especially, having to do with an Enemy full of Enterprize, deceit and Treachery, I have my apprehensions of their attempting to surprize some of the Vessels, which nothing can prevent their doing, but the vigilance and good Conduct of those to whose Charge their safety is Committed.

I am extreamly pleased to hear of the good dispositions Captain Lernoult has made at Detroit for the defence of his Post. The Rebels will have much difficulty to penetrate either to Niagara or Detroit with a sufficient Force to attack with Success, if the Savages and Rangers

and

are Vigorous in the execution of their duty, which, if they are put to the Trial, I have no doubt they will do, actuated by the Justice of the Cause they defend.

I send by this opportunity to Major Butler my Answers to the Indians of the Five Nations; Major De Lagatee will likewise receive my Answer respecting the Portage; the Letter is left open for the purpose of your information.

I beg you will cause an Estimate to be made of the freight of the Vessels upon Lake Erie, and transmit it down to me. Some light Batteaus are ordered to be left at Le Chine and Carleton Island to serve the purposes of expresses.

In consideration to Major Butler, I shall allow the Exchange of the Prisoners to take place, as by this act he is in expectation to recover the Liberty of his family. You will therefore Order all the prisoners down, observing the directions which Captain Bachon shall point out for their Journey.

Should there be any Useless people about your Post who only serve to eat the King's Provisions, you will order them down likewise, that none but those whose services are required and cannot be dispensed with, may be supplyed from your Stores.

As many of the Arms &c. belonging to the Artillery are deemed in their present state unfit for Service, it is my intentions to send up Armourers and other Artificers to put every thing in the best order they can.

I can't conclude this Letter without acquainting you how thankfull Joseph Brant has been of the mark of Protection you have shewn him, without which, he says he would not have been able to go through what he did — and as I think he is well deserving of it I beg that you will continue them, as well as to his Sister Molly & her family.

I am &c

(Signed) F. H.

No 10

Quebec the 30th April 1779

Sir,

Having found it necessary for the good of his Majesty's Service to appoint a Commissioner and other Naval Officers to Command and Navigate the Armed Vessels on Lake Ontario, Erie, Huron & Michigan. You are strictly to observe that whatever Orders or Instructions, you may Judge necessary to give relative to the Naval Department either Military or Civil, are always addressed to the Senior Officer then at your Post, and

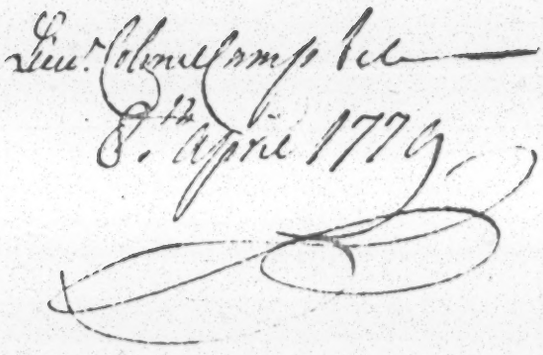
Fort Erie 8 April 1779

Sir

Finding that the perfidy of the Rebel Oneida Nation is come to that pitch that they even presume to debauch & pervade the five Nations to be of their sentiments & come over to them. I judged it for the good of His Majesty's Ind.a Interest to send them a Speech, thereby to make them sensible of their daring & traiterous Behaviour. A Copy of which I hereby inclose. And as they are greatly instigated thereto by the few fugitive Cayugas &c.a among them, will persuade the five Nations & the Indians in Canada in General are in the Interest of the Rebels. I thought it most expedient to send a Deputation of the 7 Nations to Oneida or Canagsaragey with said Speech. At the same time you must be sensible great care is to be taken in the choosing of such Messengers whose Fidelity may in every respect be relied on; and the choice of whom I must highly recommend to your care & Judgm.t I have at the same time directed the Bearer M.r Brant to assist you in procuring you a Guide of said Messengers as is intimately acquainted with. It will likewise be necessary that a sober & faithful Interpreter be sent with the Messenger.

whom you will order to accompany the
as Interpreter by Sea.

Sir Your ——



№ 35

Niagara April 9th 1779.

Sir

I have now the pleasure of acquainting your Excellency with intelligence, that I am convinced will be agreeable to you, its almost time you should receive some favourable Accounts from this Post, after the many disagreeable letters I have troubled you with.

The enclosed note was brought here the 6th inst by Thomas Hill, a person I employed above twelve Months ago to carry a letter either to Sir William Howe or General Clinton, as we then expected an Army up the North River early in the Spring, and in order that the Six Nations might make a diversion in their favour, but not hearing any thing of him for so long a time I concluded he had fallen into the hands of the Enemy.

Hill informs me that 6000 men of British troops were expected every day at New York, and that a large body of Russians were taken into the pay of Great Britain. Lord Cornwallis commands in the Jerseys and Genl Robertson at Long Island, and General Pigott still continued at Rhode Island. The Troops were in high spirits, and had plenty of provisions. That notwithstanding the Detachments sent to the West Indies and Georgia, the Army was still very Strong; a large fleet from Cork arrived at New York a few days before he left it, and a great number of French Vessels had been taken by our Cruisers, but no War as yet declared against France. I enclose your Excellency some News papers sent here by Lord Rawdon.

Captain Johnson of the Indian Department was at Canedesago when Hill arrived, he immediately assembled the Chiefs and &c.

Seungerachte desired, when all the news papers were read and fully explained by him. Johnson has been very serviceable during these troubles. —

The Indians he says were rather dejected with the news brought by the Oneidas, of the Army's having left New York, and the French Kings Speech, but upon hearing the Accounts which Hill informed them of, they were all in the greatest spirits, he lives among the Indians, and is looked upon as one of themselves.

I have sent Captain Lemoult a full account of all the intelligence we have received, and have no doubt but it will have great weight with the Indians at Detroit, a Message will also be sent from the six Nations to them. The Detachments of an hundred men under the command of Capt. Parke have been on board the Vessels some days, and wait only for a fair Wind. Hill was sent here to see if all the upper Posts were still in our possession, and if the Indians were determined to assist us, he has strict orders to make no delay, and is obliged to leave this in a day or two, as he promised to be back by the 6th of May, otherwise I should have detained him until I received your Excellys answer — Washington's Army was at Morris town, but had lost his Regt of Guards they were cut to pieces at Jeffon 30 miles from New York by a Detachment of the Army, 'tis expected a Body of troops will be sent up the North River; and also a considerable force to Canada. 5000 Refugees had joined the Army lately, and the Commissioners were all returned to England. he informs me a dutch Man was arrived at New York, and acquainted General Clinton you had sent him with a letter, but by some accident had lost it on the Way.

I have sent a party to try if they can take a Prisoner near Fort Stanwix, as I should be glad to be informed what the 100 Batteaux are designed for, building at Wall Water. — —

The Indians are very active about Fort Pitt, they fell in with a detachment of the Enemy, killed sixteen and have taken thirteen prisoners, our friends at home at last seem to be unanimous and determined on Vigorous measures. — —

I am &c

(Signed) Mason Bolton

Major Butler has requested I would acquaint your Excellency, that the Officers in the Indian department hope you will honor them with Commissions, otherwise they are certain of being treated with cruelty if ever they fall into the hands of the Enemy. —

Copy of a Note sent to the Commander in Chief at New York.
April 11th. 1779.

The Note was brought here by the Bearer the 6th. inst. and has made us all very happy, for our Friends — the Six Nations were rather in low Spirits from several Speaches and Stories that the Enemy have sent among them, telling them that the Army had been obliged to leave New York and that the English Fleet was blocked up by that of the French, they were notwithstanding determined to die to a Man, sooner than the Enemy should deprive them of their Lands which they have always had in View, they have ever been the most firm Friends in the worst of Times. [illegible] you have favored us with gave them such Spirits that [illegible] are all preparing for War, and if Troops were sent up the North River, they are ready to a Man to make a Diversion in their favour.

I expect a Strong reinforcement will be sent from Canada some time next Month to assist the Six Nations. The last Letters from the General were dated the 25th. Decemr., they were all well and in high Spirits on hearing that 25000 Russians, besides 15,000 British Troops were ordered for America.

The Southern and Western Indians are also our firm Friends and have promised to give us all the assistance in their Power.

The Bearer has been paid but eight Pounds, as we have only Paper money here which would not suit him —

Mr. Joseph Brant went with Letters to Genl. Haldimand some Time ago, and is expected here in a few days —

12th — Last Night arrived one of the Vessels from Carleton Island, She brings us Letters from Canada of the 16th. March; all was well there; No attempts have been made against that Province this Winter —

Copy of a Speech from the Six Nations to the General at New York April 12th. 1779 —

Brothers — Our Necks are stretched as long as our Arms with constantly looking for you since last Spring. We have been hard at work clearing the Road of Thorns & briers between us and you towards Albany &c. in Hopes of meeting you and taking you by the Hand; but tho' we were disappointed last Summer, we still hope to have that pleasure this ensuing one. We have sharpened our Axe and began to work where we left off last December and hope soon to reach the Banks of Hudson's River, where we expect once more to fasten the Chain to one of your large Ships, and put every thing in the same situation in which our Forefathers left it, and We assure you, Brothers, that nothing shall be wanting on our Parts to bring about this happy Meeting &c — Colonel Bolton Governor of Niagara & Col. Butler our Superintendant have acquainted us with

this

the contents of your Letter which has removed some dark Clouds that hung over us. The Bearer whom we look upon as one of our own People will inform you of what we have done last Summer and what you may expect from us the next. We are happy to hear that the King our Father is in earnest, and resolved to punish his and our Enemy — We hope the Great Spirit will assist him and us.

I will answer for my Nation that they will die to a Man rather than yield either to the Bostonians or the French.

Ki, an, ga, rach, la Seneca Warrior Chief Speaker for his Nation, and their Confederacy —

Return of Indians &c
Visited at Niagara
from March 1778 to March 1779

Lr.

Montreal 15th June 1775

Sir

I had the Honour of informing your Excellency that I arrived [redacted] about one o'Clock yesterday morning after a very tedious journey — I am sorry I cant set off as soon as your Excy expects as I cant possibly get my business finished here before Sunday next & I will also dispatch one of the Schooners of Capt Bradums Company.

Governor Hamilton offers me great encouragement that accompanied with the Indians will be sufficient to reduce Excy of what concerns our going up the Country; and hope will excuse any liberty I take in offering my opinion; as it springs from a Zeal for His Majesty Service. I hope your Excy will see the necessity of sending off Sir John as soon as possible, with as many men as you can spare from the Province, as many Indians it will give the Canadians fresh spirit, dispiriting them they may be struck with on hearing Powder and Ball. I also hope your Excy will not send less than 5 or 600 Men on the spot at first, as the greater the force at

the

[illegible] effect it will have on the minds of the Indians
every sorry Indians are to leave us & I
hope that before the time will bring better news
& plenty of Provisions
[illegible] cannot conclude without saying
a few words of my worthy friend Col. Claus, I am very sorry
his services were not rewarded in England which hinders
him acting now by a Royal Commission, particularly at this troublesome
time when his assistance is so much wanted by us all.
I must say that what little service I have done to
Government I should not been able to go thro with, but
for his assistance & advice & Col. Bolton's attentions to
me. Col. Claus gave me credit on some merch.ts at
Niagara for necessaries I wanted for my Party, on his own
Book when all my efforts to forward His majesty's Indian
Service were tried, by the Jealousy & Envy of my Enemies, To
be stopped, but I thank god their endeavours did not succeed
and by these means only I was enabled to render some
Service to my King & Country.
I conclude & wish your Excellcy all the success you can
desire ag.st the Rebels & their allies and restore peace
again to whites & Indians in this Country which god grant.
I am with my Respects your Excellencys Obliged Hble. Servt.
Genl. Haldimand &.c.&.c.&.c.
Joh.s Brant.

Duplicate
(N.º 10)

Vol. I. 114

Whitehall 16. April 1779.

Sir

My Letter to you of the 2. Inst. which I transmit herewith, will inform you that I had then received the agreeable Intelligence of your safe arrival in your Government. The Warwick Man of War by which my Letter was sent, sailed in making her Voyage, and having been separated from the Rebellion she had made for Europe, and from the Rebellion she had made for Europe, and from the Rebellion she had made for Europe, and

I received with your Dispatches numbered
from one to Two and a separate Letter
of the 15th October and had the honor
to lay them before the King and Have
the satisfaction to acquaint you that
His Majesty was well pleased to
receive so Complete Information
respecting the State of the Finances as
those Dispatches contain and my
Journey Hither and Communication
with the Minister for managing the
Public Revenue will enable me

had been attended with all the success you
expected and must have greatly diverted
to prevent any Annoyance to the Inhabitants
by the Rebels from that Quarter during the
Winter, and if there be any foundation for
the Accounts circulated by the Rebels of
their intention to invade Canada this Spring,
the Destruction of them Stores and Buildings
at that Place must greatly serve to retard
them in their Preparations.

Sir Henry Clinton has recommended
and that he has transmitted to you the
Information he has collected of their designs.
Their building Vessels at Skeneborough indicates
a design of Attempting the Lakes early in the Spring

and the Navigation of the Lakes which
depends upon them, must however always of
course form Objects of particular Attention
and I was very happy to find you had
reinforced the Garrisons and given
Orders for their forming them Defences as
well as for repairing the armed Vessels
and augmenting their Crews.

The advancing Season & the
Ice breaking away from the Coasts
of Joseph Bouchette Esquire and the
important Engineer with this Army
have been attended with the
most flattering Success

have been attended, give him a claim to
every Mark of her Regard and which
for that fail but having to her
Mind has recurred to me as most likely
to gratify him, he has desired that
I would herewith give to you a
Conviction signed by Mr. Hyatt
appointing him a Constable of Malcom
and in front of the Blue Coat
Shop is a Box with Goods taken
from Ld Monckton Late of Han-
which he has particular Directions
into one of which you will please
to put Mr. Hyatt and deliver the
Box in addressed as you will
find

Yrs &c

think most honorable for him, as a Memorial
of his Services.

Major Bentley and his Son appear
also to have done good Service and you will
acquaint them that their Case is present to the
Indians from molesting the Inhabitants.
Pontiac is much approved by the King.

I am Sorry to find that you
Hamilton has succeeded in his Expedition
to the Illinois Country. The Destruction of
the Settlements of the unfortunate Inhabitants
by the Rebel Indians, that first attacked them
in that Country, calls for the warmest Resentment
Chastisement and the Endeavours must be
Mr Hamilton and [illegible]

by the Rebel Authorities that professed themselves
friendly to the Government
Charlestown and the Borders you have to
Mr Hamilton and Colonel Foster upon that
occasion was very proper, and you will see
by the inclosed Letter from Colonel Foster
to Colonel Hunt that he has Orders to support
the Undertaking. I am
you have Marched from
you will be by this time
any Letters to Sandusky Under this
intended for the Care of the Commanding
which Notice Cost the Inhabitants
whenever they Write to Detroit

to the Kings Land or Sea Forces. These
Operations will of course prevent them
from sending any considerable
Detachments of the Militia from the
Lower parts of the Provinces to join
those upon the back Frontiers, in an
Expedition to Canada or even to strengthen
Mr Washingtons Army. And as Sir Henry
Clinton will after supplying these
Expeditions, have a large Fleet remaining
with him with which to act in the Field
as Opportunities may offer, any important
Events are expected to be brought about
before the close of the Campaign.
The Co-operation of Admiral Gravs

[illegible] as Representatives may from time to time be
[illegible] as Representatives may from time to time be
[illegible] as Representatives may from time to time be

to His Majs Audience The whole of the Business
I am therefore to signify to you His Majs
Commands that you give particular Attention
to this important Affair.

The Loss of your last Dispatches has
deprived us of the Demands you propose
to send to the several Departments for supplies
to be sent this Spring. That respecting the
Ordnance Branch, which is the only one
we are able hitherto fully complied with as
you will find by the Return of which is
shipped on board the Hornby Storeship with
this Convoy, and we have done the best we
could to furnish you with the other Articles
which were objected to in sending Home
Abstract of Stores [illegible]

[illegible] shipped on board the Hawkins but until this Convoy, and we have done the best we could to furnish you with the other Supplies which were supposed to be wanting. A large Assortment of Goods, Some Ammunition for Presents to the Indians, has been provided but the weakness of the Convoy will not permit more than a small Part of it to be sent at present. I am exceedingly sorry that every thing ordered has not been shipped in proper time. The Clothing and other Necessaries wanted for 2000 Persons I understand will enable you to supply the Indians

Canadian Corps you are authorized to issue
as well as those already on foot. The
Battalion of Colonel Maclean Regiment
in Canada is not included in this estimate
for that Regiment is struck upon the
British Establishment and is to be
considered as a regular Corps. The
Major of that Battalion has lately been
appointed a Lieut Colonel by Brevet,
and as Col Maclean is anxious that
he should have his Majesty's Warrant
to the Effect for the Major Brevet
rank in his Regiment the Battalion
raised in Canada will be considered
as a Provincial Corps and not as
Chasseurs which I presume

to the Officers for the Major Alonzo
to order him to join the Battalion
Inclosed is the Embarkation Return
of an additional Company of Flank
Battalions which are ordered to Portsmouth
The Recruits for the Yarmouth and
Norfolk Ludlow Regiments are hourly
expected and if they arrive in time
will also proceed with the Corps
I could have wished to have had you
with the Reinforcement for longer
but as an Attack (sometimes all
that could be expected for Men unfit to
do Duty Under the Enemy's Fire will be
Approved

augmented by the return of the whole or at
least a considerable part of the Troops of
the Convention of Saratoga, & Sir Henry Clinton
having had Orders to receive them in
Exchange as Prisoners of War and upon
their Release to send them to Europe

Your Commission of General in
America was signed by the King on the
5th Last September, but in order to give
you Rank agreable to your former
Commission, the date of it was carried
back to the first of January preceding.

your Grant agreable to your former
Commissions, the date of which was carried
back to the first of January preceding.
Your Agent to whom it was delivered
took it on board the Warwick Man of
War and it was brought back with my
Dispatches, but before you will receive
this Copy of the Act of Congress
of the 8th of March to Sir Henry Clinton will
inform you of the encouragement he is
authorized to hold out to the Inhabitants
of the Country they will have Country to

induce them to return to their Allegiance,
Your Situation may enable you to have
a more ready Access to them; and it is
the Kings Pleasure that you should
endeavour to open a Negotiation with
them upon the same Ground and
you will instruct your Agents to
correspond with Sir Henry Clinton
also, and act in concert with such
as he may employ in this Business.

I am &c

Lord Germain

Sam.l Fox

Jam most obedient
humble Servant
Geo: Germain

P.S.

Intelligence from France mention
an Intention to send some Troops with
some Ships of War up the River St Lawrence
this Summer, with a view to promote a
Rising among the Canadians in favour
of the Expedition undertaken by the Rebels, and
I think proper to acquaint you of it
that you may give proper Attention to the
Safety of Quebec, & the Security of such
Magazines, Stores &c as may be necessary for the Expedition
to Canada

I doubt not, will every day become more prosperous under
Your Prudent and upright Administration. ——

The inclosed Memorial of Mr. Simon Fraser
has been presented to me by General Fraser, and as the Facts
set forth in it, are fully authenticated, his Wife and Family
are certainly Objects of Compassion, and deserve the attention of
Govern.t, and I shall be very glad if You can find some means
of alleviating their distress, and procuring the just Mans Release

I am &c— (Signed) Geo. Germain

Governor Haldimand

Whitehall 16.th april 1779.

(No.10) Sir,

My Letter to You of the 2.d Septem.r last
which I transmit herewith, will inform You that I had
then received the agreable Intelligence of Your Safe arrival
in Your Government. The Warwick Man of War, by which

Governor Haldimand

my

my Letter was Sent, failed in Making her Passage, and having
been Separated from the Victuallers She had under her Convoy
returned to England. Two of the Victuallers however fortunately
made their Way to N. York, and the other got into Halifax.

I trust the Troops in Canada will not
have Suffered any Inconvinience from the Want of the Provisions
these Ships had on Board during the Winter, and You will
See by the Treasury Dispatches, what Care is taken to
Send you Supplies as early as the Navigation will admit.

In the Course of the Months of Sept.r Oct.r
& Nov.r I was favored with Your Dispatches Numbered from 1 to 10,
and a Separate Letter of the 15th Oct.r and had the Honor to lay
them before the King, and I have the Satisfaction to acquaint
You that H. M. was well pleased to Receive Such ample
Information respecting the State of the Province, as those
Dispatches Contains, and my Conduct approved of. The Plan you

Send you Supplies as early as the Navigation will admit
In the Course of the Months of Sept.r Octr
& Novr. I was favored with Your Dispatches Numbered from 1 to 10,
and a Separate Letter of the 15th Octr: and had the Honor to lay
them before the King, and I have the Satisfaction to acquai
You that H. M. was well pleased to Receive such ample
Information respecting the State of the Province, as those
Dispatches Contains, and very much approved of the Plan you
had formed for Securing the Inland Communications, and
the attention you were giving to put the Frontiers towards
the Revolted Colonies into a State of Defence
The latter Intelligence you had intended
For me of the Occurrences in the Province, I have had the
mortification to learn was intercepted on the Passage,
the Ship having been taken by a French Cruizer
at

at the Intrance of the Channel; but I am told D. Dispatches were thrown overboard before she was taken. The Accounts Received from N. York however give reason to believe Your Enterprize upon Otter & Onion Rivers has been attended with all the Success you expected, and must have greatly Served & prevent any Annoyance to the Inhabitants by the Rebels from that Quarter during the Winter; and if there be any foundation for the accounts Circulated by the Rebels of their Intention to invade Canada this Spring, the Destruction of their Stores and Buildings at those places must greatly serve to Retard them in their Preparations.

Sir H. Clinton has acquainted me that he has transmitted to You the Information he has Collected of their Designs, Their Building Batteaux at Hillwater, indicates a design of entering by the Mohawk and perhaps attempting Niagara or Detroit, if they are able to force their Way to them; but I conceive I am not to express my

Intention to invade Canada this Spring, the Destruction of their
Stores and Buildings at those Places must greatly serve
to Retard them in their Preparations. I

Sir H. Clinton has acquainted me that
he has transmitted to You the Information he has Collected
of their Designs. Their building Vessels at Skeleton Creek,
indicates a design of entering by the Mohawk and
perhaps attempting Niagara or Detroit, if they are able to force
their Way to them; but I confess I am not apprehensive of their
being able to effect any thing Material on that Side whilst
the Six Nations continue faithfull, and the Judicious Measures
You have taken to succour them in Case of an Attack, and
the Supplies you will be enabled to send them, will I hope,
prevent their being frightened into a Neutrality. The
great Importance of Niagara & Detroit, and the Navigation
of the Lakes which depends upon them, must ever

always

always render them Objects of Particular Attention, and I was very happy to find You had Reinforced the Garrisons and given Orders for Strengthning their Defences, as well as for repairing the armed Vessels & augmenting their Crews.

The Astonishing Activity & Success of Joseph Brant's Enterprizes and the important Consequences with which they have been attended, give him a Claim to every Mark of our Regard and Which You think will be pleasing to him. What has occured to me as most Likely to gratify him, has been done, and inclosed herewith you will Receive a Commission signed by H.M. appointing him a Colonel of Indians, and on Board of the Three Brothers Store Ship, is a Box with Prints, taken from Lord Warwick's Picture of him, which he was particularly pleased with, some of which You will send to Mr. [illegible] Daughter of the Other is Such —

pleasing to him. What has occured to me as most
likely to gratify him, has been done, and inclosed
herewith you will receive a Commission signed by H.M.
appointing him a Colonel of Indians, and on Board of the
Three Brothers Store Ship, is a Box with Prints, taken
from Lord Warwicks Picture of him, which he was —
particularly pleased with, Some of which You will Send
into his Nation, and dispose of the Others in Such —
Manner as you Shall think most honorable for him
as a Memorial of his Services

Major Butler and his Son appear
also to have done good Service, and You will acquaint
them that their Care to prevent the Indians from —
molesting the Inhabitants unarmed, is much approved
of by the King. ——

I flatter

I flatter my self Lieut. Gov. Hamilton has
Succeeded in his Expedition to the Illinois Country. The Destruction
of the Settlements of the Innocent Inhabitants by the Rebel
Banditti, that Possessed themselves of that Country, calles
for the severest Chastisement, and the orders you gave to Mr.
Hamilton and Colonel Bolton upon that Occasion were very
proper and You will see by the inclosed Extract of my
Letter of the 2d. Dec. to Col. Stuart, that he has Orders to
Support the Ouabash Indians in Effecting the Services you
have directed them to be employed in.

You will see by the inclosed Extracts of
my Letters to Sir H. Clinton, that it is intended in the
Course of the Summer to attack the Sea Coasts of the
Revolted Provinces wherever their Ports or Inlets are
accessible to the Kings Land or Sea Forces. These Operations
will of Course prevent them from Sending any Considerable

Support the Ouabash Indians in effecting the Services you have directed them to be employed in? —

You will see by the inclosed Extracts of my Letters to Sir H. Clinton, that it is intended in the Course of the Summer to attack the Sea Coasts of the Revolted Provinces wherever their Ports or Inlets are accessible to the Kings Land or Sea Forces. Their Operations will of Course prevent them from Sending any Considerable Detachments of the Militia from the Lower Parts of the Provinces, to Join those upon the Back Frontiers in an Expedition to Canada, or even to Strengthen Mr. Washingtons Army. And as Sir H. Clinton will after Supplying their Expedition, have a large Force remaining with him with which to act in the Field as opportunity may offer, very Important events are expected to be brought about before the Close of the Campaign

Campaign. The Co-operation of Detachments of Your
Troops and Parties of Indians on the Frontiers must greatly
Contribute to the hoped for Success. The attack intended
upon the Province of Main must be particularly assisted
by a Detachment Penetrating by the Chaudiere, and if a
Communication was Open'd with the Troops, which
may be Ordered to Effect an Establishment on the Kennebec
River, I should have Little doubt of Recovering to the King's
Obedience the Whole of the Province. I am therefore
to Signify to You the Kings Command that you give
particular attention to this important Object. —

The loss of Your last Dispatches has
Deprived us of the Demands You proposed to Send to the
Several Departments for Supplies to be Sent out this
Spring. That respecting the Ordnance Branch, —
which is the only one Dated, has been fully Complied

Obidince the Whole of the Province. I am therefor
to Signify to You the Kings Command that you give
particular attention to this important Object. ——
The loss of Your last Dispatches has
Deprived us of the Demands You proposed to Send to the
Several Departments for Supplies to be Sent out this
Spring. That respecting the Ordnance Branch, —
which is the Only one Received, has been fully Complied
with, as you will find by the Returns of what is
Shipped on Board the Storeships that Sail with
this Convoy, and we have done the Best we could to
furnish you with the other necessaries which were
Supposed to be wanting. A Large Assortment
of Goods, Arms & Ammunition for Presents to the
Indians, has been provided, and the Inclosed Invoice
of

of my Letter to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will
Shew you what other Articles were ordered to be Sent out,
and I have the Satisfaction to find that every thing ordered
has been Shipped in proper time. The Cloathing and other
necessaries Sent for 2000 Provincials is meant to Enable
You to Supply the Canadians Corps You are authorized to raise
as well as those already on foot. The Battalion of Colonel
Maclean's Regiment in Canada is not included in this
Estimate, for that Regiment is put upon the British
Establishment, and it is to be Considered as a regular Corps.
The Major of that Battalion has been lately appointed
a Lieut. Colonel by Brevet, and as Col. McLean is now
going out to Quebec, he will be able to acquaint the Officers
of the Majors absence & Order them to Join the Battalion.

Inclosed is the Embarkation Return
of an additional Company of Canada Chasseurs which

Climate, for that Regiment is put upon the British
Establishment, and it is to be Considered as a regular Corps.
The Major of that Battalion has been lately appointed
a Lieut. Colonel by Brevet, and as Col. McLean is now
going out to Quebec, he will be able to acquaint the Officers
for the Majors absence & order him to Join the Battalion.

Inclosed is the Embarkation Return
of an additional Company of Hanau Chasseurs which
are arrived at Portsmouth. The Recruits for the Brunswick
and Anhalt Zerbst Regiments are hourly expected, &
if they arrive in time will also proceed with this Convoy.
I could have wished to have Sent You a further Reinforcement from Europe, but in our present Circumstances
all that could be Spared has been Sent to S.r H. Clinton
I am however not without hopes that there will be
augmented

augmented by the Return of the Whole, or at least a
Considerable Part of the Troops of the Convention of Saratoga,
Sir H. Clinton having had orders to Receive them in
Exchange as Prisoners of War, and upon their release to
Send them to Quebec. —

Your Commission of General in America
was Signed by the King on the 17th of last Sept. but in order
to give you Rank agreable to Your former Commissions, the
Date of it was Carried back to the 1st January preceding.
Your Agent, To whom it was delivered put it on Board
the Warwick Man of War and it was brought back with
my Dispatch; but I hope you will receive it safe by this Conveyance

The Extract of my Letter of the 3d March
to Sir H. Clinton will inform You of the Encouragement he is
authorised to hold out to the Inhabitants of the Country
to Lay Down their Arms & Return to their

(Date of it was Carried back to the 1st January preceding.
Your agent, to whom it was delivered put it on Board
the Warwick Man of War, and it was brought back with
my Dispatch; but I hope you will receive it safe by this Conveyance.

The Extract of my Letter of the 3d March
to Sir H. Clinton will inform You of the Encouragement he is
authorized to hold out to the Inhabitants of the Country
they Style Vermont, to induce them to Return to their
Allegiance; Your Situation may Enable You to have a more
ready access to them, and it is the Kings Pleasure
that You Should endeavour to open a Negotiation with
them upon the Same ground, and You will instruct Your
Agent to Correspond with Sir Henry Clinton also and
act in Concert with Such as he may Employ in this
Business. I am Sir &c

(Signed) Geo. Germain

Gov.

P. S. Intelligence from France mentions an Intention to Send Some Troops, with Some Ships of War, up the River St. Laurence this Summer, with a View to promote a Rising among the Canadians, & assist an Expedition meditated by the Rebels; and I think proper & acquaint You of it that You may pay proper attention to the Safety of Quebec, altho' I cannot say I think they will venture to Carry the Project into Execution. ——

Whitehall 16th April 1779

Sir

Soon after Mr Livius's arrival in England he presented a Memorial to the King, complaining of his having been removed from his Office & praying that Sir Guy Carleton might be required to assign the Reasons for his removal, & that they might be enquired into; and His Majesty was pleased to refer the Matter to the Board of [illegible] for their Consideration. ——

From 1779

Major Butler, of the
11th Regt - Rec. 27th

No 2a.

His Excellency Gen. Haldimand
Commander in Chief &c. &c.

Quebec.

Copy

97

Albec 18th April 1779

Sir

I have received your letter of the 2nd Inst, and from the Accounts received of Governor Hamiltons disaster I cannot but feel great concern and anxiety, lest it should cause a change in the disposition of some tribes of Indians, whose capricious temper are easily warped by the appearances of success and immediate advantages. The hitherto constant and approved good conduct of the five Nations, gives me reason to expect a continuation of their firmness, and a vigorous exertion on their parts, to render void every attempt of the Rebels. Their Example will greatly influence the other nations to act in concert with them in opposing and repulsing the invaders of their property. I am confident no pain or trouble will be spared on your part, to keep the different tribes in the humour of acting for the Service of the Crown, and that every Argument will be made use of by you, to convince them how severely they would feel a contrary behaviour. You will observe by my letter of the 8th Inst. the reasons which prevented my taking Post at Oswego last Year, the same reasons still subsist notwithstanding every effort to get up Provisions sufficient, before the Navigation was obstructed last fall. These difficulties I wish much to be removed and every means shall be attempted to favour my design of establishing a Post there, and sending a proper force to secure that Communication. I have ordered your Son to join you without delay; his former good

Major Butler

conduct

conduct, gives me room to expect, he will exert himself, much to the advantage of the Service and to his own Credit & Honor, by harrassing the Rebels, and thwarting as much as possible their plan of operations.

I hope before this reaches you, that my Aid-de-Camp Captain Bechm has passed by Niagara, and that you have consulted with him on the matters he was charged to communicate to You.

I am &c

Signed Frid. Haldimand

(Copy)

Quebec 18th April 1779

Sir

I have this day ordered a Temporary Warrant to be made out, and which Captain Butler will deliver to you for the sum of £8,150. Sterling being as I apprehend nearly the sum wanting for the Subsistence of your Corps to the 24th June next, it being my intentions the two terms of payment should be on future to that day, and to the 24th Dec.r What relates to the bounty money to the men upon inlistment, and to the three Contingent men, per Company, I cannot now enter into. You will however find me disposed whenever the times will admit of your accounts being finally settled to do you all the justice in my power, by granting every charge agreable to the intent and meaning of the orders given you by Sir Guy Carleton

I am Sir

Your most Obedient

humble Servant

(Signed) Fred.k Haldimand

Major Butler

(Copy)

To

Major John Butler

at Niagara — —

79

Butler's Corps of Rangers

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 Men | @ 4/ York | £20.—.— |
| 173 Do | @ 2/ | 17.6.— |
| 15 Serg.ts | @ 5/ | 3.15.— |
| 15 Corporals | @ 4/6 | 3.7.6 |
| 10 Drummers | Do | 2.5.6 |
| | | 46.13.6 |

£46.13.6 York is Stg 24/8 p Doll.r £27.04.6½

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Major | @ 15/ Stg | .15.— |
| 5 Captains | @ 10/ | 2.10.— |
| 5 first Lieut.rs | @ 4/8 | 1.3.4 |
| 5 Second Lieut.rs | @ 3/8 | .18.4 |
| 1 Surgeon | | .4.— |
| 1 Quarter master | | .4.8 |
| | | 32.19.10½ |
| Casualties about | | 10.1½ |
| | | 33.10.— |

Stg £33.10.— 243 Days from 25 Oct.r 1778 to 24th June 1779 — @ £33.10. p Day £8.140.10.—

a Warrant to be made to Major Butler for £8,150.— Stg for Amt. of Subsistence of the

Montreal the 18th April 1779

Sir

42.

It was not in my Power to write your Excellency By the last post, as the Indians of Caughnawaga were with me then on the Business contained in your Letter Delivered me By Capt Fraser.

I have now to Inform you Sir, that your Letter to the Oniada Indians they Listened to with great attention and Seem to Esteem the Belt sent with them & I hope will with their Deluded Brethren; It is to be Returned By Six principle men of Caughnawaga, Sachs of the two Mountains, & St Regis, who are to add Something to it with their own in the name of the Seven Villages in this Province they are now Considering what that

Brand as to make me Acquainted
with it as soon as possible —
I have likewise to Inform you by
Allency that the Goods for Major
De Peyster are getting ready with
the greatest diligence so that they
will be sent from Point Pleasant
by the 12th inst. & may at further
Inconvenience of Goods which are
therefore marked with Red about the
Centre are not to be put into the
Stores now in the Six Nation
Department but are to be reserved
for Onondaga, If there
should be any Goods with that article

ould make a provision Accord
ng. there is time Enough to get
whatever quantity you think
ecessary. Before those in Store
an be Consumed, I have the
onor to Be with Due Respect
Sir
Your Excellencys most
obed^t humble Servt
John Bamfylde

His Excellency
Gen^l Waldeman
Commander in Chief &c
&c &c

Montreal the 29th aprile 1779 84.

Sir

I have to represent to your Excellency that some Merchants of this town are determining the Ind.s of Caughnawage, by sending them with goods to different places to trade, some for the profit of their own Merchant and some on their account, Mess.rs Grant, Gerrard & Monting are principals in this Iniquity, which if not prevented, will put it out of my power to furnish you with the

A Copy
Gov.r Carleton
to Gen.l B. 1779
aprile 29
22

Canonicage

Sir

Adlordacoga the Brandagon Desire to be remembered to you and Said you may Rely on his Fidelity and treat him as a faithfull friend as he is determined to die in the Cause and Defence of his Majesty if Call'd to — in two days time he says he sets off for Brandagon and desires his Opinion Openly and then Immediately returns when he hopes to Meet your Answer to my Letter the Warriors Wish all that the Commanders of the troops now Design'd for those Expeditions were Immediately Made Acquainted with their situation he desires Me to Inform you that the Sentiments the Chiefs of Schuylers Calling this Meeting is to bring the Onidaes Tuskaroras and Brandagon together and by fair promises or threats to see how many he has in his Interest

or not and how to proceed against those who
Pursuant to Adhear to him this with the
Orders as to the distant Complaints of Londo
to Col. Butler & Col. Butler I remain Sir &
Most Obt Hum

Lieut Johnson

To Lt. John Butler

1779

From
John Johnson & Col. Butler
Dated 21st April Rec. 14th May

Inclosed in Col. Butler's letter of the
8th May (No. 36)

To His Majesties Council
at
Quebec

John Butler -
Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs
Niagara

Col. Butler Incloses No. 37 & 38 and Lord Sheffield's Speech to the Indians which he was to deliver at a Meeting with them at Onondaga. Desires that he may be furnished with Goods for Presents to the Indians as he has not any left in the Store.

Albany April 25th 1779.

Sir

Your Excellency's Letter of the 24th Inst. covering an Act of Congress of the same Date, I received on the 11th Instant; that of the 8th inclosing an Act of Congress of the 5th and twelve blank Commissions came to Hand last night.

By Letters from Mr Deane of the 10th Instant I am informed that the Cayuga Indians were daily expected at Oneida, to renew their Alliance with the Indians of that place; and that the Onondagas had sent several Medals (which were given them by the British Agents) as a Token that they would no longer adhere to the Enemy — Some Oneidas, Tuscaroras and Onondagas who left Town Yesterday

agree

assure me that the Cayugas intend to ask peace of us and that the object of their coming to Onondaga is to engage the Mediation of that people – besides of Mr Dean's Letters and the Information of the Indians I have transmitted to the Commander in Chief and have observed to his Excellency that if the Cayugas should propose Terms of Reconciliation the Commissioners will be at a loss how to act on the Occasion until his Sentiments or those of Congress are obtained and wished that they should be furnished with Instructions for their Direction.

Congress will pardon me for suggesting that from the repeated Experience we have had of the little Dependence which is to be made on the plighted Faith of Treaties, it would not be prudent to take their bare promise to fulfill any Stipulation they may engage to perform and that it seems necessary in order effectually to bind them that they should give us Hostages.

If a peace is concluded the Commissioners will stand in need of a considerable Quantity of Wampum. It cannot be procured in this place unless at an extravagant price. I wish to be advised what it sells for in Philadelphia, that Mr Dow may send to that place if there should be occasion for any if the Difference in price is such as will compensate for the Expence.

I have the Honor to be
with great respect and Esteem
Your Excellency's
most obedient
Humble Servant
P. Schuyler

His Excellency John Jay Esq[r] &c

Letter from Gen. Schuyler
Albany April 20. 1779
Read twice. —
Referred to the board of
War. ———

437

(Copy)

39

Quebec April 30th 1779

Sir

I have received a letter from Captain Joseph Brant, dated the 15th April, with which I am extream-ly well pleased, and hope he will in proper time, be very well satisfied, with the design I have of favouring our faithfull allies, the five nations, as far as lies in my power.

I am very anxious to hear of the Mo-hawk Indians, and cannot imagine what has prevent-ed them, from returning long before this.

I hope you have afsisted Colo. Campbell with your opinion in sending my letter to the Oneida Indians, and I wish to know, what you think concern-ing its succefs.

I am with regard

Sir

Your most Obedient

humble Servant

(Signed) Frd: Haldimand

Copy of a letter from His Ex-
cellency Genl. Haldimand to
Colonel Clause Dated Quebec
April 30th 1779

Sir

Montreal 3d. May 1779.

41

I had the Honor to receive Your Excellency's
favor of 30th Ult.o last Evening, when at the same
time Capt.n John the Mohawk Party was arrived here,
with two rebel Prisoners and a Lady
of avident rebel that used to persecute
Government. The Prisoners they
within half a Mile of my House, one
the latter went part of the
with Bateaux. I immediately
Col.o Carleton with it who ordered the Ors. to the Cham.n
to get John met the Mohawk party of 46. Indians
& 40 Men this a few days after him within 3. days March
from Onion River, and had then had the Advan-
tage to surprize upon their Guard at Woodpecker carrying
from hence since Mr. Fraser was there
that party one Prisoner to Sorel
which is an Indian Compliment
Interpreter met one another, that
towards the Enemy should be unsuccessful, they might
still have some Spirit to show their Determination:
of this Prisoner they kept with the other for Ty is a Mast.
Carpenter employed at some Works
at Lake George, which he says were finished before
twenty Men to build Barracks for the Garrison, besides

To His Excellency
General Haldimand
&c. &c. &c.

is Peter Lenox. Last Night is expected in about 5 or 6 days
these having been 3 Weeks going on their hunting for
Provisions, when I shall instantly transmit your Excellency
what Intelligence they bring. — I find by this party
that the People on the Mohawk River are entirely
kept in the dark with regard to our Transactions, Persons
having no Newspapers allowed to come among them,
and the Reinforcement lately arrived at N. York they
were told were French & Spanish Troops on whose Aid
& Protection they wholly rely. The Inhabitants there
are much in dread of Capt. Brant, watching all his
Motions, and well knew of his being gone to Canada
to your Excellency to apply for Troops &c. and that the
Grand Movement at Albany &c. was said to be against
his Party & Indians; and to rendezvous at Fort Stanwix.
The whole Party to consist of 4000. Men & 500. Batteau
men. Rifle Men were past Schoharie to be about that
part of the Country &c. The Persons of the Indians,
this was reported among the Country People, and had an
advanced party of 500. Men were arrived at Albany
from N. England but when the Mohawks came away
they had certain Intelligence that not a Man was arrived
there. The Prisoners say that there are at Fort 700. Men
at Fort Stanwix in Garrison, and they heard some of those
that were to go up were to advance to Oswego. —
A Detachment of 30. Indians & Whites were to have gone to Carleton
Island on Snow shoes from Fort Stanwix, but hearing by
the way that the Ice was broke up at the Island they return'd
without doing any thing. That the party that struck
lately at Schoharie was fitted out afterwards consisting
of 20. Indians and Some of the Garrison. — That all the
Batteaux for the Campaign were made at Saratoga and
thereabouts

Albany to

Thereabouts last Winter, 20. of which were transported from Schenectady this Spring and now with 14 more fellows at Schenect.y I sent to Fort Stanwix with Rum & Officers Baggage, the Boats being small for 3 Men to work, and lightly laden. — That the main Army under General Washington was in the Jerseys and Pennsylv.a and it was expected that Gen.l Clinton would come to Albany this Summer to attack it, no rebel troops being now on Hudsons Riv.r between Albany & N.York. — The Prisoners know nothing about the Operations to the Southward except they heard that one Col.o Campbell had defeated the Southern Continental Army, and that there was a Battle in the Jerseys wherein the Rebels were worsted. This is chiefly the substance of the Prisoners Examination before Colonel Carleton who desired me to report it to Your Excellency. Should any thing more occur to me to get out of the Pris.rs I shall examine them again & report it to your Excell.y by next Post, being at present so surrounded by this party of Johns Followers that I am constantly interrupted. —

I have conversed with Col.o Campbell about the Deputation of the Domicilians to the Oneidas and gave the Heads of the Party my Opinion with all the favorable News on our side; and I believe the slaughter of the Oneida rebels proceeded merely from the Rebels promising to send this Body for their protection, but on approhensive they will find the Numbers much smaller than promised by the time they arrive in their Country w.ch must disgust them, and on the other hand when they hear of our Success at N.York & will they were told was blocked up by the Rebels & their Intention, which the Arrival of the Express will soon spread among the whole Confederacy, I should imagine the Oneidas will be glad of an opportunity to accept with pleasure of Your Excell.y Terms. —

A Body of a couple Hundred whites & Indians cutting a Road through the Country towards Schenectady would strike a

a Terror and occasion a great Diversion in favor of the
Indians this Side to be agreed. Capt. John proposes going
upon a Scout to Fort George in a day or two and says he
is determined not to be idle while the Rebellion lasts;
And any extra Service Your Excellency may [illegible] we to do
for him he will be always ready to go upon [illegible]

I have the honor to be with great [illegible] Respect

Sir

Your Excellency's

most Obedient and

oblidged hum. Servant

D. W. Ellis.

[illegible]

Free

Lieut. Ellis

9. Mar. — Aug. 6th

1779

From 1779.
Lieut Col. Campbell of the 2d.
april — Rec.d 1st May —

Montreal the 3d may 1779

Sir

I forwarded your Excellency's Letter to the Oneidas with as little loss of time on my part as could possibly be done; I shall the 5th of Caughnawage with one that Business the next day after the receipt of your Letter, But with an Intention amongst themselves sending Messengers to other Villages they did not Assent on their Embassy before the 20th last month; I did not find any white person with them, as I consider the Risk he run of being made a prisoner and otherwise treated By Rebel Scouts or parties they might meet with, or in balance any advantage that Could Derive from his accompanying them, Light as the Boat and most Capable In case of Engagement and the Lake

an gone on this Deputation and Mr
Johnson has directions to send two or
three from St Regis Equally qualified
They are to bring back with
them Some of the Principle men of
Oneida Castle If your Excellency's
Letter will have the desired Effect,
If on the Contrary they do not, Our
Cagoua is furnished with all the
Skills that Can from them to this
Country for these three years past
which he will return them, and
Brish of Every intercourse with
South Britain in the name of the
Six Nations of this Country We
think there will be an unnecessary Delay and unnecessary Expence
in Making up Goo Skins into
Manufactures all at once, many
will be Stolen and Lost, and with

not Be made to Carry Indn Dress
after paying at about five pence
the pair for making them
I tryed that method and find that
by giving a Skin to so many
according to the Size of it, or give=
ing a single pair to a man unmade
pleases them much Better, and
Saves the Expence of Making and
the loss of pains to Goverment
I will therefore Defer getting them
made up untill I have your further
orders. I have the honor to Be
with great Respect
Sir
Your Excellency's
most obd.t humble Servt
John Campbell
His Excellency
Gen.l Haldimand

A 1779

From
Lieut. Col. Campbell, Aide
to Maj. Gen. Reed 6th.

Substance of a Council held by Captain Fraser Deputy Sup.dt of Indian Affairs with the Indians of the Village of St Regis 5th May 1779

Captain Fraser addressed the Indians as follows

My Children

Before I speak for myself I am to tell you that your Great Father at Quebec whom I lately saw, salutes all your Chiefs Warriors and every person belonging to the Village of St Regis. — I am next to salute you in the name of your Father Colonel Guy Johnson, and I now tell you that I am myself very glad to see many of your Chiefs & Warriors present and in good health I heard that the bad fever which your Brothers of Canada unhappily fell into among the Rebels had broke out on your village

My Children I am desired by your great Father to speak loud to you. — Do not sleep, but listen attentively to his Words, for they are Lies you are to hear

Your Father who knows what is doing every where, may well what is but thought of — has heard that the Rebels, since they found the Five nations will not be poisoned by the honey on their Lips, & that they liked to see wise men keep fast hold of their Father the Kings hand, will by means to stand between them and your hunting ground which they want to seize, and your Wives and Children whom they wish to destroy — Open your Eyes my Children and I will shew you how they intend doing this. — They endeavour to blind the red Men who go amongst them with money, and to frighten them with lies — They have people

with very sweet voices, and very deceitful hearts, to invent those lies, and who are paid much money for nothing else but for deceiving the Indians, and plotting their Ruin — Of all these General Schuyler is the Principal; but he has numbers of others under him, nay some of them of your own blood! to blow his poisonous breath into your Ears. But the Rebels cannot conceal their hatred to you — could you but read their public Newspapers, you would see that they cannot mention an Indian, without adding a wish that every one of you were destroyed.

As their Ships that used to bring them Cloaths, and every thing else they are in want of are almost all taken, or destroyed, they want to get hold of the Little Goods that are sent by the English for the upper Indians — They cannot do this if these Nations don't hang down their heads, and permit themselves to be stript. But as they are afraid that the Indians have too much sense to bear this they think to do you what harm they can by stopping the sending provisions to the nations who have been fighting against them and left their Fields unplanted they could starve the Senecas and the strong Nations about Detroit they hope conclude the seven Villages of Canada will submit to their own Terms — They think therefore to stretch their Arm across this great River, between this place and Oswegatchie, to prevent any boats passing up or down I tell you Your Great Father knows this, and he has delayed sending their cloathing to the upper nations that he sees his Children of the seven Villages get upon their Legs — He has sent me therefore to desire that you will liste

ff

off the Rebels Arm if he dare Cas the River with it, and that you will look out well, and allow none of your mutual Enemies to put their feet on your Lands.

My Children Your Father will be very sorry, when he hears that his blood has been spilled so near your fires — He will think that your Enemies durst not do such a thing nor venture so far, if you had not promised to them, that you would be asleep when they should come and I will be ashamed to look him in the face, as I told him you held him fast by the hand, and you would never allow the Rebels to insult him and yourselves — If you mean to listen to his words any longer You must send some of your young men along with me to watch, any more that may venture from home as to cut them off, if they dare come on your hunting gro — Oswegatchie is the best place to light our fire at for this purpose, and such as mean to follow me, must l look soon towards this Village —

I expect soon some warriors from the other six Villages — till they arrive I hope to find my side as many of my Children of St Regis as possib

The answer of one of the Chiefs of St Reg

Father. We are glad to see you in good health & wish the Master of Life for having preserved our Great Father at Quebec, and Colonel Campbell in goo health

Father — Your Children of St Regis are very m allarmed at their present situation — They are but few number and they have made themselves a strong Enemy

by

by fighting for the King of England — That Enemy has been long threatening us, and now our old Father the King of France has wrote to us that he is coming to this Country and that he will destroy us and our Children if we fight any longer against him — Here Father is a part of a letter from the King of France this part of it that is sent to us is wrote with a Pen, but the great paper out of which this is extracted is printed, & we belive it must be true — We have not read it but one of our Chiefs who brought it told us what it meant as he had had it explained to him — We beg Father you will read it, & that the Priest may translate it in case any part of it has been forgot or improperly told us.

He then produced the Paper, signed Fayatt which accompanied this — remarking, that from its Passing & seeming to have passed through many hands — before it was read and interpreted — Capt. Fraser remarked on it as follows ——

"I am very sorry my Children to find you already, as to be moved by very weak Breath — for to day promise that you will constantly act like men — & the next moment you are like Children frightened by every idle Tale. — I cannot imagin you are serious when you say you are alarmed by this false and ridiculous paper. ——

I will ask you & your Father here the Priest whether the King of France had said to you that he would come again, when he was turned out of the Country by the King of England — I appeal to the Chiefs whether his last address to the Indians was not to continue

as

as true to the King of England as they had been to him and that they would find their interest in it. — What your Chief Tekéreise says of this being a part of a bigger letter & a printed one is very true — I have myself seen in your great Fathers hand every word that was in that lying paper — I told you before that there is nothing concealed from him — As a proof of this I wish you would ask Tekéreise whether he did not last winter deliver the same Message to the six Nations, (as if he had been privately commissioned to do so by the seven Villages of Canada) that he now pretends to bring from the five Nations to you — Your Great Father is very angry if these Messages, are not sent by your authority that you do not punish those that carry them in your name) —

I will tell you some parts of what is suppressed in this paper of what was in the printed one it was said in that, The Rebels would have come in Canada last Spring — if they had not left that out, you would have seen it proved a lye before it was told to you. — It was also said, the French had taken all the English Ships, and that a French Fleet was to come immediately to Quebec, how soon the Ice was gott out of the great River — Between the first north wind will bring Ships from England with goods for your use, and that will prove this other to be false If they have taken all the English Ships the Rebels should have their shops full of Merchandises — Ask Tekéreise whether they are so, and what price they sell them at.

The printed paper says the Rebels had beat the Kings army and that they had them in a Pen like

so many Pigs whose throats they cut when they thro' proper — That Army is as little afraid of all the shouts of the Rebels as any man who is smoaking his Pipe in England — but these things are too ridiculous for me to take further notice of them — If I was to take every lie that paper contains, off of it, it would become as white as it is at present black — It is folly in you to believe that any thing is the more true of its being in print, for it is easier to print twenty lies than to write one — Your Father believes that paper was first sent from the seven Villages of Canada, and he is very angry — As he will very probably speak to you about it himself I will at present say no more regarding it."

(The Reply of the Village)

Father — We thank you for your words — they shew us our folly; & we are made wise by them — we believe You speak the truth, and we will keep hold of our great Father the King's hands, we will always hold it fast indeed we never thought of doing otherwise — but father all the Red Children are much discouraged — The nations near the Rebels are obliged to do what they are ordered and any Messages to forbid them will have no effect while they do not see the King more strong — The Senecas who have spilt so much of their Blood for the King are now afraid they have done wrong — and they are at a loss what to do to save themselves — Col. Stuart promised, the King would come to that Country in May then the year after Fort Stanwix was attacked — Yet no one went to their assistance — The great Father at Quebec will

always deceiving them to expose themselves & that he would assist them — They say now he is asleep, & that he suffers the Rebels to draw nearer them — and to build new Forts in their Country unmolested — The five Nations are brave men but they are not strong enough to fight all the Rebels alone — Our Great Father therefore would do well to send them succour soon, if he ever means to do it. It cannot be too soon, — least it may arrive too late

The Oneidas & Tuscaroras have given up the Kings Pictures which they had of Col. Butler, into Genl. Schuylers hand — who cut them before their faces telling them he would disfigure the King's Face that it might be ugly & that they never more might love him.

Father — The Oneida who brought us that letter you have read, cannot be prevailed on to stay here with his family — & since you will not let us take him, we have as you desired it — told him to go back to the Rebels, but never to come again amongst us

We have sixteen young men only at present in the Villages, they will all go along with You — If they see a Party of Rebel Indians — come right before our Chiefs return from Oneida Castle they will only tell them to go back without hurting any one but if they offer any insult to your Soldiers they will fire on them whatever their numbers may be, and if they should any come to this quarter after the Return of our Chiefs our Warriors will kill them wherever they may meet them — It will be good you send a few Soldiers always along with our young men or Scouts, but let them dress & paint themselves as we do — We will take care no harm shall befall them

H. Wells D. C.

Substance of a
Council, with the
Indians of St. Regis
held by Capt. Fraser
May 5th 1779
inclosing an Address
from the Marquis de
La Fayette, to the
Indians of Canada
Dated Dec. 18th
1778

Montreal the 6th. May 1779

Amr. A. 1779
Lt. Col. Campbell
1 Ma. 6 in. Mort.
Qd. 2 8 Sat. 4

I received your Excellency's Letter of the 3d Inst. It is much to be Regretted the Accident that happen'd at Oswegatchie. But I think it very Lucky it happend there rather than to any of the Batteaux Employed in transporting provisions, I hope this will be a Lesson to Each of them and that they will Guard against any Such Accident for the future. The Indians of St Regis were at too great a Distance to have been of any use upon the occasion. I send from hence Saturday next about Eight Batteaux with a proportion of officers to join Capt. Fraser, they are to take upon their way the Indians of St Regis the number I cannot know before they

Detachment from that place — I understa
by Col Carleton that your Excellency's
orders are that no Canoes pass the foo
of the Long Sault without your pass,
that those on the King's Service are
not Excepted, you will therefore pl
to give your orders in Consequenc
that those for Michilimakinac m
not be Detained, as a days delay m
be of the greatest consequence to Majo
Depeyster, from the Various accounts he have
received from that Quarter, I send
Express and Calvit to Conduct the
the Letter is not of the Department h
came down Last year from his g
to the Kings Service and to Stud
Major Depeyster, abandoned his
Duty to Interpret for the Canad
the Sagués and the Renards, and
the means that a few of those Nation

winted here, he is the only man
that can be of any use to the Nipi-
in any thing that regards their
the Stations or that can be depend-
ed upon his wife who goes up with
him is daughter to the Chief of the
Piwands and her sister is wife to the
Chief of the Sagui's, so that what they
say in those two Villages is an Law,
he has requested to be allowed to
Carry up a few goods at his own
Expence previous to your orders rela-
tive to traders going to the upper Coun-
try which I agreed to, I thus hope
you will have no objections as I think
it answerable that no inconvenien-
ce will arise from this indulgence
on the Contrary that it will be an
advantage to the Intrest of Govern-
ment in that quarter, which is the
next Village to the Nipisipie of any

from whence Jas Dns comes to this
place, I wrote Capt Fraser to men-
on this to you when he was at Gode-
but he did not receive my Letter
till after his return hom
Mons.r P. George tells me that the
engaged for going to Mich
kinac are Reserved for the Tra
de to Ceylon Island, I have to Di
rect to your Excellency that those
men Engaged in the Indies
not furnished the Traders with mo
than any number last year, thoug
not knowing of any reserve thought
would Engage them wherever they
could be found, and if they are Taken
to any other Service it will occasion
great Delay and throw from thousand
Livres Expence I have the honor to be
with great Respect Sir
your Excellencys most ob.
humble Serv.t John Campbell
To
His Excellency
Gen.l Sir Guy Carleton

Extract of a Letter from Major Depeyster
dated at Michilimackinack 13th May 1779

90.

In consequence of Mr Hamiltons failure Mr
Langlade was Obliged to retire, When he had
got so far on his way as Milwakie, the Indians
being quite disheartened at the news, he is just
arived here, Gautier is at Labay on his way
here, he had raised two hundred and eighty
Indians and got within two or three days March
of the Cashap, but heard that Mr Hamilton
was taken, on which he with difficulty got back,
The Indians with him being quite disheartened,
and the greatest part of the Sachis & Rumners being
what the French call Bostonays, The cunning of
those Indians now appears to be such, that they want
to lay both sides under Contributions, and If any it
will appear that they have done so of our side plentifully when the Labay Accounts comes, Nothing
more can be expected from the Indians, without
a Strong body of Troops to lead them.

The Chippawas are arived, and the Ottawas
expected soon, therefore am preparing my
temper to receive those troublesome Gentry,
Indeed I have more of them here than comes
to Any one mans share, I do not believe

To
Lieut Col. Campbell Superintendant

believe I can stand it much longer.

We are quite in the dark how of what is going on at Detroit, it certainly is threatened. Please to excuse the hurry of this scrawl as I am really [illegible] to pieces by the Indians

I am &c &c (Signed) A. S. Depeyster

a true copy John Campbell Lt 60th & Commandt of Detroit

To Lieut Col. Campbell Superintendant

Oswegatchie 10th May 1779

22

Sir

I take the opportunity of a Boat passing to Montreal to report to your Excellency my arrival at this Post with sixteen Indians from St. Regis being the whole that were fit for active Service on the Village, the rest not having as yet returned from their hunting.

On my getting to St. Regis I found the Indians much allarmed by a Message from some of the Villages of the five Nations, accompany'd also by an Extract of a letter from the Marquis de Fayette, the same that was lately transmitted to your Excellency by Colo. Butler de Niere who delivered that Message last winter at the Onondago Castle [as if from the seven villages of Canada] has now brought this to St. Regis, which is his proper Village

I have sent the paper, together with the Minutes of a Council I held with the Indians of St. Regis to Colonel Campbell in order it may be forwarded by him to Your Excellency, and that he may take what Measures he judges necessary in consequence.

In so great a distance as the Batteaux have to pass between Lake St. Francis and this Post, and that in general, under the Bank of the River, a small Scout of Rebels, might very easily surprise, and destroy a Convoy of Provisions, unless escorted by a party on Shore. This Party I think would answer best if composed of Soldiers & Indians

Indians, as the former could in times of difficulty give h
in dragging the Batteaux up the Rapids, and could kee
regular Guards at night, and the latter would look out fo
Vestiges or Tracks of an Enemy in the Day. — Their kee
=ing the north Shore does not put the Batteaux in securi
as the Bark is so easily raised at present from the
Trees that any number of Men with ease may make
Canoes and transport themselves across the River in
twenty four hours.

I imagen a Canadian Officer (com
as the Subalterns of Rouville's or Boucherville's Comp
being sent along with each Brigade of Provisions
& made responsible for their dilligence, would contribu
greatly to their Expedition, and answer far better than the
present Conductors. — They might be stationd for this
purpose at Lachine or the Cedars under the Command
of some dilligent Officer to whom or to the D. M. Genera
they shod report the time it would take them to perfor
each Trip —, and any causes of delay, and deficiencie
or damage done to the Provisions — Gun boat
which lie at present at Carleton Island were order
to accompany the Brigades, between this Post and that
it would put them I belive in perfect security, as they
are full as navegable as the Batteaux, and both draw
almost level with the water so that they could have a fa
effect upon an Enemy.

The small Garrison at this Post (whose
I enclose a Return, have been very dilligent & suffer
much fatigue of late, having been reduced by necessa

Detachments to only twenty Men, these were always night & day upon the Ramparts but since my Arrival their duty is rendered more supportable.

If I cannot make detachments sufficient to attack & pursue any of the Rebel parties that may come to annoy this Communication I do not perceive that I can answer the end for which I am sent here; and as it is reported that the Enemy mean to harrass this quarter with pretty formidable Scouts— I beg leave to submit whether this Garrison with the number of Indians ordered here, supposing them to remain, be sufficient for that purpose, and the Security of the Post.

No person has been able hitherto, to retain Indians long in one situation, & of all Races in the world this seems the least likely to engage them, affording no fresh meat but little Rum. I can expect but little assistance from any of the inferior Officers in the Indian Department while they see one of them exulting in the most direct disobedience of orders on the Scout with Major Carleton, and still employed— Mr Chevalier Lorrimier is the person I mean— I had the honor to state his behaviour to your Excellency in the manner least unfavorable to him that I could do consistent with my Duty: I have been informed that he has since given Your Excellency a different account of the matter, and as his seems to have been credited I would wish Major Carleton or any British Officer that was on that Scout were asked which of them was false— I never did nor do I now bear the smallest personal pique to Mr Lorrimier

As I cannot say but that I have the feelings, natural to any one who conceives himself unsupported in his Office, & I am not in my present situation free from Concern for my own Character, & the publick Service, should his Example influence the others of his Rank to a similar Conduct on a future occasion.

My Inclination as well as duty will always lead me to do every thing in my power to forward the Service & I hope my Conduct will merit Your Excellency's approbation.

When I can obtain some further knowledge of the most frequented passages between this place and the neighbouring Colonies, I shall have the honor of requesting your Excellency's opinion of the best manner of intercepting or intercepting their Scouts.

I have the honor to be with much Respect

Your Excellency's

most obedient &

Most humble Servt.

A. Fraser

A 1779

From

Captain Fraser

Lon Onneg attchm

May 10th

rec'd May 19th

Carlisle Friday May 1779

From A. — 1779

Lieut. Col. Campbell of the

13th May Rec'd 15. —

94

Montreal the 17th may 1779

Sir

I herewith transmit to your Excellency the substance of a Council which Capts Fraser held with the Indns of St Regis on his way to Oswegatchie together with an Extract of a letter from the Marquis De Fayette to the Canada Indns, both which came to my hands this morning with a few Lines from the Capt. which contain nothing Material —

I received another from him two days ago dated Oswegatchie the 11th may wherein he requests to forward the Indns as soon as possible as the Rebels threaten that quarter with Constant and formidable Visits —

The Indians Stand Ready with him this

This night or to morrow night at
farthest, Near a hundred in number
Conducted By Mess^rs Haughton,
La Roth, Pidmond, and Beaufo
I left it to Mess^rs. Haughton & Johnson
to Determine at St Regis whether
he Would accompany them or
not, I have the honor to Be with
great Respect —

Sir —

Your Excellency's most
an Dmost humble Serv^t

To — John Campbell —

His Excellency

Gen^l Haldiman &c &c &c

From A 1779

Lieut. Col. Campbell, of the
99th May — Rec'd 9th —
enclosing the Substance of a
Council held by Capt. Brant
with the Indians of the Six
and an Extract of a Letter
from the Marquis de Lafayette
to the Indians of Canada —

96.

Montreal the 25 May 1779

Sir

I have to inform you Re-
ceiving by a Letter from Lieut
Frazer of the 23d Inst. which I just now
received, Lieut Houghton had left
on the 21st Inst. Fort Chambly with 151 Ind.s for
Fort Stanwix all in great Spirits and
seemingly disposed to Execute the
orders they may receive
He further says that a party of
Sixty Volunteers Militia

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *New Jersey,* | | | *Virginia,* | | |
| Mr. Scudder, | ay | * | Mr. Smith, | no | div. |
| *Pennsylvania,* | | | R. H. Lee, | ay | |
| Mr. Shippen, | ay | ay | Griffin, | ay | |
| Atlee, | no | | Fleming, | no | |
| Searle, | ay | | *North Carolina,* | | |
| Muhlenberg, | ay | | Mr. Penn, | no | no |
| *Maryland,* | | | Burke, | ay | |
| Mr. Plater, | no | div. | Sharpe, | no | |
| Carmichael, | no | | *South Carolina,* | | |
| Henry, | ay | | Mr. Laurens, | ay | div. |
| Jenifer, | ay | | Drayton, | no | |

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On the question to agree to the substitute as a resolution, resolved in the affirmative.

A letter, of 24 April, from J. Powell, president of the council of Massachusetts bay to the delegates of that State, was read:

*Ordered,* That it be referred to the Board of Treasury.

A letter, of 15, from Brigadier W. Irvine was read:[1]

*Ordered,* That it be referred to the Board of War.

Adjourned to 10 oClock on Monday next.

## MONDAY, MAY 17, 1779

A letter, of this day, from Leonard Albouy and others was read;[2] whereupon the committee on a former letter from Mr. Albouy brought in a report, which was read:

Your Committee to which was referred a motion on Mr. Albouy's letter of the 12th instant, beg leave to report:

That, having paid particular attention to every Circumstance which may authenticate the accounts of the Distresses of the Bermudians, and collected a Number of important Vouchers in their Favor, and

[1] This letter is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 78, XIII, folio 105.

[2] Albouy's letter is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 78, I, folio 257; a second paper is on folio 287.

being moreover assured by the Minister of France that his Court will cordially acquiesce in any Measures which the Policy of Congress may adopt in favor of those suffering Islanders, they are of opinion that the Resolution of the [7] Day of [May] ought to be reconsidered.[1]

*Ordered*, That it be re-committed.

*Ordered*, That the letter of this day from Leonard Albouy be referred to the said committee.

A letter, of the 16, from General Washington, was read, enclosing a letter of intelligence from Colonel Ford, and copies of sundry papers that passed between him and Brigadier McIntosh, and in which he informs that he thought it his duty to submit these last papers to the consideration of Congress, that it may decide whether the reasons given in his letter from Colonel Hamilton are sufficiently cogent to postpone an enquiry for the present:[2]

*Resolved*, That Congress are well satisfied with the reasons for postponing the enquiry.

*Ordered*, That the said papers be filed at the Board of War.

A letter, of April 24, from J. Rutledge, governor of South Carolina, to the delegates of that State, was laid before Congress and read.

A letter, of 11, from General Washington, was read, enclosing copies of sundry papers relative to the officers of the New Jersey brigade; and an extract from Colonel Wadsworth's letter of May 2; copy of Colonel Champion's letter of the same date to Colonel Wadsworth; and an extract of a letter from Colonel G. Morgan, of April 29, to Mr. Flint:[3]

*Ordered*, That so much of the General's letter, and of the papers enclosed as relate to the commissary's department be

[1] This report, in the writing of Nathaniel Scudder, is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 78, I, folio 261.

[2] Washington's letter is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 152, VII, folio 345; that of Ford is on folio 369; and the enclosures on folios 349–362.

[3] Rutledge's letter is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 72, folio 490; that of Washington, in No. 152, VII, folio 311.

referred to the committee for superintending the commissary and quarter master general's departments.

That the papers relative to the officers of the New Jersey brigade be referred to the Board of War.

A letter, of 14, from General Washington was read, enclosing a copy of a letter, of 9th, from Colonel George Morgan, and of a speech of Indian chiefs, and the General's answer:

*Ordered*, That the same be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A letter, of April 2, and one of April 15, from Major General Lincoln, were read, enclosing a paper respecting Captain John Peter André Dufau:[1]

*Ordered*, That they be referred to the Board of War.

A memorial from John Blair was read:

*Ordered*, That it be referred to the Board of Treasury.

A letter, of April 16, from P. Henry, governor of Virginia, to the delegates of that State, was read:

*Ordered*, That it be referred to the Board of Treasury.

*Resolved*, That on every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, immediately after the reading of the journal and despatches, the reports on finance be considered until a decision is obtained thereon, and that no other business shall on any of those days be taken up, unless by unanimous consent of the members.

The Committee on the Treasury brought in a report: Whereupon,

*Resolved*, That the auditors of the main army be authorized to establish a general rule for making allowances to recruiting officers for the incidental expences of drums, fifes, and cockades, reporting the same to the Board of Treasury.

[1] The letter of Washington is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 152, VII, folio 331. It is printed in *Writings of Washington* (Ford), VII, 452. The letter of Morgan is in No. 152, VII, folio 335, and the Indian talks on folios 339 and 343. The letter of Lincoln is in No. 158, folio 247, and the Dufau paper is on folio 251.

That the allowance made to Captain McLane in the settlement of his accounts by the auditors of the army, being agreeable to the resolutions of Congress for recruiting and subsisting the Continental battalions, your committee are restrained from increasing the allowance according to the prayer of his petition.[1]

Agreed

The Committee on the Treasury having reported,

That in obedience to the order of Congress they have referred the accounts of General Count Pulaski's legion to the auditors of accounts for the main army: that for want of regularity in keeping those accounts and of proper vouchers, agreeable to the directions of Congress and the Board of Treasury, Auditor Johnston has reported to them that it is impracticable to settle the said accounts, as appears from his report and remarks accompanying their report:

*Resolved*, That the commanding officer of the detachment of the army serving in South Carolina and Georgia, be authorized to appoint a pay master for the said legion; and that Captain Baldesqui, the present pay master, be detained until he shall have produced competent vouchers, and settled the accounts of the said legion.[2]

The Committee on the Treasury report,

"That Congress did, on the 1st day of August, 1777, appropriate one million of dollars for the service of Georgia; That several sums of money were from time to time drawn out of the treasury in favour of the said State, and in part of the said grant; That a warrant was drawn by the President of Congress on John Gibson, auditor general, dated the 1st day of September, 1777, in favour of the delegates of Georgia, for nineteen thousand dollars advanced to enable them to discharge two bills drawn on them by the Governor of that State, for the purpose of recruiting the 3rd Georgia battalion; one of them for fourteen thousand dollars, in favour of Captain

[1] This paragraph was not entered in the Journals.

[2] This report, dated May 15, is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 136, III, folio 311.

Thomas Scott, and the other in favour of Captain Clement Nash for five thousand dollars. That on the same day Mr. Nathan Brownson, one of the delegates of the said State, did draw an order on the said Auditor General, for the payment of the said 14,000 dollars, to Captain Scott, part of the said warrant, which was accordingly done as appears by a receipt on the back of the said order; That Mr. Joseph Wood, another of the delegates of the State of Georgia, did afterwards receive of the said Auditor General the full amount of the aforesaid warrant, without discounting the sum which had been paid in the order of the said N. Brownson, as appears by two receipts, endorsed on the said warrant, under the hand of the said Joseph Wood; one of them, dated 23rd December, 1777, for six thousand dollars; and the other by a warrant on the treasurer, for which the said Auditor General is accountable, dated 11 February, 1778, for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, granted expressly to enable him to discharge the residue of the said warrant of 1st September last, in favour of the delegates of Georgia; which two receipts amount to 19,000 dollars, the sum mentioned in the said warrant, from all which, it appears that the said Auditor General has advanced for the said State of Georgia, fourteen thousand dollars beyond the warrant of Congress, for which he ought to have a voucher; And that the last mentioned sum of 14,000 dollars fully compleats the said grant of one million of dollars for the service of Georgia." Whereupon,

*Resolved*, That a warrant issue on the treasurer in favour of John Gibson, auditor general, for fourteen thousand dollars, being the sum he so paid to the said Scott, on the order of the said Nathan Brownson, on the 1 September, 1777, on account of the State of Georgia, and for which the said State is to be accountable.[1]

[1] This report, dated May 17, is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*,'No. 136, III, folio 313. The account with the State of Georgia is on folio 317.

The Board of War having reported on sundry matters referred to them:

At a Board of War, *May 15, 1779.*

Present, General Spencer, Colonel Atlee, Colonel Pickering and Mr. Peters.

The Board having considered the letter from General Washington, of the 3d instant, with its enclosures, and that from General Schuyler, of the 25th ulto. on the subject of Indian Affairs, beg leave to report to Congress:

That General Washington be directed to give every information he shall deem expedient to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs in the Northern Department of any intended military operations against the hostile tribes of Indians, that no measures inconsistent therewith may be taken at any treaty or conference with the savages. That General Washington be also directed to give every necessary assistance and advice to the Commissioners, that a proper plan may be formed to establish Peace with such of the tribes or nations as the Commissioners shall, on receiving the necessary information, deem proper, and that they may give every assistance to any intended operations proposed to be carried on for the chastisement of the hostile tribes.

That the said Commissioners of Indian Affairs be authorized to take such measures after receiving the opinion and advice of the Commander in Chief, as they shall think best adapted to circumstances, and most consistent with the interest and safety of the United States so far as concerns their department.[1]

*Resolved,* That the commissioners for Indian affairs in the northern department be directed to consult General Washington upon all treaties with the Indians, and to govern themselves by such instructions as he shall give them relative to any partial or general treaty of peace to be concluded with them.

*Resolved,* That the adjutant general of the army of the United States, be allowed the same rations as a brigadier general:

[1] This report is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 147, III, folio 323. The paragraph adopted, in the writing of Thomas Burke, is on folio 327.

That he be permitted to engage two assistants and one clerk, the assistants to be taken from the line, and both they and the clerk to be approved of by the Commander in Chief:

That each assistant be allowed such an addition to his appointments as an officer in the line, as shall make the same equal to those of a lieutenant colonel:

That the clerk be taken from the subalterns or volunteers in the army, and allowed pay and subsistence equal in the whole to those of a captain.[1]

WAR OFFICE, *May 12, 1779.*

The Board are informed by Lieutenant Colonel Bayard, of Colonel Broadhead's regiment, the 8th Pennsylvania, that the time of service of that regiment will expire next August: and by Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, of the 13th Virginia regiment, that the time of service of the men of that regiment will expire next autumn, by November at farthest; that if money were supplied them, they could probably reenlist the greater part of their respective regiments: That no money could be obtained from the Treasury of Pennsylvania; and Colonel Campbell who is present, unless furnished here must be obliged to proceed to Williamsburg, where perhaps he may be disappointed: That these two regiments form almost the whole force in the Western Department, and unless the Men are re-enlisted immediately, it is probable few will enlist at all.

The Board therefore considering these two regiments as essential for the defence of the Western Frontiers, and that if they are discharged at the times above mentioned it will be exceedingly difficult, if not impracticable, to supply their places with other troops, beg leave to report:

*Resolved*, That sixty thousand dollars be granted for the purpose of reinlisting the non commissioned officers and privates of the 8 Pensylvania regiment, and forty thousand dollars for the purpose of reinlisting the non commissioned officers and privates of the 13th Virginia regiment, upon the terms proposed in the resolution of Congress of 23rd day of January, and 9th March last, that these sums be paid into

[1] This report, dated March 19 (Peters and Pickering, present), is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 147, III, folio 131.

the hands of the paymaster of the Board of War, to be by him transmitted to the commanding officers of the regiments aforesaid.[1]

*Ordered,* That the report of the Board of War on the barrack master's representation be re-committed.

That Saturday next be assigned for taking into consideration the report of the Board of War on the department of military stores.

WAR AND ORDNANCE OFFICE, *May 1, 1779.*

The Board have endeavoured to keep in good temper the persons employed in the Ordnance Department, and prevailed upon them to wait for a long time, in hopes of some fortunate event or measures which might recover the value of our money, and of some general regulation, which including the Officers and Men of the Artillery Artificers under Colonel Flower, and the Commissaries, Clerks, and Conductors, in the civil branches of the Ordnance, would ease the minds of these useful and indispensably necessary people, and stimulate them to perform the tasks assigned to them with greater comfort to themselves, and of course with more benefit to the public. But their difficulties daily increase: and we are now called upon, by our regard to the public interest, to inform Congress, that this department is on the eve of dissolution, as the Officers, already deeply distressed, will not continue in the service to their *certain ruin;* nor will a Man reenlist, or recruits engage in the Corps, on the present terms held out to them.

We are well aware that objections lie against the business, about which the Artificers are employed, being done by Soldiers, who having no increase of emolument in view by an increase of labour, are too often idle and inattentive to their duty; and were our Country in the situation of those in Europe, where contracts can be made with certainty and justice to both parties, owing to the fixed value of their Money; and where workmen are so plenty and dependent that they seek for employment, instead of being courted to work, the objections would have their full force: But from a long attention to the subject, we can with confidence pronounce, that the carrying on the Ordnance business by enlisted workmen, is the only way the present circumstances of this Country will admit, so as to have any degree of cer-

[1] This report is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress,* No. 147, III, folio 313.

tainty, in regard to the supplies. Besides it is proposed that the pay of the Artificers should be greater or less in proportion to their industry and the goodness of their work, which will doubtless produce very beneficial effects. The Artificers employed on daily wages are transient, clamorous, ungovernable and extortionate. We were asked four hundred dollars a month by a person we stood in need of to superintend an Armoury, and the wages of hired common workmen, such as Smiths, Carpenters, &c. are ten dollars a day and rations; without any certainty of their continuance even at this sum.

The Officers in the regiment, who do the double duty of Superintending their own Men and those hired to assist them, complain that they see themselves and families reduced to want, while the mere journeyman has at least a sufficiency for his maintainance, and that of his family. The enlisted Artificers draw very grating comparisons between their own and the situation of hired Men, who have ten times their pay.

The condition of these people is peculiar, as most of them have families with whom they connected themselves either previous to their enlistment or since their engaging in the Corps, which being stationary induces them to enter into Matrimonial engagements more than the Men in Marching regiments. The families of such Men are distressed, and themselves discontented: whence the public service must inevitably suffer. Their pay, from the depreciation of the currency, is trifling, compared with that of a British Artificer in the Army, who receives a Spanish dollar per day and rations.

The Officers of the regiment of Artillery Artificers could, by resigning, resume their several employments to great advantage, as most of them, before they entered into the public service, were Master workmen, and possessed of considerable property. Yet they would be satisfied with allowances far short of the emoluments of private business: altho' being taken out of the line of the Army, and rising and Commanding only in their own Corps, they have no Military glory in view, and can expect nothing from the public but pecuniary satisfaction. The other Officers in the Department of Military Stores are much in the same situation. All of them would be contented with a mere support, altho many of them would enrich themselves by leaving the Service: and they say they shall be Obliged to resign for want of subsistence, unless speedily relieved. But if they do, all the Ordnance supplies must Stop, as we know of none who will fill their places.

The Board reluctantly recommend the raising of pay; but in this, as well as the other civil departments of the Army, we do not see how

it can be avoided. We know that many of our Officers complain that their pay is not equal to that of a Common Artificer; but they do not advert to the difference of their situations. The Military Officer has promotion and glory for his objects: but the Artificer has only his wages to invite him to his duty. It is the case in all Armies, that workmen receive more pay than many of the Officers; and in the British Service the pay of a Carpenter exceeds that of a Lieutenant.

For these reasons we think that no bad precedent will be established by raising the pay of the Artificers: at the same time it is evidently a matter of indispensible necessity; unless other means can be found that will yield them equal relief. We therefore beg leave to report:

That the pay of the Commissary General of Military Stores, including his pay as Colonel of the Corps of Artillery Artificers be per month — Dollars 600
of a deputy Commissary General — 300
" Commissary — 240
" Commissary, if charged with purchasing and other extra duty, — 300
" Deputy Commissary — 200
" Conductor, according to the nature and extent of his business, to be determined by the Commissary General with the concurrence of the Board of War and Ordnance from — 75 to 100
" Clerks, according to their talents and extent of duty, to be determined by the Commissary General with the concurrence of the Board of War and Ordnance from — 50 to 100
" Pay Master to the Commissary General — 250
" Pay Master at a Seperate Station — 160
" Commissary acting as Pay Master in a Seperate Station, including his pay as Commissary — 300
" Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery — 300
" Major — 250
" Captain — 200
" Captain Lieutenant — 133⅓
" Lieutenant — 133⅓
" Serjeant, according to his talents and industry, from — 50 to 65
" Private, do do do do , from — 40 to 60

That such of the Officers abovementioned as are allowed provisions and forage by virtue of the Resolution of Congress of the 11th of February, 1778, be still entitled to the same.

That all the Officers and clerks who have served in this Department for one year previous to this date, do now belong to it, and agree to continue therein, shall be entitled to draw out of the Clothier Generals store one suit of clothes, to be paid for at the same rate that Officers in the line are charged for the same: and that they continue to do the same annually, until Congress shall order otherwise.

We beg leave to add, that large as the pay here proposed appears, it is in no case more than four times as much as the pay established in February, 1778, except for the Commissary General, altho' the necessaries of life do now generally cost ten times as much as they did then: that the Commissary General, besides superintending the Department, and finally examining all the accounts, and attending to the government, musters, pay and clothing of the corps of Artillery Artificers, is charged with a variety of purchases, to the amount of at least three fourths of the whole expenditures of the Department, that the Board sensible of the weighty objections to the Departments or Commission, preferred the proposition for increasing the monthly pay of the persons employed in the Department of Military Stores: and the Officers therein when representing their present distress, have asked only for a bare maintainance. But for this, less than the sums above mentioned will not be sufficient, in the present depreciated State of the currency; nor even then, without a retrospect to the commencement of the present year, since which time, and indeed for months before, they have unavoidably expended more than their pay; which has obliged some to part with their private fortunes and others to run in debt. We are hence, and from our observation in other cases, led to remark, that in Officers who have been long employed in the public service there appears to be an attachment to it which induces them to continue in it upon terms vastly more moderate than would be insisted on by new Men, who having for some time past attended only to their private Affairs, have contracted more avaricious inclinations, and would therefore refuse employments that would yield them only a descent subsistence. Hence we are led to despair of organizing the department of Military Stores with suitable Officers, if the present set are compelled by their necessities to resign.[1]

[1] This report is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 147, III, folio 365.

On a report of the Board of Treasury,

*Resolved,* That the application of Captain McClean be referred to the State of Delaware, and that the President thereof be informed that any compensation which that State shall judge proper to be made to Captain McClean shall be credited to that State in its account with Congress.[1]

Adjourned to 11 oClock to Morrow.

## TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1779

A letter, of 11, from General Washington, was read,[2] informing that Brigadier M'Intosh is desirous of serving in the southern army, as the war is now in the State to which he belongs; and therefore recommending him as a gentleman whose knowledge of service and of the country promises to render him useful; Whereupon,

*Resolved,* That Brigadier-General M'Intosh be permitted to repair to the southern army, and there act under the orders of the commanding officer in that department, until the farther orders of Congress or the Commander in Chief.

A memorial from Lieutenant [Michel Personne de] Guyon, was read:[3]

*Ordered,* That it be referred to the Board of War, and that they be directed to give the memorialist a certificate that Laughlan McIntosh is a brigadier general in the army of the United States of America.

A letter, of 4, from Captain Joseph Olney, was read:

*Ordered,* That it be referred to the Marine Committee.

A letter, of 10, from J. Beatty, commissary general of prisoners, was read:

[1] This paragraph appeared only in the manuscript Secret Domestic Journal.

[2] This letter is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress,* No. 152, VII, folio 307.

[3] This memorial, dated May 17, is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress,* No. 41, III, folio 447.

N.o 37

Niagara May the 20th 1779

Sir

I have at last received an Express from Detroit by the Felicity with several letters and other papers, which I forward by Captain Mathews, who is well acquainted with all our transactions here, has a thorough knowledge of these Posts, and is very capable of furnishing your Excellency with many particulars necessary for your information.

Captain Lorke in a letter dated May 11th acquaints me that Captain Lernoult is ill with the gout, which has rendered him incapable of writing, that he wishes he could represent the State of affairs at Detroit in a more favourable light, but that Montforton's letter would shew me how far the Hurons were to be relied on, and that he had reason to think those at Sandusky, (altho' not inclined to make up matters yet) shewed a great inclination not to take an Active part, until they see a Stronger Reinforcement arrive at Detroit. The Ottawas and some other Nations in Council have declared their Attachment, but say they have led the way hitherto & but were determined for the future not to be the first; in short Captain Lernoult has very little or no hopes of any assistance from either the Indians or Canadians, the latter are peculiarly industrious in debauching the minds of the former, and have succeeded too well, owing in a great measure to the want of proper people to manage them, who were all taken away with Governor Hamilton, those who were left at Detroit want either the Talent or inclination for the Service, and consequently not to be relied on, he also informs me the new Fort is in great forwardness, the Parapet finished, the Platforms laid, the Magazine almost fit to receive ammunition, and the gate way ready to be put up, in a short time they will be ready to receive the Rebels with a good countenance. The Detachment had a long and very disagreeable passage, they left Fort Erie the 15th of April, and did not arrive at Detroit until the 7th of May. The Angelica run a shore on long point, and was with difficulty got off. The arrival of the Detachment changed the face of affairs, our friends were all elated and others as much depressed, but the latter by far the most numerous.

Major De Peyster in a letter dated the 2d of May informs me that some Squaws went a short time ago to see their relations about forty miles from this, they returned with the news that the Virginians are building boats at or near Milwakie, and have sent belts which were accepted of by the Ottawas and Chippewas, requesting of them to remain at the Grand River till the Virginians had taken his Fort, and put it into the hands of their old friends the French. A man who

arrived

arrived yesterday from the same place says, that this news came from the Grand River to the Chief Goree, who wintered at the Traverse, that Goree did not believe it, and sent to the Grand River to get further information, that the Enemy were said to be at the Chickagoe, and not at Milwakee, a disaffected Chief of Milwakee (named Sagenake) was to lead the first Division, The Major has dispatched people to Reconnoitre and get every possible intelligence; he says if they should only come that way, and the Indians keep him, they may chance to regret their Voyage, but should Detroit fall, the friendship of the Indians will fall with it. — he expects that I will send him Orders to take the command at Detroit, as that is now a Post of Consequence and his Right in command. The provisions he received turned out extremely bad, upwards of Six barrels of Pork and a proportion of other Species were condemned, and appeared to him to have been condemned before it arrived at his post. —

The detachment of the 47.th Regiment arrived here the 17.th inst. under the command of Captain Aubrey; but as Detroit is in so precarious a Situation, I have ordered him to Fort Erie to embark with his men as soon as the Angelica arrives, at this time I think it absolutely necessary to lay before your Excellency a State of this Garrison, in hopes a Reinforcement may soon be sent to enable me to carry on the Works, and to give our Indian allies some assistance, as part of Major Butler's Rangers are now with Captain Lernoult, besides it is not an easy matter to discover which way the Enemy may advance. Between two and three hundred Indians have been constantly employed about Fort Erie, and have defeated several parties of the Rebels. Lieut.d Dackstader of the Indian department with 108 Warriors fell in with a Strong body of the Enemy lately, killed 21 and took 9 prisoners, with the loss only of one Indian killed and three wounded. The Lieut.t has also received three wounds, but am in hopes he will recover. Small parties (I am informed) will never answer between Fort Erie and Tuscaroras.

Captain Brehm is now at Fort Erie, and intends (I believe) going in a Batteau to Detroit, as it will take up some days to get the baggage &c. of the Detachment on board. —

Lieutenant Glenie of the Royal Artillery, and Lieut.t Bunbury of the 47.th Regiment are both in Arrest by Captain Aubrey's Order, on consulting with Captain Brehm, we have agreed it would be best to send them both down to Canada. I have ordered Lieutenant Colliton to send 150 Rounds of fixed case shot, and 200 rounds of fixed

round

rounds of fixed round shot to Detroit, as part of the Ammunition was thrown over board when the Angelica went a shore at long point, I therefore request you'll order up to this post 300 rounds of fixed Case shot for Six pounders. Inclosed you have a letter from Major Butler and a Note from General Clinton --

Sam.l Ss. Signed / Mason Bolton

P. S.

There is only the Sick men of the 47th Regt in this Garrison, and the Surgeon informs me many of them must be sent to Montreal

N.o 38

Niagara May the 28.th 1779

Sir /

I have drawn a bill on your Excellency for £ 7058 - 6 - 0, expences incurred at Detroit on Account of the naval Department. An Abstract of the Disbursements and a bill are inclosed, and Copies of the Vouchers sent to Mr Durand. ——

Sam.l Ss. Signed / Mason Bolton

May the 28.th

P. S.

I have this moment received your Excellency's letters of the 30.th april & 1.st of May in answer to that one of the 30.th of April, I must assure you I have always observed every order mentioned in that letter, except the one in the P. S. which it is not in my power to comply with and Answer Captain Lottes &c. &c. at the same time however I generally contrive to have my letters there before the Vessels are ready to sail - a small Pacquet boat would be of great service — the Seneca is ready to sail and the Wind fair —

N.o 39.

Niagara May the 31.st — 1779 —

Sir /

I had no time to answer your Excellency's favour dated May the 1.st, as the Seneca was ready to sail and Provisions being arrived at Carleton Island I was determined not a moment time should be lost to bring that very necessary and essential Article here.

Captain Bruhm sailed from Fort Erie the first fair

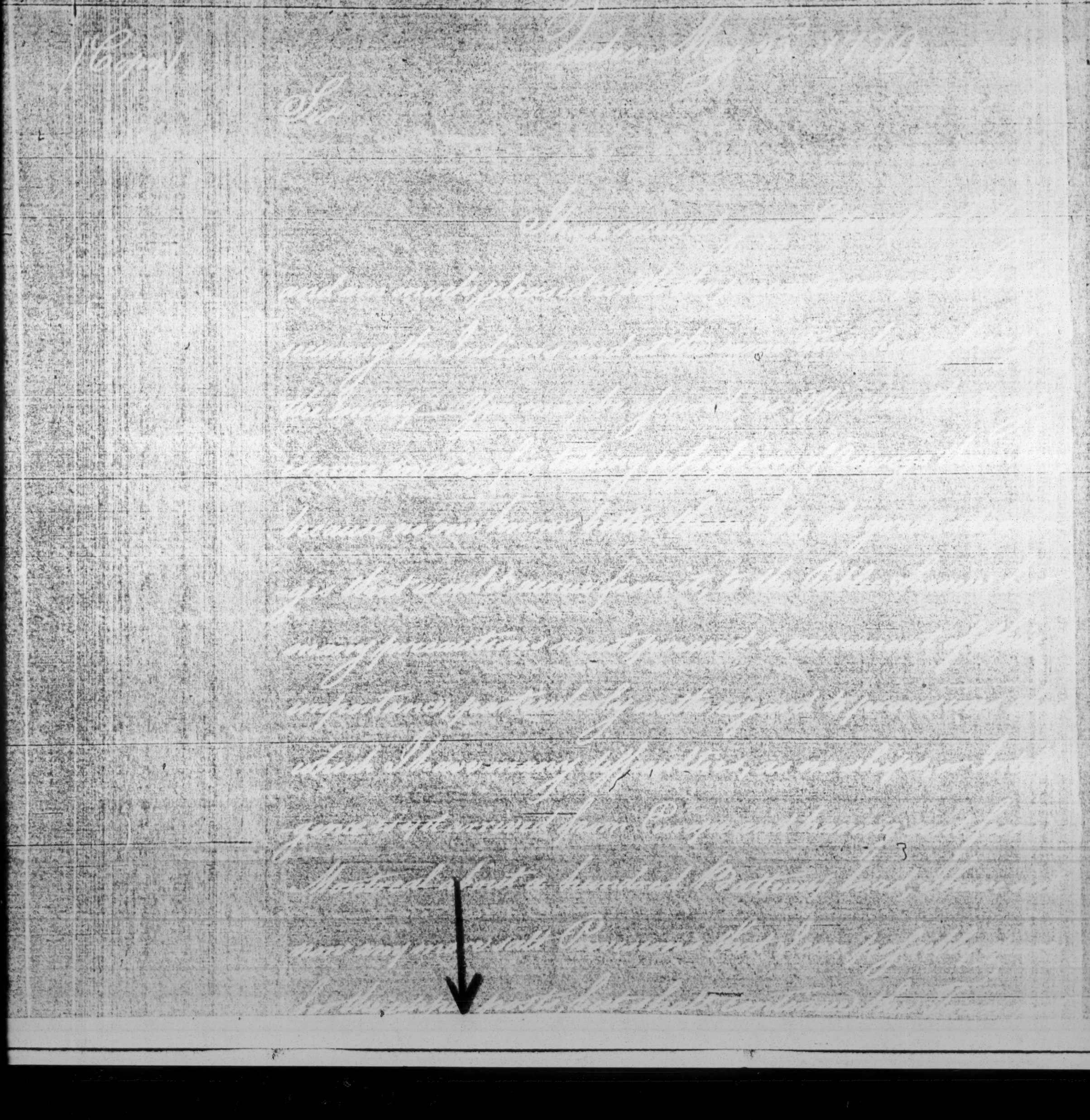
wind

Brother

[illegible]

s who are Witnesses to what we say — We have been unfortunate very unfortunate — Just as we had determined upon Peace with our Brethren the Americans and to unite our minds with theirs, a blow was struck upon us from a quarter little expected — But notwithstanding our misfortune, the resolution we had made as at Shahon has rather strengthened, we do not blame our Brethren for what has happened to us — The King and Parliament have caused our Lofs who by this act had compelled the minds of the Inhabitants — we will therefore in future join with our brethren the Inhabitants of this Island against the King as our common Enemy — And whatever may be the event of the Contest, whether victorious or otherwise, we will stand with them — Upon this Principle we entered into Arms, upon this we will support them, and upon this we will die — We have no other Alternative left us but Conquer or Die — Our Cause is Just, our Enemies are unnatural Brothers, and we trust in the Almighty that he will not give them the victory over us — Our Country is desolated, our Towns burnt, our Wives and Children driven from their peaceful habitations naked to the rude Inclemency of the Season, our Farms destroyed, our Cattle driven away, and every thing that can add to the Wretchedness of a ruined and undone People — Necessity compels us to call upon you for Assistance — Any Troops you may spare us in this time of our great Distress will be thankfully received — The Bearer hereof Doctor Church is fully acquainted with the State of our Affairs and is authorized to Represent the same to you more fully — He is a Gentleman in whom we place great Confidence and whatever he shall say on our behalf may be relied on — We are Sir Your most obedient & most humble Servant

James Dean



[illegible] of Provisions at Niagara
[illegible] Genl Brock arrived from Quebec and having left
Montreal about a hundred Batteaux loaded with Provisions
near any more such Provisions that may follow them
for the upper parts, but shall continue the Escort
of Boats, hitherto as every Judge has advantages at
would be even impossible when Sail & the passages
are shorter, and fewer Soldiers Commanded for it.
For this purpose I will send a Steam) to Niagara.
The Transport of Provisions is also begun
and from the exorbitant prices paid at Niagara
and the other advanced Posts, it is my full intention
to supply that article entirely from the Kings Stores
you will therefore forward as soon as possible the
necessary quantities to Detroit, and Michilimackinac
and

Lieut Col. Bolton

and more shall be sent for your post away regard.

I have forwarded with the Naval News
for Capt Hoppner, and an Argus, with all the op-
position news to further prosecution of the unnecessary
Siege they would from us fault, but great caution must
be used to prevent the possibility of their falling into the
Enemys hands.

At the request of Lieut. Colonel Shaw
Lieut. Woodley
sent one hundred Coats with the like quantity of Blan-
kets and Leggins which I desire may be distributed, to
whoever Colonel Shaw, as this present is meant entirely
for Brave Adherents.

The Late accounts are all examined and
the Draughts faxed, but Mr Dean has made several re-
marks against certain articles, which I inclose, and beg
you will examine into, and rectify — The expences incurred
at the Indian Department are truly enormous. Shaw

[illegible] accounts, are all [illegible]
the Draught to paid, but Mr Dunn has made several re-
marks, against certain articles, which I inclose, and beg
you will examine into, and rectify — The expences incurred
in the Indian Department are truly enormous, I have
wrote for large supplies of Indian presents, and if
they arrive, I think we shall purchase few or no articles
from the Merchants, which at all events we must avoid
as much as possible.

By some Nieu Capers received from
New york of the latter end of March, I am in hopes, we
shall carry on the War with Vigor this Campaigne and
all accounts from about Albany make the number of
Batteaux, prepared there, not sufficient for any [illegible]
-tradition or inforce against this province, and by a
news paper from Jamaica, of 9th March our Fleet is

Yr

From Capt.n Butler
28.th May -- 1779
Rec.d 9.th June

Sir

Cantonment Coosa River 28th 1792

I have received your Excellencies letters of the 8th and 18th of April, and the Speech to the Creeks and the four Nations in the Indian Country and shall not fail to observe all the Directions therein contained. I have likewise received your Excellencies letter of the 29th of January by Major Doyle and delivered that to the Creek Nation.

The Alarm spread among the Indians by the Detachment of Kentucky mounted Riflemen under the Command of Major Adair into their Country and my appearing with the Army of the United States has had every good Effect. The Prospect of Peace is now very pleasing and I have the Pleasure of informing your Excellency that the Creeks are now making Peace with the Cherokees and will act heartily against the rebels. They are building Forts on their Frontiers and by next Autumn will have the Country between this and the Frontiers

Fa

[illegible] 110

I have no particular reason at present to suspect your Excellency with, but I cannot expect some of the [illegible]

I have the honor to be, with the greatest Respect

Your Excellency's

most obedient humble servt

John Sullivan

His Excellency
General Haldimand

A 1779

From
Major Butler - dated
Conadasego May 28th
Recd 21st June

Saratoga May 30th 1779

Sir

Yesterday I received a letter from Mr Deane Copy whereof I have the honr to Inclose your Excellency

If the Onondagas evince the Sincerity of their declarations by actually commencing hostilities against the Enemy, and promise to Join our troops whenever required to do it, I should recommend the release of such of their prisoners as belong to the families removed to Niagara, keeping the remainder with the Cayugas prisoners. Those Sentiments with I have Conveyed to his Excellency the Commander in Chief. I wish for the direction of Congress for the Conduct of the Commissioners on this Occasion

Inclose Gen. Gates a List of the Indians
Names to whom the Commissions will be given
they will be dated on the first day of June next

Gen: Gates Shall Command at Ticonderoga
but as I understand employed Capt. Lee with
arranging Company after he left the North Gen.
Wayne expressed a desire that the Company
should Continue in the Service with Some
or not, I am not now able to determine army
both and at Albany. The Company has however
been in Service ever since and is now Stationed
in this quarter, the Captain has Intreated me
to Intreade with Congress that he and his Officers
may have Commissions, having never had any
for time or Pay entering the Service as noted
in the Enclosed papers

By Intelligence recently received

From Canada all is quiet & that Country no troops have been sent to the Westward nor any preparations making for such a purpose

I have the honor to be with great respect & Esteem

Your Excellency's

most Obedt

Humble Servant

H. Jackson

His Excellency John Jay Esqr. &c &c

Niagara May the 1st 1795

(2)

Sir

I had not time to answer your Excellency's favour dated the 1st by the Dove as she was ready to sail, and provisions being arrived at Carleton Island I was determined not a moment time should be lost to bring that very necessary and essential article here.—

Captain Bulkeley sailed from Fort Erie the first fair wind that offered after the arrival of the Angelica with the detachment of the 47th and must have had a fine passage to Detroit. I am really happy your Excellency sent that Gentleman to visit those parts, and you may be assured I shall give him every assistance and information in my power to enable him to lay before your Excellency an Exact Account of all our transactions here. it affords me great satisfaction to find your Excellency in making every exertion to forward Supplies, and that you are also determined to reinforce this post, as I am extremely anxious to get these works repaired, which cannot be accomplished for a considerable time with the small garrison under my command.— from the frequent Desertions it is very difficult to find out the Enemy's real Intentions, however I have ordered Major Butler to remain at Lewistown and to keep a watchful Eye towards Fort Erie, for the Rebels have reason to believe that they always send out strong detachments, which makes it necessary

to send large parties of Indians that way, I have also desired him to keep fo
scouts out towards Bongo, the Mohawk river and Wyoming, and Joseph employed
constantly between this and Scandigat, as it is not improbable the Canadas w
attempt to carry off a prisoner from this post, they tryed last year but wer
disappointed. I really wish it was in my power to reinforce Fort Edw
Fort Schlosser, on account of the great quantity of Merchandize at that
place, in a short time I hope to have a considerable quantity of pro
up, as Mr. Stedman has his waggons constantly employed if the Depute
not arrived so soon with provisions, I was determined to put the Garrison to
allowance, however by opening less than usual to the Indians and disposi
families, I have as yet some flower & pork (private property which I am ob
by agreement if your Excellency approves of it. I have made a shift to
carry on Matters tolerably well & am much obliged to you Sir for the ad
you have given to the Commanding Officer at Carleton Island, and also
Captain Schanks, and shall think myself happy if my conduct meets
approbation — I have the Kings Service so much at heart to start any
difficulties at this time, and you have already been too often troubled with
the complicated affairs of these parts, all I request is that matters may rem
as they are at present until Captain Carleton returns to Quebec, who I am co

will make a faithful Report to you of all our transactions here

I have also heard from an Indian that the construction of large Vessels have been laid aside at Still water, and that many men batteaux are finished, however the six Nations are still firm, and determined to die to the last man by the advice I shall send. an other epush shall be sent to the Havana to spirit them up to act with vigour, and I hope soon to inform your Excellency more particularly concerning the motions of the Enemy about Albany — I have already acquainted you what little Dependance Captain Lemault has on the Canadians, who vainted not only against at the Isle of Point Vincent, but are now vaunting themselves in debauching the minds of the Indians; which those in other parts may prove themselves good subjects. the first hint I had from General Clinton was not much in their favour. Captain Le Maitre's Company I am informed laid down their arms, notwithstanding all the Governor and their Captain could do who with the rest of the Officers behaved remarkably well; such as the moments we have received from two men of the Kings Regiment, who were taken Prisoners, but attained to return here by Colonel Clarke — Such we had many English Seamen on this late Expedition but I have a favourable opinion of Capt Meredith and his Lieutenant, but you know sir what sort of a man the Boatswain was, I sent you his petition, and the Counsel

to Jamaica

you informed me applyed at the same time to the Bishop in hopes of being discharged from our Service, and this at the expiration of a war with France — Captain Shank Shaw is now at Carleton Island, and Sappose has brought up the Naval Stores which you must wanted. by this opportunity I send you a Plan of Detroit, and also Copies of Letters Received from Captain Lernoult and Major Batt[illegible]; with answers to the remarks on the naval Accounts and a return of the Merchandize transported over the Lakes —

I Beleive me with the greatest Respect

Sir

Your most Obedient

and Obliged Humble

Servant Mason Bolton

Fort Niagara 29th Novr 1782

Lieut. Col. Bolton with Enclosures

Rec'd 31st May Rec'd 3d June

Answered 2 Augt

Relative to the Naval Stores

Delivered Captain Shank Shaw

Delivered 3d Augt 1782

His Excellency General Haldimand

Monsieur.

Le Virginien est venu ce matin et j'ai appris de lui que les Hurons a la grosse Roche avoient reçu une Lettre a ce qu'il croit ecrite par un nommé Morgan de la part des Loups qui invitoit les Hurons a aller chez eux pour faire la paix avec les Americains, que Manitou alloit partir pour Sandusquai. que les Hurons n'envoyoient pas les colliers dont il m'avoit deja parlé, qu'ils avoient envoyé la reponse a la premiere Lettre. et que dans peu les chefs se proposoient de partir eux-memes pour conclure la paix.

Je lui ai demandé qui etoit devenu le Chef Otowa qui avoit posé son Pavillon sur la pointe

des

des Hurons la veille. de leur depart. il m'a dit qu'il avoit resté quelque jours a la grosse Roche ou il avoit dit en festin et danse, et que partant de la il avoit pris le Coté du Sud.

J'ai l'honneur d'être avec Respect

Monsieur.

Votre tres humble
et obeissant Serviteur

(Signé) Gl[aude] Monsoison.

au Detroit le 14me may
1779

A Monsieur
Belanger Lamouth
Commandant le Detroit.

Copy of a Letter from

Wm C. Morfortune to
Captain Seymour

Dated 1st May 79 —

Rec'd 9th June

Inclosed in Col. Bellini's Letter of the
28th May 79. (N° 39)

Dear Sir,

By two Indians, who are just [illegible]

I take this opportunity to inform [illegible]
have employed in getting the [illegible]
=dequoit, and have not left to [illegible]
two. [illegible]
ill off for Provisions but many [illegible]
to subsist upon but Beech and Sprout [illegible]
in the Woods, so that little assistance from them is to
be expected, from them in this Way. The Beef stock
we have will not last us long; one Montour on whom
is our chief Dependance for Cattle, says he can let me
have but twenty Head; so that I fear we shall find
it a very difficult matter to support ourselves in the
Country.

Lieut. Kryslers Brother arrived here the 17th inst.
from Schoharry, which he left about three weeks ago;
he informs me that six hundred continental Troops who
laid there, were ordered to march to Fort Stanwix, in
consequence of a Report that Troops were coming from
Canada to attack it. — A Cayouga who was about
five days ago at the Onyda Village says that there
was a greater number of People at the Fort there
than usual; and that a large Body were on their way
from Albany and had come up as far as Cachnawago,
about half Way to Fort Stanwix. — Every account
confirms the Intelligence that the Rebels are making

Preparations

preparations on the Susquehanna. Skiangrachta
and the Chiefs are to meet me here to morrow. —
The Indians seem to be alarmed at the movements
of the Rebels; and as I am amongst them I must
in a great Measure do as they please.

I shall send off a Party to morrow to endeavour
to get a Prisoner from Fort Stanwix —

my Compliments to the Gentlemen of the Garison

I am, Dear Sir

Your very humble Servant

Lt. Colonel Bolton. (Signed) John Butler

Wm Johnson has a great number of belts
but wants I suppose a large piece for them
Wm Bolton

Canadaraga May 21st. 1779 —

Dear Sir,

I yesterday Evening received yours of the 13th.
inst. by Mr. Johnston: I believe it will, at present,
be impossible to get the Ensign relas'd. I shall try
however when I come among the Cayougas to whom
he belongs — I believe I can get as many Hors
among the Indians as will be wanted, but as for
Oxen I cannot promise.

Two of Joseph's Friends, an Oneyda & Cayouga,
who are just returned from Oneyda inform me that
the Rebels, who were on their march towards Fort Stanwi
were recalled, and all the Troops upon the Mohawk
River immediately ordered down to Albany: they say
the Oneydas are much discontented at the Behaviour of
the

the Rebels towards the Onandagoes who had promised to join them, and threaten'd to act with the rest of their Brethren against them, if they do not release those they have taken Prisoners. A small scout of Oneydas set out for Oswegatchie fifteen days ago, & another for Carleton Island six days ago. There are no further accounts since my last. The Party are in general well and in Spirits, and we march to day for Canadasago; I shall there consult with the Chiefs; and if they find there is no danger from this Quarter, hope to prevail upon them to send large Parties to harrass the Rebels round about Fort Pitt & the other Posts in that Part of the Country -

If Capt. Butler is still at Niagara, there will be no Necessity of his hurrying himself to join me —

My Compliments to the Gentlemen.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your very humble Servant

(Signed) John Butler

Lt. Colo. Bolton.

Copies of two Letters from
Major Butler to Lt. Colo.
Bolton, dated the 19th &
21st. May 1779
Recd. 9th. June
Inclosed in Col. Bolton's Letter of the
21st May 79 (No 39)

D Sir Upper Sandusky — Friday 17

Malgre the fair promises made by the Chiefs, not not a man will turn out to War except a little band of Senecas called Mingaks consisting of twenty or thirty, led absolutely by Girty Girty Elliot and his brother are either Rascals or Cowards — They tell me their Heads are down — you may depend upon it Sir Dugan Nut has made peace or a belt with the Rebels. The Scalps he had were given to him — He is gone to Detroit to persuade all he can to follow his example — be sure Sir what I say is True — Montour is improperly out of the way — The Half King and his people, who sit still entirely by his orders, are absolutely endeavering your attention — Our enemies will meet with little or no opposition in their progress to Detroit. The Fort full of Delawares, the Rebels offer 800 Dollars for Girtys Scalp, — five Delawares Painting he mared with me, Waylaid us on the

shore, Girty was a day forward — They did not attack us — this information we got by Creditable informers Girty and his Senecas gone in quest — Girty I assure you Sir, is one of the most usefull disinterested friends in his department government has — permit me Sir to beg you will give credit to the information I now send you — I cannot be certain whether the Fort is reinforced, but there has certainly been a large body at it, and a body returned — I shall go to Ware with the first little party that goes, and then return if I live to Detroit — nothing can be done with these wretches, who already talk of moving off their ground

I am Sir
(Sign'd) — Henry Bird

Copy of a Letter
from Capt. Byrd —
Rec.d 9th June
Inclosed in Col. Bellini's Letter of the
31st May 1779 (No. 39)

Remarks on Mr. Thomas Robisons acct. with Answers.

1st. 1. ——— The Seamen were ordered by Capt. Shanks, not to be paid more pay than would leave Six months of what was due to them, in the hands of Government, tho' it is mentioned that they are paid as p.r pay List. yet none attends the General acct.

Answer ——— Positive orders to alter the Customary mode of Paying the Naval Department on these Lakes has never been received, unless it is to be understood from the following Paragraph in Captain Schanks Orders to Capt. Andrews Viz.t "My Orders from the "Commander in Chief is, to put the whole of His Majesty's "Fleet on these Lakes on the same Establishment, as that "already adopted on Lake Champlains; You are therefore required "to act accordingly, making yourself both from my Orders and "from such other information as you shall receive, acquainted "with these Regulations." On receiving this Order Captain Andrews requested these Regulations of Capt.n Schank, and afterwards repeated that request in three Letters. nothing of the kind were received untill the 2.d of April, and then only Extracts. General Haldimands Orders Quebec 31.st July 1778 to Lt. Colonel Bolton, Extract "The Payment of the Naval "Department is to continue also under your direction, conformable "for the present, to such Rules and Instructions as were given by "Sir Guy Carleton." Conformable to these Orders the Pay Lists were made out, and sent down to Mr. Dunn the Pay Master.

Remark 2d. ——— As to the General acct. of Rum — How comes it that the Naval Department is not supplied from the Kings Store? When the Kings Store is deficient, the Seamen should be paid a reasonable price according to the Rules of the Navy when the Men are put upon Short allowance; but the Captains of Ships shou'd not be allowed to make Purchases in that Irregular manner without Orders and at such high rates.

Answer ——— Lieut. Colonel Bolton positively refused supplying the Naval Department with Rum out of the Kings Store, when Captain Andrews requested it, conformable to an order received from

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from His Excellency Sir Guy Carleton, a Copy of which was sent
His Excell.y General Haldimand; of course, Rum was supplied
as heretofore, from the Merchants Store. The Captains of the
Vessels have not purchased Rum, nor have they any advantage of
the high prices; 'tis Mr. Robison's market prices, the same he charges
all the Departments of Government, as may be seen in the other
accounts from Niagara.

Remarks 3. ..... It is necessary in order to make the accounts appear clear, that
each Officer should certify to the seperate charge of his own Vessel,
as Capt. Bouchette positively denies having ever received several
Articles therein charged, particularly the one for Colours and oaken
L 26. 6. 6.

Answer ..... 'Tis allowed to be proper that each Captain should certify
the seperate charges of his own Vessel. —— The Senior Officer of the
Department alone certified this account, as heretofore customary.
On this Principle, that as being entrusted with the Direction of the
Department. He is supposed to be a Judge of any Stores necessary
stated to purchase or any expence incurred. Capt. Bouchette
did not comply with that very necessary direction, and whatever
objections he may be pleased to make, in saying that he never
received several articles charged the Senecas; the enclosed certi-
ficate of Mr. Robison's Clerk will shew his having given di-
rections for the Colours. If His Lieutenants having received the
Bunting to make them, and if not made, they may blame
their own Indolence —— Any other Articles denied by Capt.
Bouchette shall be cleared up with the like Authenticity.

Remarks 4. ..... As to the charges made in the Ship-Yard, it appears
that Mr. Miller has received 10 s. Sterling a day untill discharged
by Capt. Schank, at the same time it appears that Sundry Expences
were incurred for work in the King's Yard, while Artificers are
receiving daily Pay for that purpose.

Answer ..... In the fall 1777, The Haldimand Sloop was in
so decayed a State, that She could not possibly Navigate without
very considerable repairs: the Carpenter of the Haldimand, Car-
penter of the Seneca, and the bumpkin Canadian Carpenters
brought that fall by Capt. Thompson, were incapable of repairing
the

Hire: therefore Lieu.t Colonel Bolton was under the necessity of hiring Mr. Miller, who knowing his own consequence, would not work for less than 10/. Sterling p.r day; of which he acquainted Sir Guy Carleton; and after repairing the Holdings (as Lt. Col.o Bolton could not get any Shipwrights from his application to the Commander in Chief) Miller was retained as foreman Builder at Niagara, untill Capt.n Schanck's arrival with the Shipwrights, and then discharged by Lt. Col.o Bolton's Orders —

There were only Shipwright Artificers paid at Niagara; and every Man acquainted with Shipping is convinced that there are very necessary Jobbs to be done to fit out Vessels, that does not any ways come in a Shipwrights line of duty; and that they are totally unacquainted with Painting, Glazing &c.a But. nearer the Point, and indeed what might be supposed something in a Shipwrights branch of Duty — Last Winter, with Eleven Shipwrights the Master Builder had Pump-boxes turn'd by Men belonging to the Garrison.

Remark 5. ..... It appears that work done by Horses which Government pay at the rate of 8/. p.r day, and that a second charge is added of Rum, which charge, if at all necessary should be to the owners of the Horses and not to Government as they appear to be hired. The Reason that Captain Schanks purchased Horses was that he understood from Colonel Bolton, Captain Andrews and the Naval Storekeeper, that the Hay was not the property of any particular Person, but brought in by the Troops and divided, which is the custom now at Carleton Island.

Answer — ... In the Engineer's account, or any other, 10/. New York Currency is the customary Price for a days work of a Horse hired — In consideration of the article Rum, only 8/. p.r day was charged. Every Officer in the Garrison pays the Hay-makers & those employed casting it home, 2/. York with half a pint of Rum p.r Man p.r day. also one four pound Loaf of Bread p.r week; Their Hay (at an Average) cost last year £3-14/. for every Horse or Cow they had.

Capt.n Andrews

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Capt. Andrews had Hay cut by two Seamen and he gave them half a pint of Rum p. day on his own account, which Hay was used during the Winter, as well by the Horses working for the Department, as by his own Cattle. The Articles, Horses &c. will be further cleared up by Mr. Clark the Storekeeper and Captain Andrews —

Remark 6th ..... The charges for Stationary can only be allowed to the Naval Storekeeper or the Commanding Officer of a particular Lake, as no such expences is allowed either to Captain of Ships or Companies —

Answer ... As the Naval Storekeeper & Senior Officer of each Lake is to be allowed Stationary: Probably, it is meant one of these are to supply the Captains of the Vessels with Paper, Quills and Ink, for their Logs, Invoice Book, Bills of Lading &c. It would be hard for them to find these Articles, as they have no emolument whatever by the Merchants Freights —

There seems some mistake in saying Captains of Ships or Companies are not allowed for Stationary — as to this latter it is well known the Contingent Men allowed, may very reasonably be supposed to be partly on account of Stationary as well as for the repairs of Arms &c.; And by what I am informed, every Captain or Commander in the Navy has a proportion of Ruled Paper and other Stationary delivered from the Commissioner's Office from time to time — Capt. Schank will farther clear this up; In the Merchants Service it is always charged to the Owners of the Vessels.

Remark 7th ... The Seamen's Barracks, I was informed, was built by Captain Bouchette and his Crew of the Seneca without a single expence to Government, and furthermore Orders were given that all the Seamen should Lodge on board the Ship notwithstanding, which a charge for repairing Seamens Barracks appears —

Answer. Capt. Bouchette with the Senecas Crew built Barracks for themselves only. Capt. Burnet with the Kalsimands built Barracks for all the English Seamen, the expence to Government — nails, Glass, and some other trifling matt

The Orders for wintering the Seamen on board their Vessels did not arrive untill the 29th. Decemr., before which time, the Captain of the Haldimand represented to me, that the repairs to be done Her / such as entirely Shifting her lower Deck / would render it impossible for her Crew to winter on board; and at the very pressing application of Capt. Burnet, I permitted some very necessary repairs: even were the Seamen not to have wintered on Shore, it was much better at a very trifling expence to keep these Barracks in repair, than let them go to decay; particularly the Officers Barracks which is a good building and may hereafter be of some use.

2nd mark 8th ..... Rum given to People ballasting Vessels called Extra work was never before heard of; it is Seamen's duty alone, & they have their allowance from the Ship they belong to; as also with respect to Capt. Bakers receiving £53 - for fifty three Gallons of Rum, appears very Extraordinary, for not one instance is known in any Service where the Seamen, Soldiers or Officers falls short of their allowance; that if he is entitled to be paid for the deficiency of his allowance, he ever receives more than the price, Government pays the Contractors &c.; it can be proved in the Royal Navy that all Officers and Men pay nearly double when Debtor to what they receive as Creditor in such like cases with Capt. Baker and several others in this account -

Answer ..... The Article of Rum is a charge made, not being acquainted with the Regulations of the Naval Department, often in haste to dispatch Vessels, whilst the Seamen are unloading, Soldiers from the Garrison are sent to pick up Stone Ballast out of the Water, for which duty Extra for Soldiers I always directed some Rum to be given them, agreable to Sir Guy Carleton's Orders; also on particular occasions I directed the Captains of the Vessels to give a little Rum to the Seamen when Ballasting in Bad weather - The Haldimands Crew had four Gallons in six months; The Seneca's - 24 Gallons, which I make no doubt Capt. Bouchette will have explained, altho not taken notice

notice of in the Remarks —

Capt.n Baker's account of Rum, is not in Mr. Robison's account that I drew for, owing to his being at Deer Island when I was in a hurry to have all accounts settled before Sir Guy Carleton left the Province; it was transmitted therewith along with several Articles that were omitted in former accts. and all bequests in the Quantity;

The Rum appears due to Mr. Baker, but supposing Mr. Baker had been paid for the Rum, 'tis only the Merchants or Contractors price here, charged Government.

It is said, several others have been paid in such like cases — Nothing of this matter appears on the face of the account. The Officers of the Haldimand assure me they have not received a Penny for Rum: The Seneca is not here to make the enquiry —

Remarks 9th ..... A Spy-Glass is an article I never saw charged — either in the King's or Merchants Service, and no such thing is given in, in any of the Returns of Stores —

Answer ..... The Spy-Glass, I am informed, was ordered to be purchased by Lt. Colonel Caldwell; but that as well as Mr. Bakers Rum account, was not put in the account, having been an omission long before the date; Yet we have a very late instance of Spy-glasses: Capt. Thompson brought up, I am informed, four for the Vessels on the Lakes: that they have not been included in the Returns of Stores, is an Omission also.

I am sorry to have trespassed so much on your Excellency's time and patience, in answering the Remarks made by Captain Schank on Mr. Robison's account, which I shall take the Liberty to say, has been pointed out to your Excellency, not in so candid a way as I could wish; and so far from thinking the six months account in question to have been irregular, I must assure your Excellency, that it appears to me, not only the clearest drawn up, but also the most Oeconomical account I have yet seen of that Department —

I must further observe to your Excellency, that trying that account by Lake Champlain Regulations, is very unfair, because

because it is trying it by Rules we were then utterly unacquainted with, and even to this time but very imperfectly known here —

The great Armaments on Lake Champlain rendered Regulations indispensably necessary, but these upper Lakes not being, I suppose, an Object of such consequence, it was not thought of at that time proper to extend those Regulations &c.a — Had we not expected every day Orders and Regulations, which we were almost certain of receiving, from what Capt. Schank repeatedly promised us at leaving Niagara It is not improbable but the King's Service might have been carried on more to advantage & the Plan of Oconomy more strictly observed: but my Letter to your Excellency dated February the 8th., with those I received from Captains Andrews & Mr. Coleman, will point out to you the disagreeable situation we were in, having received but one Letter, the 29th. Decemr. from Capt. Schank; countermanding former orders, and desiring the Artificers might be sent to Carleton Island; when the Haldimand & Angelica wanted repairs, without which it was impossible for them to attempt Navigating the Lakes this year, and at the same time when these orders arrived, it was impossible to comply with them, supposing they were even your Excellency's Orders. —

Mason Bolton Lt. Col.

Remarks on Mr. Thomas Robison's acct. with Answers

Rud. 4th June 79

Sir

Canadaigo May 31st 1779

I am indeed to your Excellency the Honble Accounts and Vouchers which I have endeavoured to have properly adjusted, and also a Bill in favor of Mess.rs Butler & Co. for Five Thousand four hundred and forty seven Pounds five Shillings and three Pence N.York Currency, the Amount of the Articles mentioned in the Bill, which I hope your Excellency will find right — I did not know that Colo.l Butler would be at Home for the Purpose of Building the Barracks till the Day before I left Butlers Dwelling for Canada, the Hurry in which the Accounts were made out was the Reason of the former Mistakes.

I have [illegible] the Honble Commissioners [illegible] Butlers Letter [illegible] which I have sent in [illegible]

I have the Honor to be [illegible] the greatest Respect

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient Humble Servant John Butler

Sumner

June 1st.

Early this Morning arrived a Runner with the News that a Body of the Enemy were returning, and it is thought will be before Night at Cayuga. I am preparing with all Dispatch to go and meet them, and hope I shall be able to give a good Account of them. Those Hounding the Scouts Find out the Ingenious have found Means to bring them by such a Route that they were not discovered till they were within little more than a Day's March of Cayuga.

J. B.

A 1779

From

Major Butler, inclosing a Draft
of £2507. 2. 3/4 with the Vouchers
for Barrack Expences —
Dated Canasadago 31st. May 1779
Received 21st. June —

Copy

Canadarago June 8th 1779

The Indians from Canada left this three Days ago to re-
turn Home without having had a Meeting with the Sachems
as the latter refused to meet them except in their own Vil-
lage which they did not think proper to go. — On their
coming to my Camp a Messenger was immediately sent off
at their Request with a Belt, desiring the Sachems to come
and hold a Council with them at Onoyuga, as Canada-
go, the Place they were desired to call them to, was destroy-
ed. upon this two of the Sachems came in to Onoyuga and
invited the Deputies of the seven Nations of Canada to come
to Tioneanderoga. They agreed, and again repeated their
Request jointly with the four Nations that the Deputies should
come to Onoyuga, for that they had already agreed and knew
what to say to the Canadian Nations with their Rea-
sons for agreeing to [illegible] them.

The Deputies were informed by this Tioneanderoga
Indian two days after he arrived, that the three
last upon Examination and the seven Nations had desired

selves to the Mohawks they send to them and to the
Cayugas are so opposite and contradictory: they therefore Re-
quest that your Excellency would inquire into the Matter
and if the Intrigues of Canada will at once declare them
selves, and that a Belt of Wampum
which will be delivered to your Excellency in order thereto.
This is chiefly at their Request, and to satisfy them that
I trouble your Excellency with so particular an Account
of this Matter.

The late Alarm of the Rebels coming into the Indian
Country, proved to be without foundation. On our Coming
to Oyeyaga we found some of their Scouts retired with-
out having discovered any Enemy tho they had been for-
ced from where the Rebels were said to be, and that the
Cayugas had been misled by some Indians who having de-
serted to the Rebels, took them for those of an Enemy
and Alarmed the whole Country.

I have the Honour to be with the greatest Respect

Your Excellency's

most obedient humble Servt

John Butler

Sir Guy Carleton

Governor &c.

From M 1779

Majr Butler Dated
Conedaega B. June
Rec.d 21.st

Copy 779

of M. Chevalier's Letter

from St. Joseph

29th May

Rec'd 10th July

inclosed in Capt. Bowman's Letter of

the 26. June

Copy

Upper St. Duskie June 9th 1779

Dear Sir,

231

After much running about, some presents to Chiefs, we had collected at the Mingo Town near 200 Savages, chiefly Shawanese) — when lo! a runner arrived with accounts of the Shawanese Towns being attacked by a body from Kentuck, they burnt five houses, kill'd one Indian and wounded the Chief badly — lost their own Commander Heron or Herington — they carried off 30 Horses, were pursued by 50 Shawanese, the Shawanese were beat back with loss of five, & six wounded — News flew that all the Towns were to be attack'd, and our little body seperated in an instant past reassembling —— confusion still prevails — much counselling — no resolves — many are removing — more for Peace.

The Delawares make it dangerous travelling. By this opportunity Davison & Cook return Sick — Girty is flying about — M Carty stays with me with some Ottawas — these unsteady Rogues put me out of all patience. I will go with him in a few days, if nothing material occurs. — see the Enemy that I may not be laugh'd at, then return —— The Rebels mean I believe to destroy the — Villages and Corn now up —— the Method they bring their little

Little Armies into the field, as follows: Every Family on the borders receive Orders to send according to their Strength, (one or two Men) to the Place of Rendezvous at a time appointed (on pain of fine or imprisonment) with fifteen or twenty days Provisions, they immediately receive their Ammunition and proceed quickly to action ——— I am credibly informd by various means, that they can raise in that manner, three or four thousand in a few days for such excursions; I was obliged to kill four more Cattle for the Indians at the Mingo Town — they are always cooking or counselling. I have nothing more to inform you off, if any thing material occurs, which I really expect in a day or two, I will inform you by Express —

I am &c.

Henry Bird

To Capt Lernoult.

Copy

June 12th. upper St. Duski

Sir.

Couriers after Couriers arrive with accounts of the Rebels advancing to destroy the Savage Villages, now all their Corn is planted —

Ondeongueal & Orontondy are now here, they say if their father, according to his promises, will assist them.

they

they and the Shawanese are determined to defend their Country whilst they have a Man; if you will now assist them in the time of need they shall remember it, if not they must abandon their grain & Habitations.

These are the words I send you by their request — I believe there is some truth in the report, the Delawares think so; they are abandoning three Towns near here.

I am &c. H: Bird

To Capt Lernoult

P. S. I beg to recommend Macarty to you as an Interpreter — he is a Steady fellow, speaks Delaware & Ottawa — he has kindly attended me on my little excursions, and protected us by means of the Ottawas from insults, which would have been offered by Rebel-Delawars — I am sure Sir, you will find him an excellent acquisition —

Friday Even.g

Dear Sir

Montreal 18. June 1779.

I made a mistake in mentioning the Return of the Canada Chiefs. it was M.r Johnson who informed me of this Morning — Sir John is come down just now, and clears up the — He tells me that Thayendanegea, the Onondago Chief, and Seven others, arriv'd at his House in Ten days, from Canadasega, and says they are come by desire of the Chiefs of the 5 Nations now assembled in Council at Connadasega: "to bring "up their Child, the Son of their old Father, with the Pipe "that was promised them" This was chiefly the purport of what they told him, the Speech was to be delivered to you, but as you was not at home they went to Col.° Campbell, who I suppose will Transmit it to the General after amanner — They are now at Col.° Campbells with La Force as Interpreter for them — Col.° Butler has wrote to the General — I dare say it is couched in artfull Terms, and I should not wonder if he desired Sir Johns going up, to make a merit of it; as he finds the 5 Nations insist on it — The Indians are very much insensed against the Rebels, they took two Cayougas Prisoners, who went with a Flag of Truce to them — adieu —

Sam.l Jas.

Dear Sir yours Sincerely
C. Langan

A1 1779

Lt Col. Campbell to
His Ex: General Waldeinand
1st. June.

Rec.d 19th

Paroles de Bhangaiah Chef Indien des Cinq Nations françaises devant le Lieut. Colonel Campbell — Juin 19th 1779

Mon Frere

Vous savez sans doute que le fort de nos freres les Cinq Nations, pour donner ce qui peut retarder notre frere le General Washington de tenir le serment qu'il nous avait fait de tenir toujours le fond des Eglises le notre ... secours, nous nous defendons toujours en l'attendant, et nous tiendrons toujours ferme, mais nous desirons qu'il vienne bientot et nous esperons que nous pourrons notre fils le Chevalier Johnson, le soutenir. Agreable

Nous demandons que l'on Charitise un fort et Ammunition pour entretenir une Communication avec nos freres et nous donner des secours dont nous sommes privés Votre frere le General peut compter sur nos bras et sur notre Zele pour soutenir l'Etablissement dans son Ancien Gouvernement

« Nous demandons que l'on nous fixe le temps que nous pourrons faire la fonction afin de nous conformer

Le General Carleton nous promet et que nous demandons depuis deux ans sera nous donné enfin Canadiens, ne leur ressemblons pas Imitons les Gens de bonne Conduite et que nous voulez les Bourgeois, puis qu'il n'y a que nous qui puissions à présent à faire pour la Guerre Ouvert —

{ En Jettant le Colier
en Colere sur la Table }

John Campbell,

1774

Indian Speech rec.d from
L.t Col.o Campbel 21.st June

Canandaigua 8th June 1779

Sir

I have to Inform your Excel
lency that yesterday afternoon ar-
rived here Eight Deputys from the
five nations at Canaghsatiga and
this morning spoke them on their
Business the purport of which I am
with Pleasure you, with a Letter from
Col Butler, I am the honor to be
with great Respect

Sir

your Excellencys most Obed
and most humble Servt
Wm Campbell

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *New Hampshire,* | | |
| Mr. Whipple, | ay | ay |
| *Massachusetts Bay,* | | |
| Mr. Gerry, | ay | ay |
| Lovell, | ay | |
| Holten, | ay | |
| *Rhode Island,* | | |
| Mr. Marchant, | ay | ay |
| Collins, | ay | |
| *Connecticut,* | | |
| Mr. Sherman, | ay | ay |
| Huntington, | ay | |
| Spencer, | ay | |
| *New York,* | | |
| Mr. Jay, | ay | ay |
| Duane, | no | |
| Morris, | ay | |
| *New Jersey,* | | |
| Mr. Scudder, | no | div. |
| Fell, | ay | |
| *Pennsylvania,* | | |
| Mr. Armstrong, | ay | ay |
| Shippen, | ay | |
| Searle, | ay | |
| Muhlenberg, | ay | |
| M'Lene, | ay | |
| *Delaware,* | | |
| Mr. Dickinson, | ay | ay |
| M'Kean, | ay | |
| *Maryland,* | | |
| Mr. Paca, | no | no |
| Henry, | no | |
| Jenifer, | no | |
| *Virginia,* | | |
| Mr. Smith, | no | no |
| Griffin, | ay | |
| Fleming, | no | |
| *North Carolina,* | | |
| Mr. Penn, | ay | div. |
| Burke, | no | |
| *South Carolina,* | | |
| Mr. Laurens, | no | no |
| Drayton, | no | |

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Adjourned to 10 oClock to Morrow.

## SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1779.

A letter, of 12, from J. Wadsworth, and one, of 14, from Major General Greene, were read.

A letter, of 14, from J. Lawrance, judge advocate general, was read:[1]

[1] The letter of Wadsworth is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 78, XXIV, folio 49; that of Greene, in No. 155, I, folio 135; that of Lawrance, in No. 78, XIV, folio 263.

*Ordered*, That it be referred to the Board of Treasury.

A representation from John Garcia Duarti was read,[1] enclosing an invoice of the cargo and effects on board the snow *Nostra Seigniora de Carmo and Santo Antonio:*

*Ordered*, That it be referred to a committee of three:

The members chosen, Mr. [James] Lovell, Mr. [William] Ellery, and Mr. [William Henry] Drayton.

Congress proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on the letters from A. Lee, Esq. and some time being spent thereon,

Congress resumed the consideration of the report on the communications, &c., when the following resolutions were moved by Mr. [Elbridge] Gerry, seconded by Mr. [William] Ellery,

1. That it is essential to the welfare of these United States that the inhabitants thereof, at the expiration of the war, should continue to enjoy the free and undisturbed exercise of their common right to fish on the banks of Newfoundland, and the other fishing banks and seas of North America, preserving inviolate the treaties between France and the said states.

2. That an explanatory article be prepared and sent to our minister plenipotentiary at the court of Versailles, to be by him presented to his most Christian Majesty, whereby the said common right to the fisheries shall be more explicitly guarantied to the inhabitants of these states than it already is by the treaties aforesaid.

3. That in the treaty of peace with Great Britain a stipulation be made, on their part, not to disturb the inhabitants of these states in the free exercise of their common right to the fisheries aforesaid; and that a reciprocal engagement be made on the part of the United States.

[1] This representation is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 44, folio 77.

4. That the faith of Congress be pledged to the several states, that, without their unanimous consent, no treaty of commerce shall be formed with Great Britain previous to such stipulation.

5. That if the explanatory article should not be ratified by his most Christian Majesty, nor the stipulation aforesaid be adopted by Great Britain, the minister conducting this business shall give notice thereof to Congress, and not sign any treaty of peace until their pleasure be known.[1]

The first proposition being read, a motion was made by Mr. [Gouverneur] Morris, seconded by Mr. [William Henry] Drayton, to amend it by striking out certain words and inserting others, so that it read, "That it "would be very injurious to these United States, and "the inhabitants thereof, at the expiration of the war, "not to enjoy the free," &c.

On the question, Shall the words, moved to be struck out, stand, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. [William] Ellery,

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *New Hampshire,* | | | *New York,* | | |
| Mr. Whipple, | ay | ay | Mr. Jay, | no | div. |
| *Massachusetts Bay,* | | | Duane, | ay | |
| Mr. Gerry, | ay | ay | Morris, | no | |
| Lovell, | ay | | Lewis, | ay | |
| Holten, | ay | | *New Jersey,* | | |
| *Rhode Island,* | | | Mr. Scudder, | no | no |
| Mr. Ellery, | ay | ay | Fell, | no | |
| Marchant, | ay | | *Pennsylvania,* | | |
| Collins, | ay | | Mr. Armstrong, | ay | ay |
| *Connecticut,* | | | Searle, | ay | |
| Mr. Sherman, | ay | ay | Muhlenberg, | ay | |
| Huntington, | ay | | M'Lene, | ay | |
| Spencer, | ay | | | | |

[1] This motion, in the writing of Elbridge Gerry, is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 25, I, folio 451.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Delaware,* | | | *Virginia,* | | |
| Mr. Dickinson, | no | div. | Mr. Smith, | no | no |
| M'Kean, | ay | | Griffin, | no | |
| *Maryland,* | | | Fleming, | no | |
| Mr. Paca, | no | no | *North Carolina,* | | |
| Carmichael, | no | | Mr. Penn, | no | no |
| Jenifer, | no | | Burke, | no | |
| | | | *South Carolina,* | | |
| | | | Mr. Laurens, | ay | div. |
| | | | Drayton, | no | |

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

A motion was then made by Mr. [Gouverneur] Morris, seconded by Mr. [Meriwether] Smith, that the farther consideration of the first proposition be postponed. On which, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. [Elbridge] Gerry,

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *New Hampshire,* | | | *Pennsylvania,* | | |
| Mr. Whipple, | no | no | Mr. Armstrong, | no | no |
| *Massachusetts Bay,* | | | Shippen, | no | |
| Mr. Gerry, | no | no | Searle, | no | |
| Lovell, | no | | Muhlenberg, | no | |
| Holten, | no | | M'Lene, | no | |
| *Rhode Island,* | | | *Delaware,* | | |
| Mr. Ellery, | no | no | Mr. Dickinson, | ay | div. |
| Marchant, | no | | M'Kean, | no | |
| Collins, | no | | *Maryland,* | | |
| *Connecticut,* | | | Mr. Carmichael, | ay | ay |
| Mr. Sherman, | no | no | Jenifer, | ay | |
| Huntington, | no | | *Virginia,* | | |
| Spencer, | no | | Mr. Smith, | ay | ay |
| *New York,* | | | Griffin, | no | |
| Mr. Jay, | ay | div. | Fleming, | ay | |
| Duane, | no | | *North Carolina,* | | |
| Morris, | ay | | Mr. Penn, | ay | div. |
| Lewis, | no | | Burke, | no | |
| *New Jersey,* | | | *South Carolina,* | | |
| Mr. Scudder, | no | div. | Mr. Laurens, | no | div. |
| Fell, | ay | | Drayton, | ay | |

So it passed in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. [Thomas] Burke, seconded by Mr. [James] Duane, after the words "seas "of North America," to insert, "within the restrictions "of the law and custom of nations for preventing con- "traband." And on the question, Shall those words be inserted, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. [John] Jay,

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *New Hampshire,* | | | *Pennsylvania,* | | |
| Mr. Whipple, | no | no | Mr. Armstrong, | no | |
| *Massachusetts Bay,* | | | Shippen, | no | |
| Mr. Gerry, | no | | Searle, | no | no |
| Lovell, | ay | no | Muhlenberg, | no | |
| Holten, | no | | M'Lene, | no | |
| *Rhode Island,* | | | *Delaware,* | | |
| Mr. Ellery, | no | | Mr. M'Kean, | | no |
| Marchant, | no | no | *Maryland,* | | |
| Collins, | no | | Mr. Carmichael, | ay | |
| *Connecticut,* | | | Jenifer, | ay | ay |
| Mr. Sherman, | no | | *Virginia,* | | |
| Huntington, | no | no | Mr. Smith, | ay | |
| Spencer, | no | | Griffin, | ay | ay |
| *New York,* | | | Fleming, | ay | |
| Mr. Jay, | ay | | *North Carolina,* | | |
| Duane, | ay | | Mr. Penn, | ay | |
| Morris, | ay | ay | Burke, | ay | ay |
| Lewis, | no | | *South Carolina,* | | |
| *New Jersey,* | | | Mr. Laurens, | no | |
| Mr. Scudder, | ay | | Drayton, | ay | div. |
| Fell, | no | div. | | | |

So it passed in the negative.

A motion was made by Mr. [Gouverneur] Morris, seconded by Mr. [Thomas] M'Kean, to strike out the words "preserving inviolate the treaties between France "and the United States."[1]

[1] These proceedings were entered only in the manuscript Secret Journals, Foreign Affairs.

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom were referred a letter from General Schuyler of the 30th of May, and a letter from James Deane of the 20th of May, beg leave to report the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Commissioners for Indian Affairs for the Northern Department, in concurrence with the Commander in Chief, be authorised to exchange, or release, the Onondaga and the other Indian Prisoners of the Six Nations, on such terms as they shall judge for the advantage of the United States: And whereas, after repeated acts of unprovoked Hostility and depredation upon the Frontiers of these United States, the Six Nations were assured at several Treaties held by the Commissioners of Congress at Albany, Johnstown and the German Flatts that ample satisfaction should be exacted for future offences; and several of the said Tribes having nevertheless in violation of these solemn Treaties and engagements, joined our enemies and destroyed a number of our citizens and plundered their substance and particularly laid waste the Settlements of Cherry Valley, Cattes Kill the German Flatts, Hendersonton and Springfield in the state of New York and obliged the militia of the said State to undergo constant military duty to protect their remaining frontiers:

And whereas some of the said Tribes have sued for peace and forgiveness, and it is probable from the present operations that the rest may be induced to the same temper: and experience having shewn that a further security than verbal engagements is necessary to hold the said nations to their Treaties, and restrain them from wanton bloodshed and devastation:

*Resolved*, therefore, that the Commissioners of Indian Affairs for the Northern Department, in concurrence with the Commander in Chief, and the executive authority of the State of New York, be directed and authorized on a pacification with the Six Nations, or any one of them, to insist upon and obtain such satisfaction for past and such security against future injuries and depradations as they shall judge reasonable and expedient.[1]

Adjourned to 10 oClock on Monday.

[1] This report, in the writing of James Duane, is in the *Papers of the Continental Congress*, No. 166, folio 453. It is endorsed as presented June 20.

The Committee on Indian
Affairs to whom were referred
a Letter from General Schuyler
of the 30th of May &
Letter from James Deane
of the 21st of May Copy
leave to report the following
Resolution.

Resolved that the Commissioners for Indian
affairs for the Northern Department in Conjunction
with the Commander in Chief be authorized
to Exchange the Onondaga & other Indian
Prisoners of the Six Nations
on such Terms as they shall judge for the
Advantage of the united States: And whereas
after repeated Acts of unprovoked Hostility

And

And Depredation upon the Subsistence of those people
Sicks the Sea Nations were found on several
Docches held by the Commiss.rs of Longford at Abbey
Johnston & the Jurors Sicks that Lots ample Satisfaction
should be made for any of those offences. And Several
of the said Tribes have accordingly in Violation of
this Solemn Treaties & Engagements Joined our Enemies,
against those Sicks & Quarter & Assisted & Murder of our
& the plunder Their Settlers & Properties
the Citizens of those Sicks & committed
of Clary Valley. Cattle &c. the Jurors
& Sworn did in the Sicks of Peace make Warr. &
Compelled the Inhabitants of the said Sicks to
remove Duly be provided their Remains
&c. whereas Some of the said Tribes have
used for peace & forgiveness & it is Intended
for the future Protection of
that the case may be Considered by
the

Same Day. And Whereas it hath
further appeared to this Board by Depositions taken
before Sir Richard Temple Bart. & Thomas Lewis Esq.
Members of this Board that the said Richard
Lewis hath since his arrival in Virginia
endeavoured to Create Misunderstandings
between the Governor & Council & the Assembly
of this Province by Insinuating to the Members
of the Assembly that the Governor & Council
had exceeded their Instructions in the Bill
for Establishing Fees & Salaries & that
they had Sent Home Complaints against them
to the Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations
Ordered that the said Richard Lewis be
forthwith taken into Custody of the Messenger
of this Board & brought before this Board
to answer the Premises

No 45.

Report of Comte on
Indian affairs &c &c
from Gen.l Schuyler of 30
May 1779 -
Delivered June 20 -

Quebec June 21st 1779

Sir

49

I have received your Letter intimating the Desire of the Ouanto, Saugey, and Penard Indians to return home, and first to come here to take leave of me. I have no Objection to the former, and wish to indulge them in the latter, particularly as the Visit may answer a political End, by so timeing it as to have them here upon the arrival of the Fleet, which I hope will be such as to give them a favorable Impression of our affairs, and when related by them at home, to have a good Effect with their Nations, who I find, by Letters from Major De Peyster, have been tampered with by the Rebels, and not without some Success, as many of them are wavering, & seem to lye by for Events - I am therefore desirous that they should themselves see the Fleet, and from thence form their Opinions of our Force and Resources so as to be able to convince their People of the same, and render the Efforts of the Rebels to debauch them ineffectual. For this Purpose I intend, at the same time, to assemble some Chiefs of the Six Nations, and should be glad You would send down, with the others

Lieut. Colonel Campbell.

thers, the Deputy from the Huron Lake.

From the Delay of the Quebec Fleet, there is almost a certainty that it is under the same Convoy as that of Newfoundland, which may not arrive these ten or twelve Days, and as it would be more difficult to content the Indians under this Delay here, than at Montreal, You will endeavour to employ them until that Time, when Mr. Goddard and Mr. Gale's may conduct them here, and as the latter Gentleman is so well regarded by them, I hope it will be in my Power to let him return with them, satisfyed.

I would not have the Detention of the Indians appear to them as if designed, and I must request that You manage it without imparting my Intention to any Person whosoever.

By Letters from Capts. M.c Dougall and Capt.n Fraser, I find that some Person is much wanted at Carleton Island, to take the management of the Messengers, who are either treacherous, or shamefully inattentive, otherwise the Rebel Scouts, who have now a second time,

in

in Noon Day and within 500 Yards of the Fort, made Prisoners, would never dare to 50
approach the Island - M.r La Mothe is a very fit Man for that Station, You will therefore please to send him there without delay - I shall write by this Post to Major Nairn to acquaint him of his going, & to desire he will give him every Assistance.

I am
Sir
Your most Obedient
and most humble Servant
(signed) Fred: Haldimand.

P.S.

I have this Moment received Your Letter enclosing the Speech of the Deputies from the five Nations. I hope You did not receive it in Public, and that You have prevented it being made known abroad, for tho' it is, in itself, of the most trifling Import, Yet, to have it published amongst a People too fond of receiving, and giving Credit to unfavorable Reports, may be followed by bad Consequences. For the Reason mentioned in the Body of this Letter, I would have the Deputation from the five Nations come to Quebec likewise, and I shall, by the Return of the Express, send Orders to M.r Mauser to furnish them with a Batteau and every thing necessary for their Journey. I shall, at the same time, write to You further upon the Subject. As my whole View is to have them here when the Fleet arrives, and

to

to gain time for that Purpose, by retarding their Journey as much as possible, without letting them perceive it, I must desire, for the good of the King's Service, that You will exert Yourself in effecting this End.

I am much displeased with their Speech — It is a very foolish one — I am however, determined to support them and shall convince them of it, to which, a sight of this Fleet will contribute.

(signed) J. A.

To Capt. [illegible]

Letter to Lt. Col. Campbell

24th. June.

from [illegible] 1779

L.t Col.l Campbel 19.th June

Rec.d 21

Montreal the 21st June 1775.

Sir

I have now to Report to your Excellency that the Indn Deputys accompanying your Letter to the Oneidas are Return'd, without the Desired Success. They gave me Yesterday a very long narative of their proceedings from the time they left us until their return, which I approve much of, They So
His Excellency Gen.l Haldimand &c &c &c

Journal attempts to speake with
the Oneida's in Council But to
no purpose, they kept upon speak
but brought back the Campan
Col Butler and those of the Fam
: lies with him as witness to
their Conduct, I have the hono
to be with great respect

Sir

Your Excellencys most ob
and most humble Servt

John Campbell

His Excellency
Gen.l Heldimand

From M 1779
Lt. Col. Campbell
21st June –
Rec.d 23.

1779
Lieut. 21st June
From
Lt. Col. Campbell
Rec.d 23.

Detroit the 21st June 1779

Sir

I received, Enclosed your Excellencys Letter of the 21st Inst. Agnes and Christian to Carleton Island Judgeing from the prospect & Inspection for that Post, as they Speak the Mississague Language, and those of this Confederation, which would put it out of the Power of any Indian or other ill Disposed to come into the Camp. of the Mississagues without the Knowledge of the Commanding Officer —

Mons.r LaMothe is the only Interpreter I have, since Guy went to Michilimakinac for the Mississagues, Nepissings, Algonkins, and Outtawa's who are coming

To

His Excellency Gen.l Haldimand

and —

Lieut Col. Campbell

Quebec the 21st. June 1776. ——

51

Sir

I have Received Your Letter of the 21st. Instant, acquainting me of the Return of the Deputies Sent to the Oneidas — I am Sorry they have not been more Successful. —

I write by this Post to Mr. Mauer & Furnish a Batteau for the Purpose of Conveying the Six Nation Indians to the place as mentioned in my Last Letter to You, he will likewise provide one for the Renards and others, but I would not have them come with the Six Nations — You can So manage as to have an Interval of two or three Days between their Departures, and Send as few as possible (perhaps Six or Eight) of the upper Country Indians Mr. Goddard may come down by Land. —

as the fleet was not to Sail until very late in april, we cannot well Expect it Sooner than 12 or 14 Days hence — this will point out to You the Necessity of retarding the Indians as mentioned in my former Letters — You will of Course See that they are provided with Necessary Provisions for their Journey. —

I wish to be More fully informed of what Gamblin Says, I cannot well reconcile the Story of his being Sent to Boston — by examining him and Joseph Louis's Sons Separately, and at Different times, you may perhaps be able to Draw Something from them. —

Jam Clerk

(Signed) Fred: Haldimand

To. —

1779

Lieut. Col. Campbell, Superintendant of Indian affairs 26. June

Copy

Canadasagoe June 24th. 1779

Sir.

145

Instead of Ten I got eighteen Cattle, by means of some half Joes which I was obliged to borrow, and have discovered the Reason which has made it so difficult for me to get any Cattle from the Indians. Some Persons at Niagara either out of Jealousy or from some other motive, have endeavoured to persuade the Indians that they were imposed upon, that they were paid too small a Price for their Cattle, that for the future they ought to demand twelve pounds a Head and that in ready Money which they could always get for them at Niagara, and have succeeded so well that scarce the smallest article is to be go without immediate Payment, which obliges me to send Lieut. Wm. Johnston to Niagara to fetch me a quantity of Cash, as well to pay what I have borrowed, as to enable me to purchase more Cattle.

I have this Morning sent off Lieut. Thompson, with about Forty Men to some Place upon the Susquehanna where I am informed the Rebels have a Number of Cattle, which he is to endeavour to drive off, and get what Intelligence he can of the Enemy's Designs and give

him

them such Annoyances as he shall find opportunity for. Capt. Rowland Montour with about fifty or Sixty Delawares are to join him. I hope also in a day or two to be able to send off Capt. McDonald and Sixty Men with a Number of Indians to the Mohawk River upon the same Design. I am induced to do this as there seems to be no further Accounts of the Enemy's coming into the Country, and by the best Intelligence, there is the highest probability of their Success, and great likelihood of their being able to bring off a Number of Cattle; at the same time these Detachments will so diminish the Number of the Party, that such as remain will be much more easily supplied.

Tho' I have not ordered the Party to Irondequot as I thought I should be obliged to do, it will nevertheless be absolutely necessary to send the Provisions I wrote for, and about 500 Cwt. of Powder & 200 Cwt. of Ball, and please to acquaint me when you send it off, that I may judge what Time it may be at Irondequot. Perhaps I may still be under the necessity of going further after I have dispatched Capt. McDonald and Party.

A Runner came in Yesterday Evening informing us

of the success of the Party under Aaron & young Mr. Johnston, they have taken Eighteen Prisoners from somewhere about Schoharry. I expect them here within two days. The Mesisaugoes have behaved very well on the occasion, except in insisting upon bringing away with them three Women: there were a great many taken, but all sent back again unhurt but these three. Some of Aarons Prisoners say that the Continental Troops from Schoharry and the German Flats were all gone up to Fort Edward. The Mesisaugoes desire that thier Families may be acquainted that they are all well.

I daily expect to hear from Lieut. Henry Hare, who is gone down to Fort Hunter; and also from a Party of Cayougas lately gone to the Big Island, a Place upon the Susquehanna.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant

(Signed) John Butler

Lt. Col. Bolton.

P. S. I now send you the Names of the People which I forgot in my last. Four Casks of the Powder that was sent was intirely spoiled and could not be made use of; I

Niagara June 27th 1779

147

(No 5)

I have drawn a Bill on you Sundry for Two hundred & Eighty pounds in favour of the Indian Department, a Copy of the Account and a Bill in Ireland and a Duplicate sent to the Secretary

Captain Lernault in a Letter dated Detroit the 6th informs me, that he found it necessary with the advice of Captain Lamothe to stop the expectation of Flower from that Country and to lodge all the flower bought up by the Merchants for that purpose in the Kings Store, untill a sufficient quantity is sent up for the Garrison & some Corn at least three months, as he is most in want of that article. he has directed Captain Bulkley to write for a Vessel & Equipage, as there he has at present an extreme Scarcity he is very anxious for Captain Bird's coming being persuaded the Indians will be greatly governed by it. That the Shawanese and Chippewas show a strange inclination to act what they are afraid will displease Hamilton. the Reinforcements with the last amount from the Miami Indians have had a good Effect on the disposition of the Indians in general, and they are now preparing to make a vigorous Effort, but how long such a disposition may last is not easily determined in such a fluctuating people, who are equally subject to be depressed and elated by trifles. He also acquainting him that the good Effect the Reinforcements have occasioned in the behaviour of the Inhabitants of the Settlements. a Young Man just arrived from Detroit acquainted him, that a Runner from the Shawanese Town arrived the day before he left that place with an

mount of a party of the Rebels to the number of 300 had att
the Shawanese Village mount the Grand River Captains, and
all their horses &c. that 50 warriors fought manfully, killed 18 o
repulsed the Rebels with only the loss of 4 of their own people
but one of them was a great Chief called Black Hoof, that
Shawanese are on their way to beg a peace, and the Indians
Captain Bird was marching on this Route; he adds a Mr
him a Strong body was encamped near the Fort at Tuscarawa
The Major in a letter to Captain Lernault mentions that it
him pleasure to hear the Great Matchiquis and his Indians
have behaved well, and that if he has occasion for more than
he has many ready to send him if Detroit should stand
of them — Captain Bird in a letter dated May 19th writes that
150 men were at the Tuscarawas, 80 at Beaver Creek, 200 have
changing at Fort Pitt, were expecting 200 more that 300 have
building at the Forks of Ohio to carry provisions and militar
for reinforcing Tuscarawas: the Engineers to assemble there
the beginning of July at Fort Pitt. Wm Crawford is called and he
gone to the Headwaters that Girty Brant & the rest of the
on their way, sent a party of Delawares who seized them from
Delawares carrying them — I also enclose you Captain
and Extracts of letters from Major Butler and Captain Lernault
which will inform you of all the Intelligence I have received
since to you last. the Six nations are very desirous to keep
M.Donald with them some time longer, if you approve of it
their request will be granted. the Major begs to remain your Sou

orders concerning the men belonging to General Burgoyne army who have lately joined them – I wrote and by men with the Bateaux sent me on their way to Fort Erie in order to embark for Detroit, but a Deserter coming in with an Account that a Strong body of the Enemy were on their march to cut off the Cayuga Village, the said Officer immediately determined to go and assist their friendly Mayor Butler Letters will inform you of the distressed situation the Indians are in for want of provisions, notwithstanding I have sent him above seventy barrels of flower, peas, Oatmeal and some pork, the last Article is so scarce that I could not supply him with more than a few Barrels, and as the pork for this Garrison is not as yet arrived I am obliged to make use of that belonging to Detroit, which can be replaced when ever it is in my power, not that I imagine Captain Lernoult can want all provisions, as he wrote me word he had supplyed this Garrison with fresh Beef during the winter and Mr. Mc Komb informed me there was a large quantity in Store there besides he has provisions which I have not at this post the provisions for Detroit and Michilimackinac I am forwarding as fast as possible with the few men I can spare from the works. I have sent down a number of useless People and shall not (if possible) suffer any to remain here for the future this is a number of prisoners at this time among the Indians, some of them I suspect will soon be delivered to Major Butler

I am with the greatest Respect

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient and

Obliged Humble Servant

Mason Bolton

His Excellency General Haldimand

A 1779.

From
Lt. Gd. Campbell
enclosing a Copy of a Letter
26th June
Rec.d 28th.

Montreal the 1st July 1779

Sir

I have to Inform your Excellency
that the Party of Indns under the Direction
of Mons.r Lorimier Set out yesterday,
and that they are about two hundred
in number, As Capt.n Fraser is near
knowing what the Enemy are doing
than I am, have Left it to him to give
what orders he may Judge proper —
I Beg Leave to observe to you Sir, That those
Party's are very Expensive and have an Ark-
ward appearance from the numbers of posts
they pass before they take their Departure for
the Enemy. Therefore I would propose, If your
Excellency Intends to Continue parties tow-
ards Fort Stanwix, That Capt.n Fraser
least Should Be on Carleton Island
His Excellency
Gen.l Haldimand

with a Large proportion of the Officers, and
Instructors of the Ind.n Department, well
Supplyed with Goods for presents, he would
Effectualy prevent that place from being
Insulted with Scouting partys, Secure the
Communication with Oswegatchie and the rion
Being three or four Days March nearer the
Enemys next post, and would undoubt
edly prevent the Depredations carrying
with the Oneidas - - - - - - - - - -
I am Sorry to Inform your Excellency that
the Dan Gordon Dyed here Last night
of the Bad Fever that Killed so many
of the Ind.ns of Caughnawage this
Last Spring, this is a very great Loss
to Government and will Be particu-
larly felt By me or the person in my
Office — The Lieut Colo.l I Believe
would not Quit this Country to
His Excellency Gen.l Haldimand, Bra

Interpreter but as he is at Quebec he will
answer for himself — Six of the Deputies from the five Nations set out this
morning for Quebec with four Row backs the other two returned this
morning to Canaghsatiga By whom I wrote all the Good news I could
muster to Col Butler to be Communicated to his Camp. I have the
honor to be with great Respect

Sir

Your Excellencys most Obt
and most humble Servt
John Campbell

To
His Excellency
Gen.l Haldimand

From [illegible] 1779.

Lt. Coll. Campbel

1st July.

Rec.d 3.d

128.

Montreal the 5th July 779.

Sir

I have to inform your Excellency that Thad Gamlin and the Son of Joseph Louis with one Canoe for their own Use, Came to this Town four Days, I have it all dike, this Story, and if Joseph Louis does not Come in very Soon I will think Both of the young men Laquaint'd at Crafts with any Suspicions of them and desire him to watch their Motions Consideration &c

To
His Excellency Gen.l Haldimand

and

Sir

Quebec 8th July 1779

59

I have received your Letter of the 5th Instant— it has increased my Suspicion of Gamblin and Luis's Sons— You have done well to communicate your doubts of them to Lieut Grosett, and it will be necessary to watch their Motions and Conduct very narrowly—

The Six Nation Indians are arrived, I have seen them, and shall fall upon Means to detain them for the Purpose I have already mentioned to You.

I would have You, by all means, to encourage the Indians in their Inclinations of Scouting towards Fort Edward &c. there cannot be too many of them in that Neighbourhood— but I wish it were possible to persuade them, instead of skulking a Week, or ten Days about a Fort to take a Prisoner, to penetrate more into the Settlements behind the Forts, & disperse into the Country by which means, the Inhabitants would be kept perpetually alarmed, and many of them find it necessary to retire from their Habitations. This will facilitate any Operations that may be carryed on from below— I am &c.

(Copy) 1779

To Lieut. Col. Campbell

8th July —

8

Capt.n Mathews
Sec.y to Mr Ewells
The Com.r in Chief
Quebec

A Talk from some of the Chiefs & Warriors of
Different Tribes of Indians inhabiting the
Wabashe or adjacent to it. & in general
to all Indians who have listened to the great
Kings Talks, and Land the Hatchet against
the Virginians. 12th July 1779 — Thee-
Skeathkee in behalf of the Indians spoke as follows

This day has been allotted by the great
Man above for us to meet at this Post of
, Quiatenon where we now are & have shook hands,
with a Parcel of White People who were sent as
Messengers by White & Red Warriors to desire
us to become of us in Mr Simons that his journey

Man whose [illegible]
Camp, where we now lie & have stood
with a Savage Chieftain who was sent as
Messenger by White & Red Warriors to see what
is become of us — We know that his journey
to us, was long, Tiresome & dangerous, & we
see that he has not rested much on the Roads
as the Sun is still fresh to be seen on his
boots —

We cannot forget the Talks you gave
us some years ago unto this Nation, which
was to Unite us the Red & White as one
Our Enemies — the Bear & Lion to stand
Attention, and before the time that we
Appointed to lift it, we look it up & found

The Virginians. Our Nation was alone &
Surrounded by them; They were Numerous &
their Hatchets Sharp; and after we had lost
some of our best Warriors, we were forced to
leave our Town & Corn to be burnt by them
and now we live in the Grass as you see.
But we are not yet Sanguine & to convince
you that we have not thrown away your
Talk, here are 4 Strands of Wampum we
Received from You when you came before
as a Messenger to our Nation—

It makes our hearts glad that so
many of You, hold fast by your Father &
Friend the Great White Warrior to strike the
Virginians, and we now give You Belts

It makes our hearts glad that so
many of You, hold fast by your Father &
Joined with His White Warriors to Struck the
Virginians, and we now give you Back,
from us, to be delivered to all Men of
our way of Think. that they must never
let the Hatchet Stand Still. until the Great
King our Father takes it out of their
hands. and we are determined to do this
same — We look upon you as one of our
own flesh & Blood, and we Mean to take
care of You. We have appointed a time
for your deparature, & will send five
of

pertaining to council at Chote, June 1776. BRITISH LIBRARY, LONDON, ENGLAND, HALDIMAND PAPERS, ADD. MSS 21,777, FOL. 170-171.

of our People to Conduct you home, & we hope
that you will arrive there safe — After the space
of 2 Moons We shall be daily looking out for
the return of our People or we shall send some
to hear from the Northern Nations, and to hear
of their good success against the Virginians.
We shall leave our Elder Brother here, to
Send Talks to the White Warrior that that
Great King has sent amongst your People
as he knows best how to speak to them, & have
a care that you will hold them as firm, as we
do him — That you may and forget what
we now say, we give you Three Strands of
White Beads.

Signed for & by Request of the
Cherokee Indians of their Nation
of Coosawetchee between the
Cherokee & Creek Nations

Alex. Cameron Depy. Sup.

Niagara July 15th 1779

65

Sir

I have the honor to inclose Extracts of Letters received from Major Bolton and Captain Lernoult, also a Copy of a Return of Ordnance and Artillery Stores wanted for Machilimackinac which Captain Bolton has already acquainted your Excellency with. The Return with the rest of the Letters I possibly expect from this Garrison from whence Despatches were sent to Machilimackinac a considerable time ago and we have only three left belonging to the Black Snakes, one of which must take off Many Articles in the Return cannot be got here, and Iron and Steel is much wanted at this post as well as at Detroit and Machilimackinac The Iron 18 pounder without a Carriage and the two brass 12 pounders with Carriages arrived a few days ago with Captain Schank, and to Morrow he sets out for Detroit, as a Vessel is just arrived at Fort Erie. Captain Lernoult informs me, that the large Body of Rebels reported to be near Cahuga proves to be only a Scouting party. By this opportunity I send down a number of disaffected Families & Loyalists who are just

come in and seven Prisoners sent him by Captain Lennault.

I am with great Respect

Sir

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient and

Most Obliged Servant

Mason Bolton

July 16th.

Captain Lennault acquaints me the Attack on the Shawanese Town[s]
as Captain Bird, Magee and Elliott had got a considerable number
to make a Rebel was extremely unlucky, as they all set off for the Sha
Villages and left Captain Bird exposed to the insults of the Delawa
the Rebel Party, which renders it dangerous for him to remain any
he wishes Mr. Lennault Letter was not allowed to travel to Detro
it is a great Piece Mangre to our projects

Captains Johnston & Caldwell have delivered me 400 Dollars

Mrs Kelly and Family have accepted of your Excellency's invitat
and will leave this place to Morrow

His Excellency General Haldimand

A 1779

From

Lt. Col. Balfour enclosing

Extracts from Major Ma-

Dougall & Capt. Burke

of Linnard 15th July

Recd. 28. —

Extracts of a Letter from Capt. Lernoult, dated at Detroit June 23d. 1779: to Lt. Col. Bolton —

"On Capt. Brehm. return from the Miamis "River, he delivered to me the Explanation of the Belt, "which is a very Spirited one. I yesterday read it "to the Hurons in council, it awaken'd them. Two "Parties one of 34. the other of 15. promised to set off "for War, and assist their Brothers at Lt. Duskie; I "expect the Ottawas, Chippawas, and Potawatimies in "four days to Council, when I will repeat it to them & "encourage them all I can to set off for War ——

"I was very sorry Joseph's attention was necessary a- "nother way; persuaded he and his Warriors would have "spirited up our Indians greatly; they always rely "more on what is said to them by one of their own colour, "than any thing coming from one of us.

"As you mention'd to Capt. Brehm your wanting a "small Vessel to forward things between Fort Schlosser "and Fort Erie, I send off the faith; that you may "appoint whichever of the small Vessels you think best "for that service. The Hope and the New Packet "will be ready to sail in a few days. We must take

Sailors

" Sailors out of the Vessels of War to man them, which can-
" not be help'd.

" The Demands for Indians will be very large. if
" they enter heartily in the cause, which I have some
" hopes they will; I believe the Rebels intend pushing
" them hard this Campaign, which urges the Chiefs to
" apply strongly for help from the Troops, I hope the
" General will send up strong reinforcements, as the
" Indians alone cannot attempt any thing of consequence
" and will either abandon their Villages or make peace; —
" either of which will be fatal to our Interest — I enclose
" Copies of the last Letters from Capt. Bird, which shew how
" precarious his situation is, and what a trifle has made
" all his sanguine hopes vanish — Two of his Party (Cook
" & Dawson both Grenadiers) arrived here Yesterday ill of
" Agues; and I expect Bird will soon returns, as he despair
" of raising any number sufficient to repulse them at Tus
" caroras. I will urge all I can to go to join him, & perhaps
" will be under the necessity of sending some Rangers with
" them. Yet I could wish to learn Joseph's mind before I
" undertake any thing of consequence, possibly we may see
" him here. I will make him and his Warriors very
" welcome."

"The Weather is so very sultry, and our Sick increasing,
"has induced me to have the Works carried on early and
"late, so as to let the Men rest the heat of the day.

"We try'd the Yaith with twenty Oars against tide this
"morning, and went at the rate of four Knots an hour.

Extracts of a Letter from

Capt. Lemoult to

Lt Col. Bolton June 25

Inclosed in Col. Bolton's letter of

~~June~~ 15th July

Copy

Canadasaga July 7th 1779

Sir

Yesterday Evening came in a Cachnawaga Indian who has been long at Onyda; he pretends to have left the Rebels; says he is sorry he suffered himself to be so long deluded by them, and promises to act a very different part for the future. Along with him came one who was sent from here to the Onydas he brings a Message from them to the Senecas importing, that there are about Forty Warriors who now mean to follow their Advice and come off with their Families, and in order to disguise their real design from the Rebels will pretend they are going to the Head of Onyda Lake to fish. These are Tuskaroras: the Onandagoes and some of the Onydas declare they will do the same as soon as their Chiefs return, who are gone to Albany to try once more to procure the Onandagoes their Liberty who are Prisoners there ——

I will not pretend to say whether the Onydas, and the others who are among them are really in earnest, or only mean to gain Time till they see what turn Affairs are likely to take before they finally declare themselves. But the Indians seem not to doubt their sincerity in the last.

The Cachnawaga confirms the Account that the Rebels are at Crochans Lake and building at Fort there, says they have four Pieces of Cannon but does not know their numbers.

I am

I am daily expecting Brant Johnson whom I sent hither with some Cayougas: by him probably I may get some particular information. This Man says it was talked of among the Rebels that the People at Cochans Lake were to march across the Country and join at Tioga / a Place upon the Susquehanna twelve miles below Shimong / another large Body that was to come from Wioming: that they in conjunction were to trample under Foot the Six Nations and then reduce Niagara. — Such is their Talk. The Indians however seem determined to dispute that matter with them a little. He also says that the Rebels have had People out at different Times to see if they cannot discover some easy Communication by Water to Oswegatchie —

The Cachnawagoes who were at Oneyda, to the Number of Thirty, are all returned to Canada, except three or four: the one that is here says he was desired to come this Way and request that the General might be informed that they were happy in having an opportunity given them to return, and promise to behave better for the future. Eleven of the Oneydas are to come with the Rebels upon their Expedition —

— One Piece of Intelligence I am very much distressed at: By what these Indians say, Lieut. Henry Hare & Serjt. Newberry have had the misfortune to fall into the Hands of the Rebels, and

were

were executed along with some other Man who was taken with them. They left this the 4th. of last Month to go to Fort Hunter. I hope the Account may not be true —

— I am hourly in Expectation of hearing from the Enemy on the Susquehanna. — I have recommended it in the Strongest Terms to the Indians in that Quarter to use the utmost diligence and Watchfulness, and give me the earliest notice of the Rebels Movements. The Scarcity of Provisions prevents the Indians from assembling at present, but the Moment they hear of the Enemy's Advancing, they mean to march all together and attack them in a Body.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant.

Lieut. Col. Bolton. (Signed) John Butler

P. S. — 8th. — I received a Letter from Mr. Thompson this Evening: he writes that by the Accounts he has from a Loyalist who is come to him from the Delaware, the Rebels were not yet all assembled at Wioming, but were on their Way to it. — He means to proceed in a day or two, if he hears nothing further from the Enemy —

Copy of a Letter from Major
Butler to Lt. Col. Bolton —
dated at Canadasaga July
7th. 1779 —

Inclosed in Lt. Bolton's Letter of the
July 79

Quebec. —

Saturday July 17th 1779. Sr Jno. Johnson arrived in a Sloop he had purchased for that purpose at Quebec and paid his respects to General Haldimand Comm.r in Chief who settled of sending his Pleasure back to the Westward without further delay, but altered his resolution.

Sunday 18th. The Warrens of Loretto called at Lt. Col. Johnson's House. Present

Col.o Johnson, Superintt.
Lieut. Col.o Speight
Major Campbell
Mr. Kotelin
Capt.n Sinclair

Col.o Claus
Mr. Dace
Mr. Lamothe —

and addressed him as follows, viz.

Father & Brother!

We are come before you to congratulate you on your safe Arrival here thro the various Dan

Disappointments which we are informd you have undergone
we last saw you. It is now four Winters since you went
to go to England on Affair that regarded us. we have
ferred much by the Invasion of the Rebels who almost ruin-
ed our Country, but your Arrival gives us new Hopes and
Spirits, and we congratulate you on the Part of our Chief,
Warriors & Children.

Brother!

When you left this Place for England you deli-
vered us a Belt to be forwarded through all the Nations to keep
them steady to their Engagements during your Absence,
this we carefully forwarded to Cashnawaga, from whence we
are sure it was sent through all the Nations.

Father!

When you ~~left this Place for England you de-~~
~~livered~~ went from here you informd us that in Consequence
of our Behaviour you would represent us favourably to his Majesty
& receive us something to relieve our Wants, and as we know
your Power hope you will consider us. Your Hearts are large
and can afford a Plenty of Milk.

Brothers

To which Col° Hunter answered

Children & Brothers!

I rejoice to meet you all here to day and
you have taken Nearly an opportunity of Painting me, which I
consider as a Proof of your dutiful Respect to the King and
of your Personal Regards to myself – I went to England at the
End of the Indian Operations 4 Years since to get some
material Points settled which required my Presence,
I was afterwards sent to the King to N. York, with Directions
to go by that Way, but it pleased the Great Spirit to pre-
vent the Army moving that Way, and as soon as I saw that
I solicited the King's leave to this Great Door into the
Indian Country and obtained his Permission. Last Sum-
mer, but after encountering many difficulties by Storms
and after being twice at the Mouth of the River, I was dri-
ven back to Halifax, from whence I came here as soon as I
could get a Ship, and am now very happy to see you all
here & pray my Compliments to your Chiefs, Warriors, Wo-
men & Children. –

Brothers!

I am extremely glad to hear that you took part

time to forward the Belt left when sent to England, and hope it went thro all the Nations.

Brothers!

I recollect my recommending to you to act with Vigor and Fidelity in my Absence. I am happy to hear you have done so, and am persuaded you have been as well taken Care of during my Absence that your Wants are but few. However I shall give you some Token of the King's Favor & my sincere Regard, and desire you to persevere in your Conduct as I have it in Command from the King to assure you of his Protection.

I am &c.

Brother!

That you have so great Pleasure, and we return you many Thanks for the Favor you intend us, you may rest assured of our Fidelity & Attachment, and that we shall always act unanimously for the Good of His Majesty's Service.

5

Monday 14th

Present

Colt. Johnson, Mr. Dease, Capt. Sinclair } { Mr. Byrne, Colo. Claus, Lieut. Nellis.

The Mohawks, and Onandagoes with Beaquendy waited upon Colo. Johnson, paid him the usual Compliments & expressd great Joy at his Arrival, observing that they had been much distressed at the various Reports spread by the Rebels of his having been killed &c, but that on hearing he had just arrivd at Halifax they were very happy, and had their Necks stretchd out to the East to look for him. That he was anxiously expected by all the Indians to the Westward who would rejoyce to hear of his Arrival. They added that Major Butler had advised the Old Chief Wotherspoon sit still and wait his Arrival, but that their Zeal would not allow them to remain inactive, and their Inclination to fulfil their Promise to him had induced them to go on a Party to Fort Stanwix where they were successful. - They also said they were sorry that coming down as Warriors they could not corroborate their Words with

with Wampum but that they would repeat all they had heard and that the usual Ceremonies should be performd when they met together up the Country.

Colo. Johnson then after expressing the Pleasure he had in meeting them after so long an Absence proceeded to give them a brief Summary of the Causes which had so long prevented him from seeing them, and concluded with telling them that he should enter upon those Matters more at Large when he went up the Country and give them the Particulars of what he had in Charge from the King.

The Indians then after a Dram a piece took their leave.

Monday 2nd Augt

Capt. John the Mohawk with 2 others came to desire a private Interview with Colo. Johnson, wherein he requested to know from him what Prospect the Indians had of a Redress of Grievances and respecting their Lands at the Conclusion of the Troubles, and also wished to have his

Advice

Advice with Regard to the Place of their present Residence and the Conduct they should pursue.

Col.o Johnson, in Answer, repeated to him some Part of what had past between himself & the Ministry, and told him that at the present was no Time to enter upon Matters when the Colonies had set themselves up against the Mother Country, they might be assured of the Kings Favor & Justice so soon as the Colonists were reduced to Order; also inform'd him that he had a Parchment from the Archbishop of Canterbury expressing the same with Regard to Religious Matters, and told him he deffer'd inlarging further upon the Subject till he could meet them collectively which he wished to do very soon, adding that he hoped they would soon be employed on Matters of Importance.

To this John made a full Reply expressing his best Thanks for what he had heard, and that he should now return to his People with the utmost Contentment & Satisfaction. —

Tuesday 3rd

In the Forenoon Col.o Johnson was waited upon by Dehaguenda & the Onandagas with John & the Mohawks who came to talk to him previous to the Departure of the latter, it having been before agreed that the Onandagas should remain longer.

Diaguenda after usual Salutations enter'd in to Discourse on past Transactions, & declar'd how much he was asham'd at their ill Success against Fort Stanwix occasioned by Misinformation respecting the Strength of the Place, & consequently the Want of a sufficient Body of Men & Artillery for the Purpose of reducing it, observing that he had represented this to the General and that they all wished for an Opportunity to efface the Memory of their Disappointment.

Col.o Johnson thanked him for communicating these Circumstances, and expressed his Concern at their Disappointment, but assured them that they were much esteemed for their Conduct on that occasion, and as tho' they had failed to reduce the Fort, their defeating the

Body that was coming to its Relief did them great Honor, and fully compensated for their Want of Success in other Matters, adding that he hoped an Opportunity would soon offer for their reaping more Laurels. —

John then stood up and said, as they were just going he wished that Col.° Johnson would mark out their Line of Conduct, and tell them plainly whether they might go out against their Enemies or must sit still and see others do so, and ask'd what was the Kings Sentiments upon it & whether he still deemed the Americans Rebels?

To this Col.° Johnson replied that when he left England as well as since the Colonies were declar'd to be in a State of Rebellion, and consequently the King expected the Aid of all his Subjects & Allies against them. That they were still so considered by all his Generals as they had refused Submission to his Authority. That however the northern General wished to hear much by the Fleet which was daily expected, when he

he would doubtless, from any some particular Services for them. but in the mean Time, he said, to speak candidly to them, he was wholly inclined that they should proceed as they wished & desired, and carry on a War like Men. He then desired them to communicate what had past to their People.

After some further Conversation Colo. Johnson made them a Present of 110 Dozn of Silver Arm Bands, some Paint Bar with a little Liquor, & they took their Leave.

Wednesday 11th —

This Day Peaqueenda came & presented Richner-nápite to Colo. Johnson a very deserving Man who had lost his Scalp &c — and wished to be restored to his Station.

Colo. Johnson recognised him and promised to reinstate him in two or three Days. *

Saturday 21st —

Colo. Johnson had a long Conference with the Head who communicated several Letters, Papers &c

to

to him, from the Secretary of State &c. with Invoices of Indian Goods on Board the 3 Bateaux of which he desired me to take as much as I thought necessary. He also spoke respecting Commissions for the Officers in Col.° Johnson's Dep.t and on the Conduct of some of them, after which Col.° Johnson took his Leave, and at 2 P.M. embarked on board his Boat for Montreal taking with him Degewendae and three other Indian Chiefs.

* Friday 20.th Aug.t 1779.

A Conference of two Onandagoes, Deagwenda a Chief & Onyasagechta, and three Cayugas was held this Day at the Castle of St. Louis Quebec.

Present.

His Ex.cy Gen.l Haldimand
Col.° Guy Johnson
Daniel Claus Esq.r ..
} Lieu.t Col.° Carleton & Several Officers.
Mr. De Lorimier
Mr. La Force
} Interp.rs

General Haldimand having called the above Deputies of the five Nations to this Place to give him an Answer upon Messages they were charg'd with from

from the Confederacy as well as to convince them that there was a french Fleet in the River, & the Place still in Possession of the French as had been reported among them by the Rebel Creeks. After their having remained here for about 6 Weeks and seing the London Cork Fleet arrive they were told they might return and dismiss'd with the following Speech.

Brothers!

I am glad to meet you this Day to signify my thanks to you for having come at my call to see the English Ships arrive that you may Report to your Nations what you have seen.

As you have delivered your Speeches to Col.o Campbell & the seven Nations of this Province, I shall give my Directions in Writing to Col.o Campbell to give you a full answer in connection with the seven Nations of Canada in the mean time I shall give you my Sentiments upon them in a few Words that you may say you had them from my own mouth.

With Regard to your Inquiry why Niagara was not

established

established, I am to tell you that when I sent you my Spies early in the Spring expressing my Intention so to do, His Excellency had appointed your Patron, the late Sir W. Johnson's Son, Sir John Johnson to march with his Regt. for that Purpose, I then had Intelligence that the Rebels were preparing Boats at Saratoga & Albany to go up the Mohawk River with an Intention to take Post at Oswego, but in the Course of a few Weeks I received a different account that that was not their Intention, but that a Combined Army was to come up Connecticut River under the Command of Genl. Haldimand with an Intention to invade this Province, which according to Events has made me put a Stop to Sir John's Proceedings, at the same Time to throw some additional Force into the Garrisons of the Indian Country I sent a Reinforcement to Detroit, another to Niagara, & one to Carleton Island, & kept some Light Companies ready, upon the earliest Notice, to march to your Relief. At the same Time I must tell you that the Great King your Father is not sparing of his Troops, nor let you fight his Battles

by

by yourselves. If you were to see the numerous Armies along the Sea-Coast & their vigorous Operations you would drop such Reflections, and rather acknowledge that your Country's Safety greatly depends upon them. for you know very well that the Rebels in 1774 attempted to dispossess you of your Country, and if they once got the better of the King's Troops they would soon pursue their Encroachments and drive you to a great Distance into the back Country.

As to your Apprehension of the Rebels coming to invade your Country I cannot think they are well founded; if they mean any Thing it is to secure their Frontiers against your incursions & Depredations, and in order to enable you to keep them the better at Bay, I shall give my Advice and Encourage the seven Nations of Canada to cooperate with and join you in opposing your Enemies the Rebels.

His Excellency then thanked them for having visited the Mickmacks & given them their Advice is cordial and strong for their future Conduct, and hoped they

they would acquaint their Nations, with what had past on their Return. They now he said, saw before them Col.o Johnson the late Sir Wm. Johnson's Successor whom he hoped they would esteem and respect as they had done Sir William and follow his Directions & Advice, telling them that he had Messages to deliver to the five Nations from him.

Dehaguenda then repeated over the Substance of the Generals Speech, and return'd their hearty Thanks for every Thing he had said, which they declared was very pleasing & satisfactory. With Regard to their old Friend & Acquaintance Col.o Johnson, they assured him that they had been for many Years perfectly acquainted with him, as he was always about their great Friend the late Sir Wm. Johnson, by which Means he became so well acquainted with their Public Affairs, Customs & Manners, and told his Excellency that he might be assur'd he would on his Arrival in their Country, be received with

the Utmost

To which He answered that he was particularly happy in seeing them as he had been in hearing of their past Conduct, that he had been ordered to N. York to penetrate into their Country with an Army from thence which did not however proceed & thereupon he at length obtained Leave to come by this Route, and was now on his Way to the upper Country, where he expected to find them as ready as ever to pursue such Measures as the great King should recommend, & told them he should in a few Days speak more at Large to them upon this and all other Matters relating to them

At 12 O'Clock the Cayougas waited again upon Col. Johnson about conferring a Gorget on a young Warrior formerly recommended, they told him that one of the Indians with the Acquaintance was not well affected and hoped his Journey might not be impeded by the Oneydas or others.

To which He answered that he was prepared and under little Apprehension from them whilst he moved up with such hearty Friends. After this he delivered them

a

Speech by Col°. Claus, acquainting them that as they had been called down to the General previous to his Arrival, and he had ordered Lt. Col°. Campbell to make them some Presents, he made no Doubt but it would be done, if not he would consider them: that however he would agreeable to Recommendation put a Gorget upon the young Warrior Ca-naja-wan-a to enable him to act with Vigor in the Ran[k] of Warriors. He accordingly put the Gorget about his Neck with the usual Ceremonies & Exhortations which the Indian received with Tears of Joy, and gave many Assurances of his Fidelity & Attachment to Col°. Johnson.

After this Dehagerenda and the Onondagoes came in, and the usual Salutations being past, Col°. Johnson told them that he had been informed the General had left him Annera-geghta's Gorget to put on a Chief of the Six Nation, as there was none then to be had at Quebec: but as he was a Warrior of Reputation, & Man beloved, he would replace it that he might appear in Character.

Col°. Johnson accordingly put a Gorget about Annera-geghta's Neck, who received it with great Thankfulness

Dea-

Seaqueendy thereupon arose & expressed his particular Thanks for the Favor conferr'd upon his Friend. He also expressed his great Concern in Behalf of the 6 Nations that Mary Brant was come down, as she was so useful to them by her wholesome Council & Advice and therefore requested that she might again return.

The Cayuga Chief said the same in Behalf of Mrs. Seagen who had been very serviceable.

Friday 3rd. Col. Johnson received a Letter from Gen.l Haldimand dated 26th. Augt. with Power to commission the Officers of his Dep.t and with it an Inclosure respecting Mr. Fr. Mc. Lee.

Saturday 4th. Dispatches arrived with an Order to Sir Jno. Johnson to take about 150 or 200 of his Reg.t, a Detach.t of Rangers, 100 of the 34th. & some Artillery, and proceed to Niagara Fort, Genesee River, or elsewhere, to support the Indians who were threatened with Invasion from the Rebels who had taken Fort at Tioga & were said to amo.t to near 1000. Col. Butler wrote frequently on the occasion, inclosed

Letters

1779

Captain Lemoult's

Answer to the Shawanese

19th July—

Rec'd 23d Aug.t by

Captain Bolton.

Lt. Governor Hamilton's Answer
19th July
1779

Detroit le 19e juillet 1779.

Discours d'un député huron de Sandoské au Capne. L'Ernoult Commdt. et aux nations Sauvages assemblés.

« Nos pere et nos freres Chefs et Guerriers prêtés votre attention a ce que j'ai a vous dire.

Lorsque le Capne. Bird est venu a notre village, il nous dit que son dessein étoit d'aller a l'ennemis, ce qui fit tatta beaucoup les gueriers pour se joindre a luy: mais les chefs résolurent de laisser aux iroquois le soin de cette affaire; diverses raisons, ont retardé cette expédition, et au moment du départ la nouvelle de l'irruption des virginiens sur les habitans nous a encore arrêté pour entendre dans cette intervalle, l'on a jugé a propos d'envoyer des découvreurs, le ciel les a favorisé puis qu'ils ont amené un prisonnier suivant le désir général, afin d'apprendre la disposition de l'ennemis; les chefs et les gueriers ont crû devoir vous l'envoyer, et m'ont dis de vous le délivrer uniquement en vous disant a tous, voila de cette viande dont vous êtes tant affamé, puis qu'elle est de votre gout venés donc

venés donc en chercher vous mêmes

Le même par une buchette de Flatoudy

Mon pere vous connoissés cette marque et celuy de qui elle vient, c'est un signe de verité entre lui et vous, ainsi je vous prie de croire ce que je vais dire

Lorsque le Lt. gouverneur Hamilton nous a interessé dans la querelle du Roy avec ses colonies, il nous a dit d'observer les demarches de l'ennemis, et que s'il traversoit l'Ohio, de les faire avertir, et qu'aussitôt il rassembleroit les blancs et les noirs pour s'opposer à leur marche, et les chasser de dessus nos terres; il y a longtems qu'ils sont a nôtre porte, et que malgré nos plaintes et nos demandes réitérés, vous ne daigniés faire aucune demarche pour nous secourir, en considérant votre conduitte a nôtre égard, mes idées se perdent et j'ai lieu de croire que nous sommes la dupe de vos procedés; vous nous regardés sans doutte, comme les chiens du chasseur animé par la voix de leur maître et qui aux prises avec leur proye attirent les ris des Spectateurs.

Le St. gouverneur — nous avoit aussi promis
de nous fournir abondamment de vivres
et de tout ce qui nous est nécessaire, —
cependant nous manquons de tout, et il
impossible de combattre sans armes et sans
munition! vous nous en avés envoyé il est
vray mais une partie ne nous a parvenu
fidelement rendicy; c'est pourquoi, mon
pere, je vous prie de nous en envoyer encore
a Sandoski avec une personne de confiance
pour nous les délivrer — : en agissant ainsi
vous tiendrés vos promesses, — nous serons
en état de nous défendre et nos craintes
se calmeront —

Sloop from Jr Thomas
with a Prisoner

1779.

Struck from the
Return of H. Ships
Light a Prisoner

19. Ship —
Rec'd 23. Dup.

Sy. Captain Brown.

From

Col. Guy Johnson

dated Halifax May 6th

received by Major Holland

June 6th 1779

# A Review of Colonel Johnson's Proceeding. from the end of 1775.



After Colonel Johnson agreeable to the secret Instructions from the then Commander in Chief secured the Affections of the Indians by a great Treaty where 1400 attended at Ontario, and by other Treaty's with near 1700 in Canada, and after the Season for operations in which the Indians could be concern'd, during which they acted with much Credit wherever they were employ'd, was over. Colonel Johnson having then no Commission but acting by the King's Letter and finding from General Carleton that it was not in his Power to confer on him such Rank and Authority as was absolutely necessary to answer the King's intentions. He after posting and Instructing his Officers Sailed for England the 12th. Nov. 1776. with Intention to be out early in the Season. — March 6th. 1776. He received His Majesty's Commission appointing Him Colonel of the six Nations and their Confederates in America, and also Sole Agent and Superintendant of the same, and was ordered to New York in May following agreeable to Dispatches previously sent to Sir William Howe, being still under his Command on the intention of a movement up Hudson's River in which Case from it's Vicinity to the Indian Country it was supposed the Indians might easily penetrate to the Army as it ascended to Albany which will appear to be the object as well from Sir William Howe's printed Correspondence now published, as from Lord George Germaine's Letter to Colonel Johnson of January 1777. — He joyn'd the Army at Staten Island, just before the descent on Long Island, but the Season being advanced the Campaign terminated in the Reduction of New York and it's dependancies and in the taking Post in the Jerseys, for which reason Colonel Johnson with the General's approbation on the 16th. Nov.r sent Mr. Brant and Captain Lee across the Country in Disguise to preserve the affections of the Indians and prepare them for the operations of the ensuing year which trust was faithfully performed and their gallant conduct and services since fully evinces the propriety of this Embassage. — He soon after received advice from the Indian Country, with assurances which have been faithfully observed, and on the 26th. of January following communicated it by Letter to Sir William Howe and proposed the raising of Woodsmen (which He easily could have done) as well as the making such arrangements as were necessary before the Campaign opened, — When the General assured Him he should have timely notice of what He judged expedient and empowered him to raise some Men, but as he did not incline to encrease the Publick expence he did it sparingly, and most of them have been since Discharged, because few were wanted there, On the 13th. Feby. He again applyed by Letter and made some farther proposals, as He did on the 25th. March in like manner requesting to know whether he thought proper to inform if the movements He had hitherto reason to expect was under contemplation as his Situation was extremely Irksome to him, If not he requested to retire

N.B. Gen.l Carleton hon.d their conduct with his Thanks in public Orders.

the General's permission and Instructions to go to Canada, as an opportunity for Quebec was expected, and this he did from the Idea he had, that the General had hitherto declin'd ordering him there, least the Rebels might from that circumstance be led to believe that there would be no Expedition up Hudson's River, a conjecture perhaps not ill founded, He wrote a more particular letter April 4th to be laid by the General's Secretary before him at his leisure Soliciting his determination, to prevent any ungenerous Censures from those who were Ignorant of the peculiar circumstances under which he laboured, to which he received the General's answer next day (April 5th) wherein he obligingly referr'd his applications, to his own Judgment, and in a private interview he had with Colonel Johnson he ask'd if the latter was to go to Canada, what time it would take for him to make a Detour by the Lakes, and Joyn him to the Southward, with the Indians; on which He pointed the Shortest time it was practicable to do so, which the General took into consideration, and received his Imbarkation Return, but on the 7th of April the General answer'd him by letter, "That he did not think it expedient "from the situation of things that he should go then to Canada" but to wait his further orders thereon, He therefore sent Instructions to different quarters and among the rest to Mr. Butler whom at his departure he had left as Assistant Agent to the Westward during his absence; The end of April he received letters and Intelligence secretly from the Northward, which he communicated to the General and on the 23d of May he wrote him about accompanying the Troops, he did the like on the 3d June, when the General told him verbally that he would shortly let him know about it; The 12th of that Month Robert Land brought him secretly a letter from Mr. Joseph Brant and the Indians acquainting him where they were and urging to know where they should Joyn the Army and when it would move to the Northward; On communicating the same to the General he told Colonel Johnson that the situation of things did not permit his being more particular, That he should advertise them to Joyn the nearest Army, and put themself under the Command of Sir Henry Clinton, That in case a Junction should be formed with General Burgoyne he might be enabled to join, Colonel Johnson accordingly forwarded these orders to the Indians who Joyn'd Brigadier St. Leger that year, where their conduct and Services are too well known to be recapitulated, And in October prepar'd to proceed as soon as he obtained the General's permission, but was unfortunately disappointed by the unhappy fate of the Northern Army. He thereupon (October 30th) wrote to Sir William Howe on the Situation of affairs, propos'd a plan for conserving the affections of the Indians to Government at that Critical Period, and repeated his former request for obtaining his permission to go to Canada, Shortly after he sent a Duplicate to refresh the General's memory, In the beginning of March 1778 He received a Belt and Message expressing the Zeal of the Indians and their desire to be soon employ'd, which he communicated by letter to the General, enlarging on his former plan, and proposing to draw

April 4th

June 3d
12th

4th 30. Oct. 1777.

1778. March

April
July
Aug
Sept
1779.

them

them from their Homes, where they were often exposed to the Artifices of Rebel Agents and to collect them in some fix'd place from whence they could be usefully employ'd in Detachment, till some more material operations might be required in conjunction with His Majesty's Troops; And again Soliciting to go to Canada for that purpose.

Wch. On the 6th. of April he receiv'd ____ his answer of the 31st. of March, acknowledging the receipt of his several letters, and highly approving his proposals, & giving orders to the Commodore respecting his passage, previous to which he requir'd him to be as explicit as he could on His Plans, or any other matters wherein his Exertions for the good of His Majesty's Service might be assisted, which letter Colonel Johnson answer'd at large on the 7th., but before its receipt Sir William Howe was recall'd and Sir Henry Clinton Sailed for Philadelphia, to take the Command of the Army assuring him at his departure of his inclination to arrange every thing intended, but that

May having been all along unacquainted with his predecessors Plans &ca. he must first inform himself on this head. The next Month the General prepar'd Instructions and letters for him, when the Commissioners prevented their being sent till a Second application was made to the Congress, and their answer obtain'd, all which was communicated to Colonel Johnson by letter from Lord Rawdon Adjutant General, Just at this Critical Period a Vessel arriv'd with Dispatches from England directing the General to Evacuate Philadelphia immediately, which was no sooner done, and the General return'd to New York, than Comte D'Estaing's Fleet came and Blockaded us, remaining about a Fortnight, and on its departure Steer'd

August directly for Rhode Island which was immediately invaded by a large Army, that attracted all the General's attention and occasion'd him to go there with part of the Troops, Thus circumstanc'd he sent for Colonel Johnson at Eleven at Night, expressing his great concern at not having it in his power to be more explicit, but that as the latter saw his Situation, he could then only refer him to the Letters he had written by him to General Haldemand to whom he should repair and from whom he had no Doubt of meeting all possible encouragement and countenance, With great pleasure He therefore embark'd on the 10th. of September last, in a large Vessel which the General had directed to be hir'd, but meeting with hard Gales, Contrary Winds, after being twice driven out of the Gulph and having sustain'd considerable damage was

Sept. 10th necessitated to Winter at Halifax, and being disappointed of the promised Vessel in the Spring, He purchas'd, Arm'd and fitted out at an expence little Short of £600 A Sloop reputed an Excellent Sailor, with design to make a run and he stood off the Track of large Vessels, meanwhile the Eagle accidently arriv'd which he accompanied to this City ____

E. Johnson

Enclosure

State of Colo. Johnson's
Transaction's till His
arrival at Quebec.——
20th July 1759——

Copy

Quebec July 24th 1779.

15

Sir,

I did intend to enter into a Minute Detail of all my Transactions since I left this Province with particular reference to Letters and Papers for your Excellencys more full information, but apprehending that it would be too tedious, Conscious that I could enlarge on any particular whenever it wou'd be necessary, and unwilling at this Season to Lose time, I have reduced it to general Heads which I take the Liberty to inclose herewith, and to which I beg permission to refer your Excellency.—

You will therein find the indispensable necessity I was under to go to England, circumstanced as I was at the close of the year 1775. and I shou'd have added that I carried but 5 persons with me three of whom were particularly recommended by the General to the Secretary of War, and one was my own Secretary, as for the two Indians, they were sent at the request of the Six Nations.—

In the next place It will appear that I was sent to N York far by much the nearest route to the Indians for the purposes in View, of making a junction with the Army on a Movement up Hudsons River, which it now appears was under contemplation And, Lastly, that I have been much against my Interest and inclination, Delayed there since that prospect ceased, or will as disappointed by the Elements, and other unavoidable accidents for 10 Months since my departure from N York, to my own very great Loss, and concern; However any part requires Elucidation I am fully enabled to afford it to your Excellencys Satisfaction. — It remains that I shou'd with all possible Deference to your Judgment represent that the desire of the Indians now Signified, the attention to those important duties

His Excellency
General Haldimand &c &c &c

which

which I trust I am able to perform, and the expectations of Government, are sufficient inducements for my going up the Country with as much dispatch as I can. But however strong these motives are, I find them enforced by the Accounts just received of certain movements that threaten the back Country, without mentioning the accident that happened to the Indians or any smaller circumstances, which pointing they were Spys, may be productive of ill consequences.

From these collective circumstances I beg leave to solicit your Excellency that I may be enabled as soon as possible to go to Niagara which at present steadies my affairs, I consider as the most convenient place for the discharge of my duty, and from whence I can be more agreable to your orders wherever the Service may require, whilst on the Interim I shall not be idle in any matter within the Limits of my power, or your Approbation, which I shall to the utmost of my power endeavor to merit.

I therefore beg permission to refer my request to your Excellencys consideration, in humble confidence that I shall receive such countenance and support from your Excellency as is necessary to the effectual discharge of my duty, with due regard to Economy and an disinterested System, For after having in the most generous principles made an Implicit sacrifice of my private interests and concerns, my only wish is, to acquire the reputation of a Useful Servant to the Crown, and to procure the favorable Opinion of your Excellency which will ever be regarded to those who faithfully discharge their duty.

I beg to be honor'd with your Excellencys commands and I am with the utmost respect Sir,

Your Excellencys most Obedient
and most Humble Servant

Johnson

From Genl 1779
Col. Guy Johnson —
of the 24th July —

Copy
Encl. No 1 fol. 1

Quebec Augt 5th 1779.

17

Sir,

I shou'd not have given your Excellency the trouble of a second application so soon after mine of the 24th ult.o but that it appeared from the Conversation you honor'd me with on Monday as if my departure was likely to be more remote than I had reason to hope for, when you observed that things being arrang'd for the season any alterations might create some trouble to you and to myself. — I am persuaded your Excellency will excuse me for being farther sollicitous on this head, after the pains I had taken to get to my duty by this Route, the instant other prospects became doubtfull, that I cou'd obtain orders for that purpose, being fully of Opinion that a person so particularly recommended by the late Sir William Johnson, and afterwards honor'd with His Majestys Commission and Authority will always meet with your indulgence and that I may be permitted to suppose that my pursuit to the Westward will rather promote than derange the Service more especially If I set a proper estimation on the last Letters I received from Major Butlers one of the Deputys I appointed, and from the joint desire of the Indians. —

Your Excellency will I hope do me the justice to believe that I cannot entertain the Idea of interfering in any arrangement that has met with your approbation, and that my Sole wish is to avoid the appearance of negligence when the Road to my people is so open, I to get to a Country where I can be ready to do my duty without offence to any Man that has the Service at heart —— Past disappointments were occasioned by unforseen publick events which if they are not already can be fully explained, but after my

His Excellency General Haldimand &c &c

arrival

From M 1779

Mjor Butler Dated
Conedarga B. June
Rec.d 21.st

Canada 21st July 1776



A Cachnawage Indian came from Niagara two or three days ago and informed me some Intelligence which I think necessary to lay before your Excellency. The Attachment of the principal Indians of the Cachnawage Village are much in the Interest of the Rebels and that a constant Correspondence is carried on between them and Mr Johnson by Means of a Negroe who is continually going backwards & forwards from thence to Niagara with Letters. The Indian did not say from the Contents but from some French & other white People in the Rebel Interest. He also mentions that there is a Party of Rebels laying somewhere near the upper End of Lake Champlain on the east side with a Design to draw off as many Canadians as they can. This may probably be same People sent by Mr Hazen or some of the Emigrations who are well acquainted in Canada & left it along with the Rebels on a Scheme to prevail upon some of the Canadians to go off and join them. — This Indian was at first very active in our Service, but through the Persuasion of some of his Relations afterwards took Part with the Rebels. He has been long at the Cachnawage Village was much thought of and trusted by them which has given him an Opportunity of being perfectly well acquainted with what was going forward and he seems very intelligent. When I came to see him he mentioned one Louis a Frenchman who, he says lives in a Large stone House in the Country about Montreal and the Names of two of the Cachnawage Indians he named and mean to be sent that the Chiefs of the Cachnawage Indians who were among the Rebels are returned home and

be so circumstanced upon, and intend earnestly to advise every one of their People to break off all Connection with the Rebels and listen no more to their Falsehoods. He is going to Canada and intends to acquaint your Excellency with every particular that he knows. He has since told me he intended to have declared that he was sorry for his past conduct, would for the future most sacredly join them and endeavour to open the Eyes of the poor Nation of Canada to the insidious Designs of the Rebels, and I have Reason to believe him sincere. I shall write by him that your Excellency may know when he arrives.

Your Excellency will from hence be acquainted with the reason of your coming into the Indian Country, and every thing material that has happened since. As there were constant Reports that the Enemy were preparing to come against the Indians both by the Head of Lake Otsego & the Susquehanna I remained here at the Desire of the Indians with the intention to march from hence against the Enemy should they attempt to come this Way. Early in June Colonel Butler with the Rangers the 4th Batt. & many of the Indians marched to Tioga Point where they threw up Intrenchments, from whence it was impossible to keep them more any longer. The little Provision we had was to be procured by any Exertions in my Power, the Indian Country is so entirely unprovided with Stores of every Kind from whence they have been used to make it a practice to supply themselves that I was obliged to let the Troops march as soon as they were prepared to keep them alive, which has since that time obliged us to draw our whole Support from the Country. The Army encamped Yesterday at Tioga Point & this Day marched on to Chemung. It is now known that Gen

never raise more Corn Pulse and Things of that Kind which compose the principal Part of their Food than will just suffice for their own Subsistence. but they were so employed on various Expeditions the last Summer that they did not cultivate the usual Quantity, and great ~~Quantity~~ Part of what they did cultivate was destroyed by some Means or other before it came to Perfection, and the Number of People who passed through their Country from the Frontiers still contributed to lessen what was left. 116

Many Families in this Village and the Villages below it as Sheshequago, Shimong, Cayouga &c, have not had an Ear of Corn the whole Winter and were obliged to give such as had them upon Cattle, such as had no Cattle upon Roots. This by the Time we came into the Country made Beef exceeding scarce and dear. since which time we have made free of, and so entirely has the Country been drained that at Shimong where Cattle were the most plenty there is not a Creature to be got and Lieut. Thompson who was sent thither at the express Desire of the Indians with about 40 Men, writes that he will be under the Necessity of returning immediately as he must starve if he stays. I add to all this there is not the same Opportunities of driving off Cattle from the Enemies Frontiers there was the preceding Summer. many of their Settlements were then broken up and such as remain are removed far. Chain of Posts which we may maintain at small Distances all along their Frontiers and a Prospect of being able to take and destroy their Provisions must greatly distress them and be a sufficient Body for the Field.

If the Troops were sent by the Lakes from this Place and the whole Force of the Province could be then to remain

at as Genl it being a very eligible Place for Boats, it abounds in Fish which will save salt Provision and make a much less Quantity here than in any other Place. neither will they have so many Indians about them here to eat up their Provision, and it is impossible to avoid giving it them when they are with you. By an Estimate we will be much Lessd upon Provisions being sent us from Niagara and the importance of that article would if they almost make that the most eligible Place at which the smallest Quantity will be necessary. but the Place I have named the Carrys to it in other Respects so situated, that their Ships there better during Winter and the great Distance of transporting them to that Place, will answer every Purpose of our being here. It would seem as if the Enemy were principally intent upon Controlling and maintaining a Chain of Posts for the Protection of their own Country but should they march against the Indians the Carrys can come from the Genesee Falls to this Place in two Days with the greatest Ease, a much shorter time than any Days Indian sufficient to those the Enemy used possibly employed in. And to prevent them employed upon the side Carrys and give them time to march Traverse to the Streams & Complain the Lieu. mentioned, that section has given me to Estimate the [illegible] of Engineers [illegible]

5. they hear. Let that mean they should be secure and inattentive to the Enemy's Motions on the contrary it is my intention to have Guards both by Land and Water constantly out in every Quarter but only not to be alarmed when there is no real Occasion for any Alarm.

Should we be wanted at Niagara it will be the most convenient Place for us to move from, & it should our Enemies be pointed towards Detroit Fort Pitt or Fort Erie there is no Place we can be at so central for either of those Places.

In justice to myself I am obliged to be thus particular in pointing out the Reasonableness and Propriety of taking this Step. And in justice to the People under my Command I could no longer keep it as now they were suffering every Thing that Hunger & Disease could inflict and had they remained in this Situation much longer would have been entirely unfit for Service.

I shall stay here myself as my Presence will be necessary with the Indians in case any Thing should happen.

The Indians in general continue to be very well disposed and entirely attached to the Interest of the British Nation and that they would come with their Families and the whole Body of the Confederacy with them to the Island [illegible] but as I have not given any Encouragement to this, but on the contrary have advised them by no means to quit their Villages as they are likely to take better Care of their Families & Property, & as they may retain the Friendship of the Indians.

6.

I have the Honor to be, with the greatest Respect

Your Excellency's

most obedient humble Servt.

John Butler

His Excellency
Gen. Haldimand

From 1779
Major Butler, Dated
Onondaga the 21st July
Rec'd 12th August —
giving Information
against Oneidas —

Sir

Canadaingoe July 22d 1779

118

The Bearer hereof, Jean Roe, a Cahnawagoe Indian has given me some Information of the Correspondence carried on between the Rebels and some Persons in Canada. He promises to give a very particular Account of it to the General. I have wrote his Excellency on the Subject and now acquaint you therewith that you may inform him of the Indians Arrival.

Joe was at the Beginning of this Commotion an active Person in Favor of Government, but has since taken Part with the Rebels. He has been for some time past among the Iroquois was much trusted by the Rebels which has given him an Opportunity of being pretty well acquainted with what was going forward. He seems very intelligent and sagacious will be a Means of bringing to light those hidden Traytors who have

Form A 1779

Lieut. Col. Campbell —
of the 20. July — Received
by Express the 22d.

/Copy/

Montreal the 22nd July 1779.

Sir

I have to report to your Excellency, that I had information that there was two Oneida Indians at Caughnawaga with wampum to the Indians of this Country, tending you may well believe to no good, upon which I invited by Wampum in their own Custom/ with the Chiefs of the Village to come and see me, that the Chiefs came in yesterday in consequence of my message, but the strangers dispised it, which determined me to secure their persons to prevent the bad effects as much as possible their message might have with the Indians of this country and for that purpose I applied to Captain Fraser for an Officer Serjeant, Corporal and eighteen private men, that they surrounded the House they were lodged in this morning before day and were soon fired upon by the Oneidas by which one man of Lieutenant Macleans party was wounded, that they returned the fire killed one of the Oneidas and M.M. Lean believes the other was wounded.

I'm sorry that the Soldier happened to be wounded, but I am exceedingly happy at the fate of the

His Excellency Genl Haldimand

In

Indians, though it was not intended they should be touched but kept Prisoners until I had your orders concerning them, as I think it will have a good effect with the Indians in general.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Sir
Your Excellency's most Obedient
and most humble Servant
Signed John Campbell

The Indian who is killed I am informed was the right hand of Parson Kirkland. J. Campbl

Copy of a letter from Lieut.
Colonel Campbel to His
Excellency Gen.l Haldimand
Dated Montreal 22nd July
1779

Montreal the 22d July 1779

Sir

I have to report to your Excellency, that I had information that there was two Oneida Indians at Caughnawage with Wampum to the Indians of this country, finding you may wish Believe to no good, upon which I invited them, By Wampum in their own Customs, with the Chiefs of the Villages to come and see me, that the Chiefs came in yesterday in consiquence of my message But the Strangers despised it, which determined me to secure their persons to prevent the Bad Effects as much as possible their message might have with the Indians of this Country

His Excellency Gen[l] Haldimand

Montreal 22 July 1759.

Dear Sir

I have now time only to inclose a Draft on Mr Jordan for £150, and have the pleasure to acquaint you with the safe return of the Rangers on Tuesday last, with Eight Prisoners & seven Scalps of Col. Haldimands Reg.t taken on the Southern side Island, on Lake George. Among the Prisoners are Two Captains, Lieut.t & Major Rogers, Commanding officer at Fort George, One Corporal, & four Privates killed — Also was Two Women unluckily killed by the first fire, but not Scalped, & One Woman & Two Children left alive on the Island with Provision. The Prisoners say that the Main, th.e Two Capt.s & Six men, were on a party of pleasure to pick Huckleberries with the Women, & as Lieut Brown must had just returnd from abroad, & was not Major on the Island — They entertaind return. of the Party before they was discovrd; but at first one Gun fired on our Rangers prevented them — They were all armd, and had their uniforms on, being Continental Troops — These are the Green Mountain Boys, who guided

Col. Haldimand

=ter, and Closed for Guy Carleton Landing at Longueil
a. 1775 — One of the Captains, & Sergeant is Wounded, &
are now in the Hospital — Under such Guard as
Ties would rid Lake Champlain of all the Disturbers
of Peace of the Disputed Lands; as Those were the most
active they had on Him, Lands, (and for Frontier Service)
perhaps, on the Continent.

I think the Mohawks not Scalping the Women
& aged Men of their Enemies, and their Killing Them
is an accident that may happen any Troops; as they
challenged the Party four times, and receiv'd no answer,
and did not fire until they saw the Major take up
a Musket: when Cain the Ranger Mohawk Stepped forward &
fired his piece before the Major had time to present, & shot
him thro' the Heart — The Indians Flew out of the Canoes
immediately fired a Volley and killed six more & five
Women, and rushed on to the Boats who surrendered
themselves Prisoners, Were treated very kindly by the
Indians — The Rebels had Two Battoes, one of which
the Indians shot thro' in many places, the other
they

you could over the carrying place, I brought it to
Johns — It is not the Indians can be trusted with
canoes, like other parties: for if they had not taken
them aboard on the South Shore of Lake George, they
could not have got their party on the Island being
obliged to leave their Battoes on this side Crown Point
unless they had canoes they could paddle upon the
water, and carry them over the carrying place into
Lake George — They are very insolent in their
request of Rum going out, but since their return
have asked for the usual sittings out, and for Canadian
coat besides — Col. Bellew. can ward off the last request
until your return — Their Cloathing must buy,
as you have done for some time past; as Lt. Campbell
has none in his store, tells me that he has been obliged
to buy this long time, and says it's unnecessary for
him to furnish them things, when you can as well
furnish them as he —

I hope that an Accident which happend
last night at Caghnawage will not be attended with
any bad consiquences — Some St. Regis Indians
have

Early this morn[g] told us that the Caghnawagas
who had been with the Rebels for some time, and returnd
now with the Canada Deputies, came yesterday by invit
-ation from Col[o] Campbell to a Council along with the
Chiefs, and two Oneidas who accompanyd them, with
proposals of peace from their Nation: were also asked &
-vited to come, but sent their Belts & Messages by the
Canada Chiefs— That Col[o] Campbell sent an Officer of the
Emigrants with Twenty Men, without the knowledge
of the Chiefs: to seize three Oneidas and bring them to
him— That the Officer & Party came to the Village about
break of Day, and went to the house where they was in form
the Oneidas lodged, and sent in the Interpreter to enquire,
if the Family told him they were not — in the
House, said they could the Power the night before, on
which the Officer order'd the Men to leave the House, and
Surround them on the Garret— Some Struggling ensued in
forcing them, & the Indians say the Soldiers fired first—
One of the Oneidas was shot dead, & the other Snatched
a Gun from one of the Soldiers & wounded him into
the Thigh, & threw the Gun at another, jumped
out of a Window and made off— many Shots were
fired

fired after him, but he escaped unhurt. I believe the Indians were the first aggressors, but however it was unlucky accident and all the Indians I have seen to day, seem to be very angry at it, and they think it will have a bad effect on the minds of the Indians in general — This is the Indians story, & perhaps not. Shortly I but I suppose Col.° Campbell will write all the particulars to the Commander in Chief by this Post — Doth the Ramilies are well — adieu — God almighty be with you —

Jam Dear Sir

most sincerely Yours

C. Langdon

P.S. The Prisoners have no late news from the Southward — have not seen any News papers these three Months — Heard that Sir Henry Clintons Army were at the Fort Lands, and had taken a Redoubt — confirm the Rec.d of 500 Men gone up the Mohawk River, and Gen.l Sullivan, & Maxwell coming up the Susquehanna with a large Army — that Brown was acting ahead of this Army, that Carleton was with him — Heard nothing of Gen.l Mc Leans success to the Eastward, nor in the Virginia or Carolina Armies — The Officers expect the G.l will allow them some privileges more than the Men —

&c. &c. &c.

Brom Lang in
22d July 1779 Chum

277 (a)

Chum 6 - Ten Beads
Thirteen Chris Tabs

N O P

Q R S

T U V

W X Y

C

Sir

Quebec July 24th 1779

I did intend to enter into a Minute Detail of all my Transactions since I left this Province with particular reference to Letters & papers for your Excellency's more full information, but apprehending that it would be too tedious, Conscious that I could enlarge on any particular whenever it would be necessary, and unwilling at this Season to Lose time, I have reduced it to General Heads, which I take the Liberty to inclose herewith, and to which I beg permission to refer your Excellency. You will therein find the indispensable necessity I was under to go to England, circumstanced as I was at the close of the year 1775, and I should have added that I carried but five persons with me, three of whom were particularly recommended by the General to the Secretary at War, and one was my own Secretary, as for the two Indians they were sent at the request of the Six Nations - In the next place It will appear that I was sent to New York as by much the nearest Route to the Indians for the purposes in view, of making a junction with the Army on a movement up the Hudsons River, which it now appears was under contemplation, And, Lastly, that I have been much against my Interest and inclination, delayed there ever since that period, as well as disappointed by the Elements, and other unavoidable accidents for Ten Months since my Departure from New York, to my own very great loss, and concern; If however any part requires Elucidation I am fully enabled to afford it to your Excellency's Satisfaction.

It remains that I should with all possible deference to your Judgment represent that the desire of the Indians now Signified, the attention to those important duty's which I trust I am able to perform, and the expectations of Government, are sufficient inducements for my going up the Country with as much dispatch as I can; But however strong these motives alone are, I find them reinforced by the Accounts just received of certain movements that threaten the back Country, without mentioning the accident that happened to the Onidas, or any smaller circumstances, which (admitting they were Spys) may be productive of ill consequences. From these collective circumstances I beg leave to solicit your Excellency that I may be enabled as soon as possible to go to Niagara which in the present Situation of affairs, I consider as the most convenient centre for the discharge of my duty's, and from whence I can proceed agreable to your Orders wherever the Service may require, whilst (on the Interim I shall not be idle in any

matter

matter within the Limits of my power, or of your Approbation which I shall to the utmost of my power endeavor to merit.

I therefore beg permission to refer my requ to your Excellency's consideration, in humble confidence that I shall receive suc countenance and Support from your Excellency as is necessary to the effectual discharge of my Duty, with due regard to Oeconomy and on a disinterested System, For after having for the most generous principles made an ample sacrifice of my private interests and concerns, my only wish is, to acquire th Reputation of a useful Servant to the Crown, and to procure the favorable Opinion of your Excellency which will ever be afforded to those who faithfully discharge their duty. I beg to be honored with your Excellency's Commands.

I am with the utmost Respect &
Signed / G Johnson

Quebec August 9th 1779

Sir

I should not have given your Excellency the trouble of a second application so soon after mine of the 24th ultimo, but that it appeared from the Conversation you honored me with on Monday, as if my departure was likely to be more remote than I had reason to hope for, when you observed that things being arranged for the Season any alteration might create some trouble to you and to myself — I am persuaded your Excellency will excuse me for being farther solicitous on this head, after the pains I had taken to get to my duty by this Route, the instant other prospects became doubtfull, and that I could obtain orders for that purpose, being fully of opinion that a person so particularly recommended by the late Sir William Johnson, and afterwards honored with His Majesty's Commission and Authority will always meet with your Indulgence, and that I may be permitted to suppose that my presence to the Westward will rather promote than derange the Service, more especially if I set a proper estimation on the last Letters I received from Major Butler (one of the Deputy's Appointm and from the joint desire of the Indians.

Your Excellency will I hope do me the justi to believe that I cannot entertain the Idea of Interfering in any Arrangement that has met with your approbation, and that my sole wish is to avoid the appearance of negligence when the trade to my people is so open, and t get to a Country where I can be ready to do my duty, we had offence to ap

Brian

man that has the Service at heart, Past disappointments were occasioned by unforeseen Public Events which if they are not already can be carefully explained, but after my arrival in this Province, I confess I shall not be able to account satisfactorily either to the King, or the Indians for any delay. As no man living is more sensible of your Excellency's Judgment and abilities I hope I may be indulged to say that it is not impossible that some mistake may have arisen which, when known can be easily cleared up, and my Solicitations Justified — This much I may venture to affirm, that neither my Own Talents, Inclinations, or any influence shall prove inferior to the hopes of my warmest Friends, or the wants of the Service, and that I shall be guided solely by the Orders I may receive and by a strict attention to those objects which are most likely to merit your countenance. I really can say no more but I hope to at least as much, And it is with great concern I entreat your permission to observe that if I have any Judgment, or knowledge of a people whose Character I studied under the best Masters, my stay in a part of the Country where I have nothing to do must carry an odd appearance with the Indians, and may prove injurious to the Service, as it certainly will to my Character, more especially as the Southern Generals sent Messages to acquaint the Indians that I was going round to them.

The Chief points I proposed to Government, were to occupy the Indians in such place and manner as would afford them least opportunity of conversing with Rebel Agents, and to keep them judiciously employed from Lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie &c This was approved of, & particularly so by Sir William Howe as can appear from his letter of 31st March 1778 — The delays since are truly explained; — But without offering a thought respecting plans of operations to a Gentleman of your superior Judgment I shall only beg leave to represent that having been ordered round to promote His Majesty's Service in general with the Indians, I trust I am able to do so, and until the Service requires it, I shall be happy to go to any convenient place, where I may receive and from whence I can execute any Orders with which I may be honored, whether at or near Niagara, or otherwise as the Service requires or your Excellency shall approve, without interfering in, or altering any measures.

I therefore most humbly request your Excellency permission for going to the Country, where my duty particularly lye, and where I have no doubt of acting in such a manner as shall merit your favor.

I am &c (Signed) G. Johnson

Lord Cornbury

[Copy]

Lisbon 26 July 1709

Sir

I am Commanded by His Excellency General Stanhope to transmit to You a Copy of a Letter & Resolve of Council, and I am directing by Command of His Excellency & Council that you do forthwith Embark on board the Dragon Man of War Captain Hamilton Commander and Sail with the first Fair Wind & Weather to Portsmouth & Plymouth & there Land the Troops under your Command & Proceed with the Dragon to Spithead & Anchor there & Repair on board the Ship Commanded by Admiral Sir John Norris & Deliver to him the Letters which are addressed to him from His Excellency General Stanhope & Council & Receive his Orders for your further Proceedings. You are to Observe that in case you should meet with any Contrary Winds or Bad Weather which may Endanger the Safety of the Dragon & Troops under your Command, You are to Put into the Port of Falmouth or Plymouth & there Land the Troops & Proceed with the Dragon to Spithead & Repair on board the Ship Commanded by Admiral Sir John Norris & Deliver to him the Letters which are addressed to him from His Excellency General Stanhope & Council & Receive his Orders for your further Proceedings. You are to give immediate Intelligence of what has happened, & Directions to the Captains of the Transports under your Command to Follow you

[illegible] upon the subject — You will
immediately [illegible] that I will
[illegible] in consequence of the
[illegible] with [illegible] Letters, in order to
[illegible] in time what may be attempted by
the Enemy this

[illegible]

[illegible]

Lieut. Col. Campbell
/Copy/

Quebec the 26th July 1779. —

69

Sir

I have received your Letter relative to the Onidas, and am very much surprised that You Should have thought of taking So Violent a Step without having had my Approbation — the Consequences of Which, may prove of the utmost Prejudice to our Alliance with the Seven Nations of this Province, and with the Indians in general. at a time, when You knew a Reconciliation with the Onidas was in agitation, how Could You think of risking its Success by Proceeding to Violence? and Sending a Party of Armed Men into an Indian Village — a thing never before done or thought of, — the Onidas, and other Indians Say, — that these two Men were Sent Merely for the Purpose of treating with us, and that they were charged with Messages from their Nation to us and the Indians of Canada, in consequence of my late Speech to them; that Jealousy, & Suspicions of the Senecas prevented them from meeting my Messengers, and declaring their Sentiments, which they were now come to do, and it is Certain, that. at this Moment, they are Making overtures to Major Butler, and the five Nations for Forgiveness —

Independent of the Ill Will this affair may have with the Onidas, an Insult has been offered to the Cachenawagues, by entering their Village in the Night in a Hostile Manner, and Actually besieging the

If

of their Houses, and putting to Death their Guests. — The Evil is done — and we have now only to think of repairing it.

From the Onidas not coming to You, agreeably to Your Request, whether they had, or had not, evil Designs, they must be Charged against them, and them alone can be an apology for what has be done. You can with truth, represent to them that the Onidas have been, from the Commencement of the Rebellion, our avowed Enemies, and have Carryed their disaffection so far, not only to act against their Great Father, in direct Opposition to the Sentiments, Conduct, and Remonstrances of their Confederates the five Nations, but have, in Resentment for their attachement to their Duty, and their Father, Met and Fought in the Field against them, at Fort Stanwix, at Wyoming, and Other Places — that they attacked and put to Death, in the most barbarous manner, Some of the King's Troops at Oswegatchie, and attempted to Surprize that Fort — That they have repeatedly taken Prisoners from Carleton Island and Other Places that they have always rejected our Council and Remonstrances and that notwithstanding we have hitherto had Compassion on them and Spared them — that after having Shut their Ears to their Father's last Advice, and treating his Message with Contempt, he cannot but look upon them as such wherever they Shall be met, untill they Recover their Senses, and Return to their Duty. If they come into this Province to treat with their Father, why did they not, as has ever been the Custom, announce their Arrival,

and

and the Purpose of their Visit, instead of concealing themselves, and when sent for by You, why did they refuse to Come, and meet the Chiefs You were in Counsel with — You may likewise urge, that the last part of their Conduct plainly discovered their Intentions were bad, for when the Interpreter desired they would Come down Stairs, and assured them that no Injury should be Offered, their Return was an attempt upon his Life, and failing in that, they began a fire upon the Soldiers & wounded one of them — In short, after Supporting what has been done against the Indians with every Argument you can Suggest — it will be necessary to Soften Matters with the Cahnewagas — & You must go through the Ceremony of Covering the Blood that has been Spilt in their Village & the like — It would not be amiss to represent to them, that as good Subjects — and Dutyfull Children, they ought, when bad people come amongst them, rather to advise You of it, and deliver them up, than to harbour and Conceal them

Copy 1779

To Lieut.t Colonel Campbell
of the 26.th July, per Return
of Express.

Massacre at Wyoming
under Brandt, in July. 1778.

Massacre at Cherry Valley
in November, 1778.

From
Lossing's
"Life of Schuyler"
Vol. II. p. 397.

At a Meeting with several of
the Oneidas Tuscaroras Onondagas
& Cayhnawages Sachems & Warriors
at Albany the 28th Day of July 1779.

Present

The Honorable Volkert P. Douw Esqr.
Commissioner &c ——

Colo: Van Schaick Commandant &c
Justara in Oneida Sachem addressed Mr Douw as follows.

Brother

We are happy to see you at this Council
Fire which was kindled by our Ancestors. All of
your Nations are now assembled round it — We are
sorry that you are alone on this Occasion, but we
shall however proceed to communicate the Busi-
ness which has induced us to come down, and
desire your Attention thereto.

Brother

Last Winter At a Meeting with you
at this place we promised to exert our Influence to
induce the Onondagos to join us — Upon our
Return to Oneida we immediately convened a
Council and desired the Onondagos to meet us at
that place, which request they Complied with we
renewed our antient Covenant, and they on their
parts promised faithfully to adhere to it and to
join us and our Brothers of the Thirteen Fires ——

Brother

I now speak in behalf of the Onondagas - We have here three of our Brothers of Onondaga who last Winter delivered the Medals which were presented to them by Butler to us and which we have since brought down to you - There are three others who acted in the same Manner now at Onida - As these Indians have withdrown from the Kings Troops and have evinced a Disposition to join their American Brethren we wish you to receive them as Brother to extend your protection to them and to permit them to reside amongst us - We also request Brother that the Commissioners will take Measures to prevent their being dispossed of their Lands.

Brothers

The Onandagas are now undeceived their Eyes are opened - It appears evident to them from a ~~Recollection~~ recollection of the Speeches made to them by the Kings Commissioners in Sir Wm. Johnson's Time as well as since and the Conduct they have held towards them that their only object was under various pretences, to procure the Cession of the Indian Lands

To the Kings.

Brother

One Hundred and Thirty Onondagas (of which 36 are Warriors & 6 Sachems) are now at Oneida and at this place among which there are

some who long since have been to Canada and joined ~~with~~ Rebels but more have ever fought against our Brethren of the Thirteen States. We have Taken the Hatchet out of the Hands of our Brethren of Onondaga and have buried it in the Earth so that it can not be again found, and such as are with us have taken up the Hatchet for their Brethren of the States—.

A Belt of ten Strings with

Brother diagonal Bars.

With this Belt now in my hand the Onandagas have returned Thanks to their Oneida Brothers for Taking the Hatchet out of their Hands and they on their parts have engaged that it shall never again be found; and that they have joined the American Brethren against the King, and will ingage in any Service the United States shall think proper to employ them in

A Belt of seven Strings

Brother with Thirteen Squares

This Belt has been preserved at our Central Council Fire at Onondaga— You remember on what occasion it was given at our first Meeting at this place— It is therefore unnecessary to recapitulate the Transactions of that Treaty— They are still present in your Minds— This Belt has been snatched from the Flames by the Onandagas, and they have brought it to us, — This is a further Circumstance

evinceive of the Disposition of that Nation — We have raked up the Council Fire at Onondaga and we shall when ever it is necessary, kindle one at Oneida or some more Convenient place, at which we shall keep this Covenant Chain.

Brother

The large Covenant Belt displayed —

The Oneidas

We speak now as Mediators for the Onondagas — We have influenced them to join you, And we intreat you to restore the Land you have Conquered and taken from them and to permit them to possess it in Peace —

Brother

We have with pain observed that our Brethren the Inhabitants between this and Fort Schuyler do not afford us that friendly reception which we ~~had~~ heretofore formerly — Experienced. That the Soldiers of Garrison of Fort Schuyler frequently hint to our people that they have joined with and assisted the Enemy — that the path between Albany and the Indian Country is not kept free of ~~Obst~~ Obstructions as usual and that no provisions are provided for their subsistance at the several Stages on the Road. some time ago one of our Nation had his Gun taken from him at Fort Schuyler —

Brother we desire you to take care to have these Hardships and Inconveniencies removed

Abbs Strings

Brother

We have now said what we intended - We shall only add that we will be happy to have permission to take with us on our Return to Onondaga ~~Brother~~ Brethren, who are now Prisoners in this place and that we request you to order a Supply of Provisions for our Subsistance until our Corn and Squashes are ripe.

Ales the Chief of the Oneida Warriors spoke as follows.

Brother. The Shaskins have finished what they had to Communicate I must now on behalf of the Warriors of the Oneidas Tuscaroras & Onondagas request your Attention to what I shall now say

Brother

We Warriors are candid in all our proceedings — we wish not to deceive you - we will strictly adhere to our Covenants and as we have already taken up the Hatchet in Favour of the Thirteen States ~~[illegible]~~ so taken by the Addition of France, we intend to fight with you against all your Enemies ....

Brother!

I know that your difficulties are great — You can easily imagine that ours can not be much less - We must therefore mutually assist each other to remove them - The path between us is not kept so clear as we could wish nor is the News which you

receive here Communicated to us Generally — We re-
quest you Brother in future to inform us Warriors
of every occurrence respecting Public Affairs which
may come to your Knowledge

Brother

we have Experienced many Calamities
since the Commencement of this War — We Brethren
have from Time to Time exerted ourselves to bring
to you the Seven Canadian Tribes, and have so far
succeeded as to keep them Quiet — When we Warriors
say a Thing it may be depended on and we assure
you that the seven Tribes are United with us
and that they are your Friends — Those of the Six Nations
now with us, the Enemy we have not been able to in-
duce to join you or Change their Conduct

Brother

Early this War we have Taken Decisive
part — I have repeatedly avowed my Sentiments
and acted up to them — My mind is still the same
— But we Indians have not hitherto attached each
other — Should we commence Hostilities we would
be exposed to Destruction from the Situation of
our Country, and the great Superiority of the rest
of the Indians — We are now observing each others
Conduct — our Hatchet has an Edge which will
not fail of being felt when provoked but we wish
not involve ourselves in a War with the rest of
the Indians which must inevitably be attended
with fatal Consequences to us — You daily receive
Persons who Quit the Enemies Service and engage

in your — We expect that any of the Indians of the inimical Tribes will come to us — We think we have a right to receive and harbour them if we think that the are peaceably inclined — Our Warriors who have joined your great Warrior to the Westward would not attend to our Admonitions and they will probably induce the other Indians to retaliate on us — should this be the case we shall be obliged to request you to make provision for the Reception & protection of our Women & Children ——

This is all we warriors have to say. A Belt of Eight Rows

Indians
July 21st 1779

Sheet 4

The Particulars of a Conference held by a Deputation from M. Lorimier's Scout, with a Party of Onedas which followed them three Leagues from Fort Stanwix — as related by the Six Indians deputed on the part of the Scout.

They say the Oneida Indians on coming up with the Rear of the Scout desired they would push their Prisoners to the Front that they might not be seen by them & then requested they would depute two Chiefs from each Village to hear something particular they had to say to them — M. Lorimier being desirous to listen to what passed, accompanied the Chiefs from his Scout, as did a Métif Indian who had been two Months — upon their withdrawing to the place appointed for their conference they seized M. Lorimier & the Métif, and thanked our Indians for them — saying as they had been successful, they the Onedas would carry them with them to the Fort — he say they took them in the pursuit — but our Deputies interposed M. Lorimier got disengaged & saved himself by running at full speed to his Party — The Métif was also allowed to retire, on our Deputies declaring, he had been born & had always lived among their Indians —

(This ludicrous manœuvre was solely a scheme to get quit of all listners, in order to keep their business a secret)

Our Deputies then were asked whether the Onedas had not returned to their Loyalty & joined Colonel Butler — the others said they had not, that they were now stronger for the Bostonians than they had ever been & they would soon give the great Man in Canada proof that they were not to be frightened by his big Words — They said a foolish Young man had gone & told such a lye to Col. Butler & that he returned with as great a one to them, saying a strong Scout was coming to destroy their Castle — but nothing was further from their thoughts than to abandon their Brother the Bostonians — They then extolled much

the kindness of the Rebels for such Indians as embraced their
interest & represented their strength & numbers as invincible
they said 10 or fifteen thousand men. devised their march
by different Route to cut off the Senecas whom they found
incorrigible by mild Measures — They said an Army was
Marched as soon to march to attack St Johns, and another
to take Post at the Cedars — These last were afterwards to join
& together to take Montreal & Quebec — but that such Indians
as would for the future remain peaceable should be pardoned
for what was past — They then told our Deputies that as they
were of the same blood, whatever part they might take against
the Rebels they hoped they would not be brought to act against
their who were their near relations — That they had never
discovered any of their Scouts to the Yankies tho they were
often by them always before they struck they added that they
had spoke to another small Party of strange Indians who
had lain for some days near the Fort & had not yet got scalp
but they would not inform against them — They then begged
that any of the Canada Indians discover their Scouts not
to kill them until they were gone back be not to be provoked
upon to fire upon them or to accompany the Kings Troops —
They particularly requested they would never come to that
quarter accompanied with whites to do them they must take
& give up any white people which would accompany them
& they would scalp them to prevent their discovering how they
should be given up —

Our Indians say they press'd them to join
the King but to no purpose — That they told them no people
could be better treated than the Canada Indians — but since the
Oneidas were their Relations they would not fire upon them
discover their Scouts nor will suffer white people to accompa
them on their Scouts — That on such occasions they might
meet in friendship together — They then again requested th

Indians might give them some white people that they might not return empty handed to the Fort, which being refused they desired they would continue for some time to fire straggling shots as if they were engaged — that they might pretend when they returned to the Fort that they had attack'd the Scout but they proved too numerous — whereupon they

They Do that an Indian named Mushelo who was chief of the party which took the Scalps at this Post is gone with six others to Cattaraugus — (Col. Campbell is acquainted of this) — This Mans father Te, he, re, see — He same who brought the Letter as from the Marquis de Fayette to the Onondagoes last winter, is now gone on an Embassy from the Rebels to the five Nations —

N. B. Ought not M.r Lorimier to have prevented our Chiefs from speaking with the Oneidas when he was not himself suffered to be present

H. Hamilton

(Prisoners Intelligence) Cuyugatchie 29.th July 1779

The Prisoners say that our Army have taken South Carolina the Ofsrs — (who is very lucky) says the only certain accounts they have are that the British Army was within fifteen miles of Charles Town — that Genl. Moultray was determined to defend the Town & that Genl. Lincolnwas on his march to support him — That the southern British Army was little more than five thousand — The Prisoners further say that Genl. Sir H Clinton lately had burnt Elisabeth Town and a great Tract of New Jersey — The Commanding Ofsrs Servt. of Fort Stanwix was very lately come up from the High lands, & says that Genl. Washington lay at Clowes in that Neighbourhood — That Sir Henry Clinton had made on the 1.st Instant two attempts without success to break a Boom that is thrown across the Hudsons River at West Point the one with six Frigates the other with small Vessels — & that he had landed the same evening & was raising intrenchments and Batteries within a Mile of the Fort which defends the Boom — & that

they were afraid he would soon destroy it & get to Albany
That the Rebel General Clinton had gone with all the Boats which
were built last winter to join Lord Stirling by Coeckans Lake &
the Esopus [illegible]
it was reported he was recalled to join Gen.l Washington who had
let the Militia go home to make their Harvest — Schuyler with
five thousand men near Rhode Island — eighteen or twenty
paper Dollars for one hard thirty Dollars for a Bushel of
wheat & no cloaths to be purchased — the appearance of a
plentiful Crop — all the Soldiery discontented & threatening
to mutiny on being told the Levies only for three years which
near now expired, they must serve during the War

H. Watts

Conference with Indians
and Intelligence sent enclosed
in Capt.n Alex.r Fraser's Letter
of the 29.th July from Oswegatchie
Rec.d 7.th Aug.t 1779

Sir,

I have the honor to report to Your Excellency the return of the Scout from Fort Stanwix with twenty-nine prisoners, and his account of three Scalps including that of an old man that was put to death since he could not walk so fast as the Indians — the rest of the prisoners acknowledge however to have received the best treatment — This party was surprized in mowing by a detachment from the Scout and taken without opposition two soldiers only, fired upon the Indians & they got scalp'd — Mr Lorrimier says all the Garrison sally out to support the mowing party & that if the Indians had followed his Direction he would have cut them off and taken the Fort but the Indians and prisoners say that a party had only shewn themselves on the Glacis, which retired into the Fort upon receiving a fire from the Indians which lay on the edge of the wood, & on firing five cannon — the last made the Scout make one Indian only, of ours was slightly wounded in the Arm, (a lucky circumstance probably for the prisoners) and in the Strike one man (an Indian of Canasoraga) was wounded on the part of the Rebels — This they were informed of by a party of Oneidas which came out of the Fort to hold a conference with a Deputation from our Scout.

As this Conference is worthy of your Excellencys Attention I have the honor to inclose the account given of it by the Indians, which were deputed from the Scout — but I have reason to think that something worse has been transacted between them than they think proper to divulge — however if it be just as they say, & that they abide by the agreement made, I think it my duty to acquaint your Excellency, that the Canada Indians, ought for the future to be watched rather as a domestic enemy, than rely'd on as an Ally — for while they are suffered to confer with those Indians, they will not only maintain a Correspondence with the Enemy, but they will instruct them also, where to make their incursions into this Province with the greatest safety; nor is it unlikely but they will in a little time, take scalps from our own people (as they did last war) to give to the Oneidas, in exchange for skins which they may barter with them the same way — their mutually agreeing not to discover on each others

Streets nor to suffer white people to accompany them is certainly a step towards such a commerce —

The Canada Indians have to much pro
perty in the Province to think of giving it up for the sake of
people whom they know cannot support them — therefore spirits
measures with them can never have a bad effect & must have
a good one — I look upon this as the favorable moment
to insist upon their attacking the Rebel Indians, when Your
Excellency has found every mild overture to fail; — At the same
time they may be told that as soon as every Indian shall quit
the Rebel Interest, such as prove deserving of it will be received
into mercy upon their giving Hostages for their future good Beha
viour — I think it is full time to be convinced that squandering
Presents upon Indians will not better them — A sett of sly
cunning wheedling weak men in the management of them are unable
to explore but which very little penetration may develope at
present procures them every thing they ask for & continual
approbation for doing little more than nothing — pay sometimes
the greatest applause when they merit censure.

I understood that from the time the Oneida
Indians had refused to listen to Your Excellency's Message, those
of Canada were to deal with them as Enemies, especially as
they repeatedly came to attack the Troops in this Country, &
I was surprised to learn from Mr Lorimier that no such
thing had been explained to them — such as were at first
with me only scrupled to commence hostilities against the
Oneidas, until the return of their Deputies from amongst
them — And some of them pretended since, that as they
belonged to the Six Nations it was they which ought first
to strike on them: but I told them if they were sincerely
& heartily in their Father the King's interest, they would look
upon all his Enemies as their own, and that the Canada
Indians ought to begin with them, as they had received the
first affront by having their Fathers Blood spilt upon their
land, & until it was revenged he would certainly consider
them, as partly guilty of it — Upon this they agreed to

accompany the Scouts of Soldiers & to act as they did— they within these few days fired upon some of our own Indians that were mistaken for Oneidas— but since the Return of the late Scout, they acquainted me in form, that they will no longer accompany any white men, nor fire upon any Indians— & I believe they might add with equal veracity, that they would not give any information of their Scouts——

I forgot to mention that M.r Lorrimier could not have prevailed upon the Scout to go any where else than to Fort Stanwix, they pretended to excuse themselves, for not going to the Mohawk River according to promise, by pretending falsly a want of Mokasins— but the Route they took, fully proves, they never had an intention of going any where else— & twenty men for a scalping party will answer full as well as that three hundred— nor is it the least reflection upon those who conducted them to say that if they had met with one or three men that they would have come home with the same dispatch & ostentation as with thirty—

I suspect the small Scout of Soldiers and Indians from the Mohawk River in seven days.

I have the honor to be

with all possible Respect

Sir

Your Excellency's

most obed.t &

most humble Serv.t

Bougainville 29.th July 1779

A. Gist

1779

From

Capt.n Alex.r Fraser

of the Indian Departmt

at Oswegatchie the 29th July

Rec.d 7th August enclosing

a Conference with Indians

Lieut. Col. Campbell
(Copy)

Quebec the 29th July 1776

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Sir

I am commanded by his Excellency General Haldimand to transmit to you the inclosed Extract of a Letter from Major Butler & Lieut. Col. Bolton, for your Information of the Advances that are making by the Indians, and the Disaffected Loyalists, & Deserters, of which, His Excellency desires You will make every possible advantage

I am Sir

Your &c

(Signed) Fred. Haldimand

Copy 1779

To Lieut Col. Campbell

Mar 27th July

From A 1779

Lieu. Colonel Campbele

of the 22. July

Rec.d 24.

Montreal 30th July 1779.

Sir

I Recvd your Excellencys Letter of the 29th Instant, in which I am exhorted by you to send your Disapprobation of my late Conduct with the Onida Rebel Indians, I observe the light those Men have been represented in to your Excellency, which upon proper Information you will find totally false and groundless; and I hope the Authors and Propogators of such Misrepresentations will in future meet with the Contempt they justly deserve, and be considerd as Men Labouring to Insinuate themselves in your favor at the Expence of Honor and Truth.

The Embassy from the Onida to the Cachnewaga Village you may be assurd was of a most Rebellious and Traiterous Nature, The latter were Counsild and Advisd thereby in the strongest manner not to assist the Kings Troops or give the smallest Aid to Government against the Rebels, that if they or any others the Indians of this Country persisted in doing so, the Rebels would come and Destroy their Villages and themselves from off the Face of the Earth, with other Arguments and Menaces to that purport, and further added that they themselves had seen Provencial Armies to the Number of Forty Thousand on their March up the Mohauk River which were destind to Destroy the Five Nations and all other Indians in the Kings Interest, the Substance of this Intelligence I received in a Letter from Lieut Houghton dated the 20th Instant Requesting to know of me what was to be done, in answer to which I sent him some Strings of Wampum and Directions to acquaint said Onedas and the Chiefs of the Village that I desird to see and speak with them in Montreal, the former positively refused to come to Town and when the Chiefs arrivd I askd them if they were acquainted with the Business of the Onida Embassy to their Village, they told me they were and proceeded to the Confirmation of every thing that had been made me by

Lt Houghton

M^r Slaughter and shewd me several things of Hamphurn which accompanied the Message I could but make other Interpretation on then Perusing it come to Town after dinner mixed in the usual and most friendly manner but a full Conviction of their own Guilt and bad Intentions, and therefor thought it my Indispensable Duty as well from the Appointment his Majesty has Honord me with, as from Repeated Orders from your Excellencys late Predecessor Sir Guy Carleton (not heretofore contradicted by you) to use every Possible means to prevent such Messages and Secure the Messengers, and knowing of no other support but the Kings Troops Accordingly applied for a Party which I imagine I had an undoubted right to do. That Party were not sent to Alarm or Molest any Person belonging to Cachnewaga Village, but to protect and Assist Mons^r La Motte and the Interpreter of that place in securing and Conducting the Two Oneida Emissaries to Montreal, they went to the House where they were informd they were Lodgd, and on the Interpreters enquiring for the Two Oneida Indians, the Indian of the House denied them, but upon a narrow search they were found hid in the Garret, and upon being discoverd the Interpreter told them as he had done to every person he had seen about the Village, to be no ways alarmd that it was not meant to hurt any person whatever, but that their Father wanted to speak to them, the Two Oneidas in Montreal, and Intreated them Repeatedly to come with them without Difficulty, which Intreaties they treated with the same Contempt as they did the Message previously sent them in their own way, Used a piece of Impudence not to be expected and perhaps few else unprecedented were daring enough to Insult, Attack and Actually attempt the Lives of the Interpreters, the Officer and Party, whose patience and long forbearance was Certainly very great, but at last after being fired upon several times and one of the Soldiers dangerously Wounded, the Officer ordered some of his Party to return the Fire and defend themselves which they accordingly did, and the only thing in my Opinion now to be Lamented (as I am Informd the Soldier it is thought will recover

that

that said Engagees were not both Killed on the Spot, as to any bad Consequences arising therefrom I imagine when your Excellency is now fully Informed you will find otherwise, for my own part I have no Apprehensions of that Sort, but much on the Contrary.

I do Inclose you a Letter I Received yesterday from Mons^r De Lagrade, who of Course had heard the Affair but not from me, and who I believe I may venture to say knows as much of Indians as any Person in Canada, Your Excellency will by his Statements Known, which I hope may Contribute to Alleviate your Apprehensions with regard to the Consequences, and I have the Pleasure to Inform you that his Opinion Coincides with every other Persons, (who knows any thing of Indians) that I have spoke to on the Subject.

I therefore hope that I shall soon be relieved from the Pain and Mortification of having Incurred Your Excellencys Displeasure, and that on a further Consideration you will perfectly approve of my Conduct, having nothing in View but the Good of His Majestys Service of Course my Indispensable Duty.

I have the Honor to be
with all due Respect

Sir

Your Excellencys most Obedient
and most Humble Servant
John Campbell Lt Co.

His Excellency General Haldimand &c &c &c

From A 1779

Lieu.t Colonel Campbell

30.th July

Rec.d 31.st

Montreal the 30th July 1779

Sir

I received your Letter of the 20th Inst. signifying to me the Commander in Chiefs Orders relative to my sending one of my Department, who can speak the Mississague Language to Carleton Island, you will Please Inform his Excellency that I have sent on a Considerable time ago Mr Lyons who Speaks that Language as well as those of the five nations, with whom the Commanding Officer there seems hitherto well Satisfied

I am Sir

your most Obt

and most Humble Servt

John Campbell

Capt.

Robt Mathews Jr.

From 1779.

Lt. Col. Campbell

30th July

Rec'd 2d Aug.

Montreal the 31.st July 1779

Sir

Lieut Houghton will deliver your Excellency my Letter relative to the transaction with the Oneida Indians, I have judged it proper sending him with it as he is acquainted with the affair from first to Last - Mr Lorimier is returned Late yesterday Evening from his Scout, and Brings in one Officer 30 privates and four Scalps of the Garison of Fort Stanwix - I send him with Mr Houghton

His Excellency
Gen.l Haldimand,

To give you the particulars of
any Information he may
have Learnt. have only Sun
one of the Prisoners as yett.
he Seems to know nothing
Material Mr Houghton has
the answers He made to the
questions I put to him
I have the honor to Remain
Dear Respect

Sir

your Excellencys most Obt
and most humble Servt
John Campbell Lt Col

From L^t 1779
L^t Colonel Campbell
31^st July
Rec^d 2^d Aug^t

Dr Col: St François Aug.t 30th 1749

In justice to the Indians who
came with me on the last Scout, I cannot
oppose myself to the wish they have testi=
fied to pay you a visit; they have received
their presents and have nothing to ask or
the score of recompense, nay even seem'd
perfectly content with what they got. Their
business beside that of seeing you, is to pre=
sent you with the two other Capt.ns whom
they have chose, that they might receive
the marks of their office, according to whic
rank I have clothed them; and also to inform
you that on the arrival of the General last
year at Isorel, the Chiefs of the Village wait=
ed on him there to give him assurances of
their fidelity, and express their gratitude for
the attention they had always received from
their father, at which time they presented
him with a Collar, but the Gen.l not having
never a one with him, made them ambid
iano" and promised one to them hereafter,
which they beg of you to give them for
him now, as they suppose that the

From 1779

Capt.t Butler to

Major Butler 27.th Aug.t

Rec.d 27.th Oct.r

Copy

Major Butler

Quebec August 1779 ——

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Sir

I have Received Your Letters of the 28th & 31st May & of the 8th June — accompanying the Accounts and Bills for Building your Barracks, which shall be honored — Extracts of your Letters to Colonel Bolton will be answered thro' him — I have for the present only to Regret in general terms, the Distresses you Experience for want of Provision, and to point out to you the Necessity for Striking some Stroke to procure Substitutes for your Rangers and Indians, until Provisions can be forwarded to the Posts — the late arrival of the Victualling Ships, renders it almost impossible now to send up a Sufficient Quantity for the Years Supply, notwithstanding my most vigorous Efforts for that Purpose. — Colonel Bolton will from time to time furnish You with what Supplies the Weak State of his Store will permit, in order to Enable you to keep the Field, which Must in all Events be done; as long as there is any Prospect of the Rebels advancing into the Indian Country — upon Comparing all Accounts, I have Received, it appears to me that Detroit, must be the Object of the Rebels attention, if they Really Mean to attempt any of our Posts — it will therefore be highly necessary that you procure the most Authentick Accounts of their Movements, not trusting to the Reports of Indians or Deserters, particularly from the Susquehanah, where a Point appears to me to be intended, merely for the Purpose of Calling Your attention from the Ohio — for it is impossible they can have nine Regiments, Six Cannon &c. to spare in that Quarter — You would

Therefore

therefore do well to Send a Trusty White Man into the Heart of the Country with no other View than to procure a true State of its Situation. —

I am happy to find that the Oneidas are at length coming to their Senses — it will Save the Execution of a very Disagreable Piece of Business I had Determined upon — You are to well acquainted with the Perfidy of that Nation not to be upon Your Guard against them, & you will, at the same time, naturally Cultivate their advances to a Reconciliation — Captain M.Donald, upon your Representation, has my Permission to remain with you for the Campaign, upon which Subject, I Shall Write to Major Rainie. —

I cannot Conclude without Signifying to you the uneasiness occasioned to me by the Most Enormous Expence incurred in the Indian Department at the upper Posts — nor will you wonder at my being allarmed upon that Account When I assure you that the Expence of the upper Country & Government of which the Indian Department is the principal far Exceeds all ordinary and Extraordinary Expences in the Province, — including Army, Navy, Engineer & all Departments — I must therefore recommend to your most Serious attention the Strictest Oeconomy wherever there is a Possibility of Observing it, the Credit of every Person at the head of Departments being concerned, and what is Still of greater Import, the Public good.

Some time ago, Capt.n Butler informed me that he had advanced a Sum of Money to Capt. Tice upon Account of Subsistance — Please to See that he is reimbursed out of the first You may have occasion to Pay & that Gentleman upon his own Acct. I am &c

/Signed/ Fred: Haldimand

Copy No 25 2 March 1779

To Major Muller
of the August — —

C

(Copy)



Quebec 3d. Sept. 1779.

Sir

I have received a Copy of your Letter to Colonel Bolton giving him Notice of the Rebels advance to Tioga, and expressing the urgent Necessity of sending Assistance to the Five Nations. Their Conduct hitherto has deserved all in my Power to do for them, and it is very unfortunate that I cannot manifest my Inclinations to protect them, without running a Risk of letting the Troops sent up for that Purpose, perish for want of Provisions. I have however determined to send up a Detachment consisting of about 380 fitted Men, besides Indians, under the Command of Sir John Johnson, who has Orders to join You by the shortest Route, which will probably be from the Genesee River, of which, Colonel Bolton will send advice to Sir John Johnson, who will be at Carleton Island before it can reach him. I send Orders to Colonel Bolton for that Purpose, by the Messenger who will drop this

Major Butler.

for

Niagara Augt 1st 1777.

77

Sir

I have received a Letter from General Armstrong dated March the 5th, which informs me Lieutenant Young died the 11th of last February. I therefore beg leave to recommend to your Excellency Ensign John Beach, the Eldest of that Name, to succeed him, being a very diligent and deserving Officer.

You have enclosed Copies of Letters received from Major De Peyster and Major Butler, which will inform your Excellency of all the Intelligence I have lately received. Captain Bolton arrived here the 22d of March, and will leave this Place in a Day or two, he intends to visit Toonadequat and Presque in his way to Carleton Island. I am obliged on account of the distressed Situation of the Rangers and Indians to send them an other supply of Provisions to the amount of Sixty Barrels, Flour, Pork and Oatmeal, and we have at this time 1030 Indians at this Post. Captain Bolton will inform your Excellency, that it will be absolutely necessary to send a considerable Quantity more than the demand I made for this year.

Lieutenant Eyre of the 47th Regiment has been

confined to his house for these six months past I am therefore obliged to
give him leave to go to Montreal on account of his bad State of health
inclosed are a few News papers sent to me by Major Butler

I am with great Respect
Sir
Your Excellency's
most Obedient and much
Obliged Humble Servant
Mason Bolton

August 2d
A Prisoner brought in by the Indians this day, who was taken near
Fort Sandusky informs me 200 Rebels marked by that Post in their
way to Fort Pitt a considerable time ago, and were followed closely by 500
men with 25 Waggons
they reported that an other Detachment of 500 men was
added up. and that their Army was to go against Detroit. they were chiefly
Militia and complained much of the Scarcity of Provisions; Corn, milk and
every thing else at a most extravagant price, and by what I can
a most despicable Set altogether —

His Excellency General Haldimand

1779

From
Lt. Col. Bolton at Niagara
of the 1st. August, Rcd. 15th.
inclosing a Letter from Major
Butler of 23d. July & another
from Majr. De Peyster of
the 6th. July

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(Copy) Michilimackinac 6th July 1779 –

Sir,

On the 3d inst. I received Intelligence that the Rebels were forming an Expedition against Detroit, from the Illinois, composed of 700 Men by the Wabash and Miamis, and 200 Horses to pass by St. Josephs – One Lenitot a Canadian Trader Commands the Horse — On receiving these accounts, I immediately detached Lieut. Bennet with 1 Sergiant, 2 Corporals, 1 Drum., and 14 Privates, with about 60 Traders & Canoe-men, And 200 Indians, to take Post at St. Josephs, to watch Mr. Lenitot's motions, and intercept him, or follow him if already passed. I have purchased the Sloop Welcome and sent Her with some Goods & Provisions — I flatter myself that this movement will greatly disconcert their Scheme, as in all probability according to the Plan concerted / If the Indians do their part as they promise / Lenitot must be surprized. You see Sir, that my Command is daily increasing; I hope we shall soon be reinforced — as yet, not a Vessel from Detroit.

I am, Sir,

Your most Humble &
Obedient Servant.

Lieut. Col. Mason Bolton. (Signed) A. S. De Peyster

1779

Major Butler to

Capt.n Mathews 2.d Aug.t

Rec.d 23.d —

Canatisagoe Aug.o 2.d 1779

Col.o Butler was told a day or two ago, that the Oneydoes and Canadian Indians had agreed, that if any of the former came to take Prisoners from the Rebels the Oneydoes were to conceal them, and were any of them to go to Canada on a like Errand they Others were to do the same by them, He has wrote to Colnl Campble about the Matter, and thinks it not unlikely but the Five Nations may also fall into the Same Agreement, and would therefore have you to be much upon your Guard. it appears that the Above is a fact, as the Caghnawago Indians who lately took the Prisoners at Fort Stanwix were not only with some Oneydoes a little time before but were directed by them where to make their Blow

The above from Mr Couture to Lt. Colonel Butler

Lieutenancy - Coty. Walter Butler

Capt. Butler

Copy

Sir

Quebec the 5th. August 1774. —

77

I have received your Letter of the 30th. past and I desire to be informed, by what Authority You have presumed to insinuate that I employ, or receive Information from Persons "labouring to insinuate themselves in my Favor at the expence of Honor and Truth" and I desire to know who the Persons are whom You thus charge —

The long and circumstantial Account You give of the Intentions and Purposes of the Onyda's Visit to the Cahnewagas, notified to You by Lieut. Houghton, the 20th. past, and afterwards confirmed by the Cahnewaga Chiefs would, with much greater Propriety, have accompanied Your Letter of the 22d. July; where the Affair is reported in a very laconick & undetermined manner as a Reason for the Step You had taken, than at present in Support, and in Justification of a Measure I had so highly disapproved of.

You say that, You had Sir Guy Carleton's Orders to use every possible means to prevent evil Messages from the Rebels being brought into the Province, and to secure the Messengers, which Orders "have not hitherto been contradicted by You" — far from repealing that Order, I have confirmed it in the fullest Sense of the Words that compose it — persuaded, that Sir Guy Carleton could never mean by it

to authorise You to send a Party of armed Soldiers into any of the Indian Villages, without a particular Order for that Purpose, and I am surprised that You should bring the said Order in support of what has happened.

I return Mr. Le Lagard's Letter, and cannot help wondering at your instancing the Opinions of Individuals, & of People in general, in any Transaction wherein I may have to communicate with You relative to that part of the Service with which You are entrusted. Being alone accountable for the Consequences of the Measures I approve, or disapprove, I desire, that in future, there may be no references made, except such as may tend to necessary Information, or the Interest of His Majesty's Service. — I shall, upon further Consideration (which You recommend) I am the more convinced, that the present Times require that, every Person employed, particularly those at the Heads of Departments, should carry on the Service with Prudence and Temper, and that I am indispensably obliged to exact it by the Power lodged in me for the Purpose of executing the important Trust committed to my Charge.

Lieut. Col. Campbell &c. &c. I am &c. Signed / F. H.

Copy )

1779.

To Lieut. Col. Campbell

of the 5th August —

Sir

I durst not insert my sentiments fully in a Letter I had the honor to write to Your Excellency the 4th Inst. respecting Tiyanoga of St Regis, as he himself was the Bearer, but I knew then, and have further been informed since, that he is charged with a Message from the Rebels to the Indians of this country. — He pretends that he returns to his Allegiance, in consequence of a Message sent from Pere Gordon by the Chief which carry'd your Excellency's Talk to the Oneidas — but that is quite false, for he himself has been at St Regis since, and persuaded by Pere Gordon, & all the Chiefs, to quit the Rebel Interest, but he declared he never would, if he were the only Indian would remain with them — He did considerable Service to Capt. Foster in his affair at the Cedars, & he has been frequently & well rewarded for it since — He is hated in his Village, but never had any

weight in it— He pretends that he will discover to Your Excellency the persons who maintain a correspondence from this Province with the Rebels— but I told him he must get their Letters to convince us of his sincerity &c— he says he will do by pretending that he is going to return to Albany— It were well if he will be questioned upon this or any other Subject that it was done by your Excell.y if it be intrusted to others, I doubt they will prove Dupes to his Cunning—

If the Six Nations were properly told that the Plots of the Oneidas & Rebels, may end in their Destruction without they are seperated, and that His Majesty leaves it to them to bring them by fair, or if absolutely necessary by hostile Measures to their proper Senses, as they are their Relations, I have no doubt but they may be brought to attack them, but it only requires that they should declare their intention to do so, to get every one of them to leave the Rebel Interest—

I think it also possible to get the Oneidas through the means of the Six Nations to betray Fort Stanwix at least to favor a Resolute Detachment of Soldiers and Indians in taking it by Surprise & Storm, on a promise of a great Reward, & that the Fort will be instantly destroy

and never suffered to be rebuilt — One thing my
certain is that the Six Nations look upon this Post as
a Door to their Country, & that they would undertake
any thing to get it destroyd — but a design of
this kind should be managed with much secrecy
& address —

Several Merchants made a custom
last winter, to fit out Indians to go and trade with
Goods, since they were not themselves furnished with
Passports — & these supplyd the Rebel Indians.
Some of them were carryd Canoes loaded to the
Oneida Village. — The same may be attempted
this year if not prevented.

I have the honor to be Sir
with much Respect Your Excellency's
Most obt. & Most humble Servt
A. Fraser

Oswegatchie 7th Augt 1779

1779

Montréal le 10e Aoust 1779 — 153

Conseil des Sonontoüans Tenü aux Sept Vilages — accompagné d'un grand Colier de porcelaine au Nom — des Cinq Nations?

En presence du Lieutenant Colonel Campbell;
& de Mess.rs Dornéüil lorimier; le Chr. lorimier
hertel ... Clignancour;
piadmontlabruere; & La Mothe; —
Tous officiers du departament des Sauvages

Comme nous nous Sommes promis de Nous — Communiquer nos Sentiments; En consequence nous Vous asseurons Etre deputez de Nos Vilages; pour vous dire & convaincre que Nous declarons une guerre des plus Sanglante aux Rebelles; & que Nous prefererions a subire mille morts plutot que de flechire a la face des Ennemis du Roy? — qui sont les Notres; les connaissant pour des gens auxquels l'on ne poict se fier; D'ailleur nous avons leur haches — sur la tête; & ils En font le plus cruelle usage sur nous, Nos femmes, & nos Enfants. Il y a donc une profonde fosse qui partage leur ligne de la Notre; la quelle doit Etre — remplis de leur corps ou des Notres; ces En consequence de leur provocations que Nous Vous Commons Tous — de Venire promptement Nous secourire avec laide — des Troupes du Roy? pour asseurer nos parole — Nous Vous remettons le Colier.

Suitte du Conseil; Second Colier de Porcelaine.

Parolles des femmes Chefresses aux 7 Nations en presence du Lieut.t Colonel Campbell; & des mêmes six officiers du département des Sauvages.

Mes Freres & Soeurs;

Jusqu'à ce jour Nous avons épargné le sang de Nos guerriers dans les espoire que votre Pere feroit cesser plutot, toutes les hostilitez des Rebelles: mais comme ces audacieux ne mettent point de frein à leur insigne temerité qui a été poussé à l'inhumanité de nous égorger avec Nos Enfans de sang froid dans Nos Vilages; Nous Vous prions Trés Singulierement, Mes cheres Soeurs, d'ouvrir les bras & de commander a tout Vos Guerriers de se joindre immediatement aux forces du Roy; & aux Notres pour tirer vengence de ces Malheureux assassins. & Redoublons nos instances en Vous remettant ce Colier.

Suitte du Conseil;

## au Lieut.t Colonel Campbell

parole accompagnez d'un grand Colier de Porcelaine.

En 1776; au commencement de la querelle que tu as eu avec les Rebelles; tu nous a invité de prendre ta cause; nous l'avons fait sans positivement bien Examiné — celui qui avoit droit ou tort; persuadé que le parti du Roy! Etoit le plus juste ..... tu nous a envoyé sur nos terres le Colonel St. Leger qui nous annonçat — avec formalité qu'il alloit donné un petit Coup de pied — au fort Stanix, que par ce moyen il mettroit nos — Villages En repos; mais ce coup de pied a été donnez — Si doucement qu'il n'a pu Ebranler la moindre des fortifications des Rebelles, ils nous sont toujours resté sur les bras; depuis ce temps-là; nous avons Examiné — avec attention la maniere avec laquelle ils se — sont Comportez vis avis du Roy; leur Pere! & vis avis nous autres les Six Nations, nous trouvons leurs — procedé Contraire a l'honnetté de toutes nations, par leurs tromperies, et les Cruautez qu'ils ont fait dans nos Villages; En consequence nous sommes determiner a verser la derniere goutte de notre Sang plutôt que de nous Reconcilier avec-Eux.

Nous te prions Mon frere de tenir sur ta natte avec tes troupes, & de venir nous secourir puisque — nous avons la hache sur la teste, hate toy promptement de prevenir l'ennemy Et de prendre poste sur nos terres, Car nous ne pourrons plus resister seul a te servir — de palissade? ces En consequence que nous te remettons ce Colier?

Suitte du Conseil — 3.e Colliers Remis aux 5 Nations
par les deputez X.s & C.ie En presence —
Du Colonel Campbell & de Ses officiers:—

Mes Freres,

Nous avons apris qu'il y avoit Eu du sang
Quinoyot de repondu sur vos terres; il y a longtems que
Nous devions nous attendre a ces sortes d'Evenements;
Vous Savez que cette Nation a toujours cherché a —
Mettre le trouble parmis nous, a linstigation des Rebelles
qui les ont pervertis, nous Esperons qu'a lavenir Vous
Voudrez Eviter cette peine a Notre Pere; En leur —
defendant absolument toute Entrée dans Vos Villages;
Nous Nous flatons que cela N'altera En rien —
la bonne union que Vous devez avoir avec Nos —
Heroux les Soldats du Roy: ces Lieux d'obtenir
cette faveur que Nous Vous remettons ce Colier —

Montreal le 12e. aout 1779 —

Parolle definitive Donner au Colonel Campbell ?

Mon frere

Quand nous Sommes partis de Nos — Villages pour te porter les parolles de Nos freres — les Cinq Nations, Croyant trouver le General Haldimand à Montreal, Nous promimes d'etre de retour En 25 jours, Mais Nous Voyons que tu Nous veux pas donner une — Reponce Sans Envoyer au Général a Quebec, cela prendra plus de tems que Nous Nepensions, En consequence Nous renvoyons un Chef avec les jeunes Gens pour faire part de ce delay a Nos Villages, & les assurer Lui même — Lorsque quil y a apparence que Nous Serons Secourus, ils Seront arrivé de leur rendre Compte de — l'heureuse dispositions dans la quel Nous avons trouver Nos freres les Sept Villages qui Se Sont rencontrer avec — nous au Conseil?

1779

Council of Indians
held at Montreal
10th Augt. Inst. 11

Montreal the 12th August 1779

Sir

On Tuesday last arrived here three Chiefs and as many Warriors; Deputys from the Six nations. Who in presence of Jumal Chiefs & Warriors, of Six of the Villages in this country Delivered their Embassy, which I herewith transmit to your Excellency with a Letter I received from Col Butler by them, and one that came to my hands this day from Capt Fraser

I have the Pleasure to Inform you Sir that the Language of the Strangers has to appearance had the Best Effects with the Indians in this neighbourhood

His Excellency
Genl Haldimand

Folkert P. Vroomlog[?]
on the Rest of the Commissioners
of Indian affairs
1779

To Sattler Fonda

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | £195.7.0 |
| Febry 24 | To Account Delivered | | | |
| March 5 | To 5 Onondago Indians 4 meals each | a/ | £6.8.0 | |
| 6 | To 2 Onondago Indians 1 meal each | a " | 0.16.0 | |
| 9 | To 8 Oneida and Tuscarora Indians on their way to Albany with Jury of Brants coming delivered them 3 meals victuals each | 2/ | 9.12.0 | |
| 14 | To the above 8 Indians on their Return home delivered them 2 meals each | " | 6.8.0 | |
| 18 | To Seannenda, an Oneida Indian, and 5 more delivered them 2 meals victuals each | 2/ | 4.16.0 | |
| 20 | To 4 Oneida Indians on their way to Albany delivered them 3 meals victuals each | 2/ | 4.16.0 | |
| 27 | To Seanonda and 5 more on their Return Home delivered them 6 meals victuals | a8/ | 2.8.0 | |
| 30 | To 1 Oneida & 2 french Indians 2 meals each | a " | 2.8.0 | |
| April 4 | To Canechiago's son and 2 more Canowenago Indians delivered them 2 meals victuals each | 2/ | 2.8.0 | |
| 17 | To Neshannus and son, and four more Oneida Indians and Squaw, 3 meals victuals each | " | 7.4.6 | |
| 21 | To Canechiago's son and three more Indians 2 meals victuals each | a 10/ | 4.0.0 | |
| | To 15 Indians delivered them 2 meals each | " | 15.0.0 | |
| | To 3 Oneida Indians 2 meals victuals each | " | 3.0.0 | |
| June 10 | To 11 Canghnuwaga & Oneida Indians delivered them 2 meals victuals each | 10/ | 11.0.0 | |
| | To Sarah paid John Lanlon for his horse to Carry Skenandoha to Col. Klocks | | 4.0.0 | |
| July 11 | To 30 Oneida Indians on their way to Albany to General Schuyler delivered them 36 Rats. 4/ | | 7.0.0 | |
| | | | 92.4.0 | |
| | | | £287.11.0 | |
| Augt 11 | To 3 Oneidas & one Canghnuwaga Indians delivered them 2 meals victuals each | a6/ | 4 | |
| | | | £291.11.0 | |
| | | | 195.7 | |
| | | | 96.4 | |

Mr Dowi's Acco
Mr Jellies Fonda
Decr
1779
August 11
£ 31.11
195.7
46.4
No 4

Montreal 12th Aug.t 1779. 143

Dear Sir

I recd. your favor by Isaac, also yours by last Post. I returned from St. Johns on Tuesday last, after sending off a Party of Thirteen Mohawks, and Four Caghnawagas who joined them with Four Rangers — They went off very chearfully. David, & Thomas (Capt.n Daniels Nephew) faithfully promised me they would not strike before they came to Saratoga — I have made great promises for Schuyler if they could bring him off — I knew nothing of the Caghnawagas joining them, until I came to Laprairie, and then did not encourage them for fear of jealousy — John arriv'd just time enough to stop Six of his Tribe who were going off with David. The runner came to St. Johns about two hours before the Party set off, and perswaded those of Johns Tribe to return — John sets off tomorrow from La Chine with Twelve Warriors — I go out very early with necessaries to see them off — I have sent out the Party of Coman[illegible]s under Peter Smart, which I mention'd to you in my last, and they have set off from La Chine this Morn.g, without letting the Others know where they were going — I have wrote by them to Capt.n Fraser at Oswegatchie: to give them Provision; as they could not carry a sufficient quantity from this on their Canoe — It's very probable they may be join'd by some St. Regis Indians, who look upon themselves as part of the Six Nations

Col.o Claus.

The

The Indians you gave Capt.n Watts Coat to, hunted it home — I did not encourage him, but on the Contrary told him I would have nothing to doe in it. That he may follow his own inclinations.

I suppose you have all the News which those Indians that came from Col.o Butler brought — They had Letters from him to Col.o Campbell. No doubt you have also heard of the Cayougas who came last Friday to Aghnanagey, with Belts from the Six Nat.ns to the Canada Indians — I shall just mention the purport of their Message, as it was told me by Isaac.

"They first told them that they understood "the Rebels intended very soon to send a large Belt among "the Six Nations, to intreat them to remain neuter (Lay down the Hatchet &) "during the remainder of the present Contest: but that "they were sent to assure them that the Belt should be "kicked out, and that they were determin'd to fight "while they had a Warrior remaining, and they hoped "their Brothers of the Seven Nations would consider "their Danger, now that their Country was likely "to be invaded: as they would do, were they (the seven "Nations) in alike Situation" There was a second Belt from the Women of the Six Nations: to their Sisters "in Canada "Sisters — We beg of you not to keep "your Sons hands tied any longer, (as it is in your power

r: help them if you please) but let them loose, and
them help their Brethren in Distress— And as
you (meaning the King) you have been proud from
beginning, and have told us! on our mentioning the Rebels
ning: Fort Stanwix: that it was not worth minding?
you would kick it on one side, & pass by it! you have
them Two Summers ago, and we saw you could not do
them— You have also sent us Letters sometimes to
e: that you were sending us assistance! we have long
ected them, and we were almost sure of meeting them
the way now! but have been disappointed, and we dont
any preparations here for any— We beg you wont send
any more such Letters! but send us the assistance you
ise so long promised, and if you do, we are sure we will
rpower the Rebels— but if you refuse us we must give
y, and our Country will be lost.") The Caghnawagys
from in the first place we hear and not from
s the King against his subjects? that they were not their
n Masters? and that if His Excellency would give them
or: they were ready, & willing to go and assist them, and
refore could not give them a final answer until they
ard from the Commander in Chief— The Mohawks
tended the Council at Col.° Campbells, and the above is
heads of what Isaac told me at his Return from the Counc
The
U.

The Onondagoes do not go up to Coll. Regis as they proposed—
Canaghsadego tells me that his Brotherinlaw, & some
more friends, who he intended to have with at S.t Regis:
are come down, and he beg'd that I may let him
draw Provisions for himself & his People with the
Mohawks, and live with them until his Chief
arriv'd — I would rather he'd have gone! but could
not insist — Johnson & Co. live with Coll.o

Johnson is in the House at present, and M.r Claus is quite
at a loss how to use him; as we have not heard a word
concern.g him from you, or Coll.o Johnson — He expects
a great deal, and says he must live in Town; as he can't
not attend Coll.o Johnson every Morn.g; was he to go in
the Country, I'm sure he'd like to stay with the Ind.s:
and I think from what I have seen since his arrival:
He don't Understand much of them. I fear I shall

be late for the post — Please to present my best
respects to Coll.o Johnson — Both Families are well
— Adieu — May god bless you, and may we have
the pleasure of seeing you soon —

I am Dear Sir
Your Oblig'd Friend
P. Langan

## XC

*Lieut.-Colonel Mason Bolton to General Frederick Haldimand*[1]

16 August, Niagara

Sir, I enclose you copies of letters received from Major Butler [Vol. XVI, No. 1013iii] which will inform your Excellency of the enemy's arrival at Tioga and the disagreeable situation the Six Nations are in. That the rebels are determined to oblige them to observe a neutrality I have scarce a doubt of, and they appear to me in general extremely dissatisfied that the troops your Excellency promised them have not taken post at Oswego. Several chiefs came in lately and in council desired to know the reason why the Great King their father did not assist them in the time of their distress after the many promises made by the general and the commanding officer here; that they could not resist the force the rebels were now bringing against them, and were even at a loss which way to go as the enemy were advancing from all quarters. They desired I would send a part of the garrison to their relief, otherwise their villages would be cut off and they could no longer fight the King's battles. They even in council said I had not kept my word and that I talked of nothing but provisions while they were well convinced there was a great quantity at Quebec, therefore I could have no excuse for not assisting them. I informed them of all Major Butler had wrote, and notwithstanding I attended their councils three days and gave them everything they wanted in clothing, provisions etc., I could only prevail on 44 to set off out of 200 warriors. Kayashuta desired 100 soldiers might be sent with him to attack 600 rebels and 100 Delawars who have taken post in his neighbourhood 15 miles this side of Venango. In short, to answer all their demands I must have given them every soldier of this garrison. Their behaviour altogether was very different from what I had ever seen before, and if Major Butler should be defeated I am convinced they will follow the example of their brethren at Detroit. Your Excellency will see the necessity of either taking post at Oswego or of sending reinforcements to the upper posts as soon as possible, for if a neutrality should take place I need not inform you what will be the consequence: 500 men sent up in time will in all probability secure the Six Nations in our interest and save Detroit. You will pardon me, sir, for encroaching on your time so long on this subject but I think it a very necessary part of my duty to give you every information concerning these posts when it appears to me they are in danger.

I have wrote to Major Nairn (commanding at Carleton Island) to inform me what number of men he can spare in case I should be obliged to call upon him. By the last return he had only 155 fit for duty. Every man here is employed on the works which I am anxious to complete as soon as possible. This prevents me from giving any assistance at this time to the Indians, the garrison being reduced to an handful by the detachments I have sent to Detroit. *Copy.* [C.O.42/39, fo. 239]

1 Enclosed in Haldimand's letter of 13 September 1779 to Germain, below, No. CIV.

At a Conference with the Five Nation Deputies being two Onondagoe and three Cayouga Indians. at the Castle of St. Louis Quebec 20th August 1779.

Present

His Excellency General Haldimand &c.
Col. Guy Johnson Superint. of the six Nat. &c.
Daniel Claus Esq.
Several Officers & other Gentlemen —
Mr. De Lorimier and La Force Interp.rs —

His Excellency addressed them as follows.

Brothers I am glad to meet you here this day to signify to you my Satisfaction & Thanks for having come to this place, and saw the English Ships arrive, that you may report to your Nations on your return what you have seen, and that you could hear nothing of a French Fleet or Army. As you have delivered your Speeches to Col. Campbell and the Seven Nations of this Province, you will receive your Answer and have your Belts exchanged by him. At the same Time I shall give my Sentiments on it in a few Words, that you may say you had them from my own Mouth.

With regard to your Enquiry why Oswego was not established: I am to tell you that when I sent you my Speech early this Spring of my intending to do, and in Consequence had appointed your

Friend

Friend Sr. Jn. Johnson to march with his Regim.
for that purpose. I then had Intelligence
for as I generally know what passes am: the Rebels
that they were preparing Boats at Saraghtoga
and Albany to go up the Mohawk River, with
an Intention to take post at Oswego. But in
the course of few Weeks I had different Accts
that they had given up that Plan, and were
coming with an Army up Connecticut River
under the Command of the rebel General Hayster
with an Intention to invade this Province,
which according to Events in War made me
detain Sir John as you must perceive that
the Protection of this Country is of as much
importance to the Indian Nations in general
as it is to the great King your Father. At the
same time I sent Troops to reinforce the Garrisons
in the Ind.n Country viz. Detroit, Niagara and
Carleton Island, and have some Light Troops ready
upon the first Notice to march to your Relief.
And I think you have no Reason to say that
the King of England your Father is sparing of his
Troops, and you only have his Battles to fight.
If you were to see the Numerous Armies along
the Sea coast, and their active & vigorous Operations
against the Rebels, you would stop such Reflections
and rather acknowledge that your Country's Safety
greatly depends upon that, for you cant forget
that the Rebels in 1774. a year before the Rebellion
commenced, attempted to dispossess you of your
Country and if once they got the better of the Kings Troops

they

they would soon pursue their Encroachments upon your Country and drive you a great Distance into the back Country, so that your Interest & welfare is nearly concern'd in this War and upon due Consideration you must think yourselves very happy in so formidable a Friend & Ally as the King of England.

As to your Apprehensions of the Rebels coming to attack your Country, I cannot give any Credit to, as long as the King's Troops in Hudsons River & on the Sea Coast are successfull. In my Opinion all they mean is to defend & protect their Frontick against your Incursions & Depredations and in order to [illegible] you to keep them the better at bay, I have given my Leave and shall encourage the Seven Nations of this Province, to cooperate with, & join you in opposing your Enemies the Rebels. —

Col. Johnson here present has also some Messages to deliver you from me and I hope you will follow his Directions & Advice as you did his Father in Law & Predecessor the late Sr. Wm. Johnsons; He is now on his Way to your Country and will call you to a Meeting soon after his Arrival.

Here the Belts are to be exchanged.

His Excellency then thanked them for visiting the Michmac Prisoners and giving them their Advice and Reprimand upon their bad Conduct, and the consequences they must expect from the five Nations and their Allies in case they did not quit the Rebel Interest.

And

and then dismissed them with a promise of some
Presents from Col. Campbell.

(Continued on Page 2)

I am by no means doubtful of success, (if the present inroad of the Rebels fails) so long as I am supported in that authority and, field Rank, essential to my station, and which always accompanied it, and should they even succeed in some measure I am not without resources; I have been so well supported by my Officers in different quarters, that the service has never suffered thro' my disappointments—disappointments, which I have never fully explained, tho' it is amply in my power to do so, I now hope, that they are at an end, and that I may thro' your Lord$^{p}$'s countenance be enabled to transmit such favourable accounts of Indian Affairs, as will evince my zeal and endeavours for His Maj$^{ty's}$ service.

I humbly request, that this Dispatch may be laid before the King, and I am with profound respect

My Lord,

Your Lord$^{p}$'s most obedient and most humble servant.

G. Johnson

P. S. I find, my last, should have been numbered 11, I have numbered this accordingly.

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## *Conference of General Haldimand and Deputies from the Five Nations.*

[Plantations General (S. P. O.) CCLXV.]

At a Conference with Teyohagweanda a principal Onondago Chief & three Cayugas at the Castle of S$^{t}$ Louis, Quebec 20$^{th}$ August 1779.

Present—His Excell: Gen$^{l}$ Haldimand—
Col: Guy Johnson sole Agent and Superintendant of the Six Nations and their Confederacy—
Daniel Claus Esq$^{re}$.
Col: Carleton & several other Officers—
M$^{r}$ De Lorimier & M$^{r}$ la Force Interpreters.

General Haldimand having called the above Deputies of the Five Nations to this place to give them an answer upon Messages they were charged with from the Confederacy, as well as to convince them by several proofs that there was no French Fleet in this Harbour, and the place in possession of the French; as reported among them by the Rebel Oneidas.—And after their having been here for six weeks, and seeing the Cork and London Fleets arrive; they were told they might return, and dismissed with the following speech.

Brothers. I am glad to meet you this day, to signify my thanks to you for having come here at my call, and to see the English Ships arrive; that you may report to your Nations on your return what you have seen. As you have delivered your speeches to Col: Campbell, and the seven Nations of this Province, I shall give my directions in writing to Col: Campbell, to give you a full answer in conjunction with the seven Nations of Canada, at the same time I shall give you my sentiments upon them in a few words, that you may say you had them from

my own mouth.—With regard to your enquiry why Oswego was not established, I am to tell you, that when I sent you my speech early this spring of my intending so to do, and in consequence had appointed your patron, the late Sir William Johnson's son, Sir John Johnson, to march with his Regiment for that purpose, I then had intelligence that the Rebels were preparing Boats at Saratoga and Albany, to go up the Mohawk River with an intention to take Post at Oswego, but in the course of a few weeks I received a different account, that, that was not their intention, but that a large Rebel Army was come up Connecticut River, under the command of the Rebel General Haysen,[1] with an intention to invade this Province, which according to events in war, made me put a stop to Sir John's proceedings, at the same time to throw some additional force into the garrisons of the Indian Country, I sent a reinforcement to Detroit, another to Niagara, and one to Carleton Island, & kept some light companies ready upon the first notice to March to your relief; at the same time let me tell you, that the Great King your Father is not sparing of his Troops, nor lets you fight his Battles by yourselves; if you were to see the numerous armies along the sea coast, and their vigorous operations, you would stop such reflections, and rather acknowledge that your Country's safety greatly depends upon that, for you know very well, that the Rebels in 1774 attempted to dispossess you of your Country, and if they once got the better of the King's Troops, they would soon pursue their encroachments upon your Country, and drive you a great distance in the back Country.

As to your apprehensions of the Rebels coming to attack your Country, I cannot have the least thought of it; if they mean any thing; it is to secure their Frontiers against your incursions and depredations; and in order to enable you to keep them the better at Bay, I shall give my leave and encourage the seven Nations of Canada to co-operate with and join you in opposing your Enemies, the Rebels.

His Excell[cy] then thanked them for having visited the Micmacks, and given them their advice so cordial and strong, for their future conduct, and he hoped their would acquaint their Nations with what past on their return. At the same time, as they saw before them Col: Johnson, the late Sir W[m] Johnson's successor, who he hoped they would esteem and respect as they did Sir William, and follow his directions and advice, he having likewise some Messages to deliver to the Five Nations from him.

*Teyohagweande* then repeated over the substance of the Generals speech, and returned their hearty thanks for every thing they said, and that it was very pleasing and satisfactory. With regard to their old friend and acquaintance, Col: Johnson, they assured the General, that he

[1] Brigadier-General Moses Hazen was born in the year 1733, and, it is supposed, belonged originally to Haverhill, Massachusetts; he served as Lieutenant in Captain McCurdie's company of Rangers in the expedition against Louisbourg, in 1758; after that officer's death, became a Captain of the company and commanded Fort Frederic, on the River St. John, where he laid waste the neighboring country. He accompanied Wolfe to Quebec in 1759, and distinguished himself the next year, near that city, in a brush with the French and in the battle of Sillery, 28th April, 1760. *Knox's Journal*, I., 230, 320, 353; II., 279, 293. As a reward for his services he received a commission of Lieutenant in the 44th regiment of foot on 21st February, 1761 (*Army List*), but was placed on half-pay in 1763, after which he settled, it is said, near St. Johns and furnished supplies to General Montgomery in 1775, on his invasion of Canada. Hazen's property was, in consequence, destroyed by the Loyalists and Regulars, whereupon he offered his services to Congress, by which he was appointed, in January, 1776, Colonel of the 2d Canadian, or the Congress' own, regiment. He was in command of the district of Montreal the following season, but returned to Ticonderoga in the summer, where he was tried by Court Martial on charges brought by General Arnold, and honorably acquitted. 4 *American Archives*, V., 751; 5 *ibid.*, I., 1124. He spent the following winter at Albany, recruiting. In June, 1781, he was appointed Brigadier-General and retired from the army at the close of the war. He died at Troy, New-York, on the 3d of February, 1803, in the 70th year of his age. Allen says, he died on the 30th January, 1802. *Biographical Dictionary.* — Ed.

need not have the least doubt, but that they should perfectly agree; that they had been for many years perfectly acquainted with him, having been always about their great friend the late Sir W^m^ Johnson, by which means he became so well acquainted with their public affairs, customs and manners, and that His Excell^cy^ might be assured he would on his arrival in their Country be received with shouts of joy from the whole Confederacy.

The above speech, and answer was interpreted by the Chev^r^ de Lorimier, M^r^ La Force, Onondago interpreter being present.

Interpreted by the Chev^r^ Lorimiere.

## *Lord George Germain to Major-General Tryon.*

[New-York Papers (S. P. O.) CLXX.,]

Whitehall. 4. November 1779.

Sir,

As Major General Robertson sails for New York in a Frigate which goes round by Georgia, it is possible it may be some time before he relieves you in the Govern^t^, and therefore I conceive that this letter acknowledging the receipt of your correspondence from N° 78 to N° 85 inclusive may possibly reach you before you take your departure for England.

I have signified to Sir Henry Clinton, His Maj^ty's^ approbation of your conduct, and that of the Officers under your command in the late expedition to Connecticut to which I refer you.

The Commander in Chief was certainly the proper person to take cognizance of the proposition you have submitted to him of embodying the Refugees under the Command of Gov^r^ Franklyn, and I am confident Sir Henry Clinton will give all proper encouragement to their zeal & Loyalty in the mode which he judges most suitable to the public service.

The Commission with which Sir Henry is lately vested by the King's command, and the Council by which he is to be assisted, will probably answer the end of the Court of enquiry you proposed, and I am glad you think such an institution will have a good effect.

I hope Admiral Arbuthnot's assurances of assistance to the letters of Marque, will encourage that part of His Maj^ty's^ faithful subjects to still greater engagements in that useful mode of offence. It were to be wished that such operations might be extended to the South Seas. It was a laudable instance of your zeal not to take the letter but the spirit of the Lords of the Admiralty's Commission, and to consider the authority for issuing letters of Marque as intended for the Gov^r^ for the time being, until Gen^l^ Robertson's arrival, and I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the Lords of the Admiralty will send you their approbation of what you have done by this conveyance.

I am ettc.

Geo: Germain.

At a Conference of two Onondagas, Teyoha-
-gweande & Onyaeageghto. & three Cayougas
at the Castle
of St. Louis Quebec 20th Augt. 1779.

Present
His Excellency General Haldimand
Coll. Guy Johnson sole superint. of the Six Nations
Confederacy &c a
Danl. Claus Esq.
Mr. De Lorimier & La Force Interpreters.

General Haldimand, having called the above
Deputies of the five Nations to this Place to
give them an Answer upon Messages they were
charged With from the Confederacy as well
as to convince them by Ocular Proofs that
there was no french Fleet in this Harbour
and the Place in Possession of the French as
reported amongst them by the Rebel Oneidas
And after their having been here about Six
Weeks & seeing the Cork & London Fleets arrive
they were told they might return & dismissed
with the following Speech.

20 others.

I am glad to meet you this Day to signify
my

12/. 12

my Thanks to you for having come here
my Call & saw the English Ships arrive th
you may report to your Nations on your Re
what you have seen. As you have deliv
your Speeches to Col. Campbell & the Seven N
of this Province I shall give my Direction
Writing to Col. Campbell to give you a fu
Answer in Conjunction with the Seven Nat
of Canada at the same Time I shall give
my Sentiments upon them in a few Words
you may say you had them from my own Mo
with Regard to your Enquiry why Oswego was
not established. I am to tell you that when I
sent you my Speech early this Spring of my Intend
so to do & in Consequence had appointed yo
Patron, the late Sr. Wm Johnson's Son Sir John Jot
to march with his Regiment for that Purpo
I then had Intelligence that the Rebels were
preparing Boats at Saraghtoga & Albany
go up the Mohawk River with an Intentio
take Post at Oswego. But in the Course of a
few Weeks I recd a different Account that
that was not their Intention but that a la
rebel Army was to come up Connecticut Ri
und

under the Command of the Rebel General Hayser with an Intention to invade this Province which according to Events in War made me put a stop to S.t John's Proceeding, at the Same Time to throw Some Additional Force into the Garrisons of the Indian Country: I Sents a Reinforcement to Detroit & another to Niagara & one to Carleton Island & kept some light Companies ready upon the first Notice, to march to your Relief. At the Same Time let me tell you that the great King your Father is not Sparing of his Troops & lets you fight his Battles by yourselves. if you were to see the Numerous Armies along the Sea Coast and their vigorous Operations you would stop such Reflections & rather acknowledge that your Country's Safety greatly depends upon that. For you know very well that the Rebels in 1774 attempted to dispossess you of your Country and if they once got the Better of the King's Troops they would soon pursue their Encroachments upon your Country & drive you a great Distance in the back Country.

As to your Apprehensions of the Rebels coming to attack your Country I can not have the

least

least Thought of. If they mean any thing it is to secure their Frontiers against your Incursions & Depredations And in Order to enable you to keep them the better at Bay I shall give my leave & encourage the Seven Nations to cooperate with & join you in opposing your Enemies the Rebels. — — — —

His Excell.y then thanked them for having visited the Micmacs & given them their Advice so cordial & strong for their future Conduct And he hoped they would acquaint their Nations with what passed on their Return. At the same time as they saw before them Col.o Johnson the late S.r Wm. Johnsons Successor who he hoped they would esteem & respect as they did S.r Wm. & follow his Directions & Advice he having likewise some Messages to deliver from him to deliver to the five Nations. —

Teyohagweande then repeated over the Substance of the General's Speech & returned their hearty Thanks for every thing he said & that it was very pleasing & satisfactory. —

With Regard to their old Acquaintance and Friend Col.o Johnson they assured the.

General

General that he need not have the least Apprehension or Uneasiness of Disagreement that they had been many Years perfectly acquainted with him having been always about their great Friend the late S.r Wm Johnson by which means he became so well acquainted with their Publick Affairs Customs & Manners & that his Excell.y might be assured he would on his Arrival in their Country be received with Shouts of Joy from the whole Confederacy.

The Above Speech & Answer was interpreted by the Chev.r de Lorimier M.r La Force, Onondaga Interpreter being present.

Signed. Ch.e Lorimier

Gent. Malademands Speech
at Quebec Ad 3 of the Principle
Chiefs of the 5 Nations

Copy



Quebec 23d. August 1779

Sir

I enclose to you the Substance of my Speech to the deputies of the Five Nations, which you will repeat in yours to them at your formal meeting, giving them what Presents you may judge necessary in consequence of a promise I made to them to that effect. You will recommend to the Seven Nations of Canada to give their Brethren of the Five Nations their assistance upon all occasions where it may be required — but at the same time I am not desirous that large Bodies of them should be drawn from the Province least there should be occasion to employ them here. Acquaint them likewise that, in consequence of the declarations of the Micmac Indians, or a part of them, have made in favor of the Rebels, and the depredations they have committed upon our Posts and Settlements in their neighbourhood, I have had twelve of them seized and brought Prisoners to this Place — two of whom, I have dispatched to their Nation to acquaint them that if they do not immediately desist from Plundering the Settlements and taking any part with the Rebels, I shall retaliate, in the severest manner whatever injuries they commit, upon the remaining Ten, whom I shall detain for that purpose, close prisoners during the War.

Lieutenant Colonel Campbell

I

I transmit to you a Memorial of Vincent La Force, by which it appears that he has been employed eighteen Months as Interpreter without having received a gratuity equivalent to his Services — I shall be glad to be informed what they have been, and whatever recompence you think they deserve, shall be made to him he seems to be intelligent, and may be useful, which circumstance added to his time of Life, and necessities incline me to continue.

A large Assortment of Indian presents are sent out on board the Three Brothers, she is expected every day, having been some time in the River. As what may be wanted for Indians, can be purchased at a much cheaper rate here, than at Niagara and the other Forts, I wish to forward as large a share of the present supply (an Invoice of which I send you) to the Upper Country as may be convenient, which you and Colonel Johnson will determine upon, for which purpose, I shall forward the whole immediately to Montreal, if it should not be necessary to repack any of them here, of which M.r Goddard, whom you will send down to inspect them, will be the best judge.

I am Sir &c

Signed / Fred: Haldimand

/Copy/

To

Lieutenant Colonel Campbell

at Montreal

23 Augt.

Quebec 23. August 1779

The Message sent to the Micmacks living at Miramichy and its Environs by the Governor of Canada.

Children.

I have released these two Messengers out of the Number of your people which one of the Kings Officers lately took prisoners for their treacherous and villainious behaviour as well as to prevent farther mischief which was intended towards the Kings loyal Subjects in your Neighbourhood and upon the Sea Coast. The remaining ten are now here confined and in Irons untill the other two return: and such as your answer and Engagements upon this my Speech, and message are, such shall be their treatment, for should you be so obstinate and wrongheaded as to continue to behave as you hitherto have done, and remain attatched to the Rebels: I shall upon any, the slightest Insults of yours towards the Kings loyal Subjects, immediately punish them with Death one by one for every attempt of yours, so that you may regulate your conduct accordingly.

You will likewise be informed by the Persons what they heard the Deputies of the five Nations declare to your people in confinement here to wit that all Indians Nations the Sun setting were now in actual War with the Rebels and the French who shamefully take their part. That they sent a Belt of Wampum last Spring to all the Eastern Indians by way of Canada inviting them to join their cause against the Rebels who attacked them first and were the aggressors, and that if you had any regard for your own Color you would accept of their Invitation and follow their example, otherwise they

must consider you as their Enemies and carry the War
into your Country which is no difficult thing for them to effect.

A Long String of black Wampum

7

Message to the Chiefs
Indians at Miamichi &c
from
His Excy. Jonas Maddin
23d. Augt. 79

Saratoga Oct 26 1779

Dr Sir

Yours of the 24th Instant I
am just now favored with, the
present critical Conjuncture
when parties of the Enemy
infest the frontiers in my
neighborhood would render it
imprudent for me to quit
this place unless I knew my
family, and that it is to be neces=
=sary, for me must therefore dispense
with my presence, if I had
known the Indians were in so
small a Number I might have said Something
on the Subject, but I suppose
they have not yet decided the
matter to You

I am Dr Sir
Your most obed
Hble Servt Ph Schuyler

SCHUYLER PAPERS.

Papers belonging
to Commiss.ts Ind.
Affairs.

W Volkert Dec 1792

one of the Commissioners
for Indian Affairs
Albany

5 Oneida
11 Cayugas
6 Senecas
5 Mohawks
Kan.

Copies delivered
to Governor Clinton
at Albany.

Jan 26: 1793

Montreal 30th August 1779

57

Sir

I arrived here last Saturday Morning, soon after my Arrival two of the few Mohawks that remain at home came and told me they had received another Message from the Five Nations acquainting them with their present critical Situation with Regard to an Invasion from the Rebels who they heard were 6000 strong marching against them, desiring them the Mohawks as the head of the confederacy to come to their Assistance without any further Hesitation and Delay, which Summons they the Mohawks told me they could not disobey by Virtue of the solemn Engagements between their Ancestors. — The Message likewise imported, to inform the Seven Nations in Canada, who mostly were their Descendants Allies of their impending Danger and demand their Aid, which was done, but whether they would join or no it was no Business of

Lt Governor
General Haldimand &c &c

of their, their Call they must obey. I told them in Answ.
that I apprehended the five Nations were more alarmed
than they had Reason to be, but that I should acquaint
your Excellency with what they said.

As soon as Molly Brant heard of my Arival she paid me
a Visit and gave me a full Detail of her Adventures and
Misfortunes since the Rebellion began, but in particular
in Fall 1777. after our Retreat from Fort Stanwix, when
she was insulted & robbed of every thing she had in the world
by the Rebels & their Indians, which they said she deserved
for giving us Intelligence of their Motions, which occasion
their being surprised & defeated; when she was obliged
to leave her home, and flie for her and childrens safety to the
five Nations, wherein she was happily assisted by her
Brother Joseph & other Indians after their Return from Gen.
Burgoynes Army, and proceeded to Onondago where she
was most kindly received & asked to stay, but Cayouga
being more centrical & having some distant Relations
there, she fixed herself & family at the principal chiefs
house. Upon the News of General Burgoynes Disaster
she found the five Nations very wavering & unstable, and
even the head Man of the Senecas Sayenguaraghton,
with whom she had a pointed Conversation in publick
Council at Canadasegey, reminding him of the former great
Friendship & Attachement which subsisted between him
and the late Sr. Wm. Johnson, whose Memory she never mentions
but

but with Tears in her Eyes, which affects Indians greatly
and to whom continued she, he so often declared & promised
to live and die a firm Friend & Ally to the King of England
and his Friends, with other striking Arguments and
Reasonings, which had such an Effect upon that Chief and
the rest of the 5 Nations present, that they promised her faith-
fully to stick up strictly to the Engagements to her late worthy
Friend, and for his sake espouse the Kings Cause
vigorously and steadily avenge her Wrongs & Injuries, for she is
in every respect considered & esteemed by them as a Queen
Relict, and one Word from her is more taken Notice of by
the five Nations than a thousand from any white Men
without Exception. After Major Butlers Return from
Montreal in fall 1777. & hearing she was at Cayouga, he sent
her repeated Every pressing & encouraging Messages to come
& reside at Niagara, which at first she did not know how
to comply with being so well treated by her friends, till at
length She brought her Leaving them about in such a Manner
that they could not take it amiss & parted with them in
Friendship. She says her leaving Niagara now is
merely owing to Your Excellencys kind & friendly Invi-
tation, for it at first seem'd very hard for her to leave her old
Mother & other Rel.ns Relations & friends behind and live in a
Country she was an entire Stranger in, besides her Absence
would-

would be regreted by the Generality of the five Nations, she having been their Confidant in every Matter of Importance
It was consulted thereupon, and prevented many an unbecoming Ravaging and Proposal to the Commanding
Offices at Niagara. She seems not at all reconciled to this
place Country; having two grown Daughters with her
whom she would willingly see appear decent which is not
in her power to do, And I am apprehensive her staying
here would be more expensive than at Niagara, She
being so near the Fountain head. She Expected to see your
Excellency before now at this place, If could that not be soon
the Case, would be glad to have your Directions about her
Situation. — While writing this the first Mohawk party of
the three lately gone out from St Johns being the second is returned
from Fort George where they took two Prisoners and shelled
the Fort by firing at it but no one would turn out. On their
Return they came across four German Deserters from
the 3 Rivers whom they brought along; and as they were
brought before Brig.r Powell at St Johns Examined by
him, I thought a Repetition needless Resent them to the
Provost. Col.o Johnson arrived here last Night.

I have the Honor to be with greatest Respect

Sir

Your Excellencys most Obedient
and Obliged humble Servant

D. McDonell

Montreal 30th Aug. 76

Sir

I arrived here Saturday Morning soon after my Arrival two of the Jew Mohawks that remain at ~~the~~ home came and told me they had received an other Message from the five Nations acquainting them with their critical situation with regard to an Invasion from the Rebels, desiring ~~calling upon~~ them their Country the Mohawks as the Head of the Confederacy to come to their Assistance without any further hesitation and Delay and ~~as they~~ Summons they told me they could not disobey according to the Engagements of their Ancestors. The Message likewise imported to inform the Seven Nations of Canada who mostly were their Decendants of their danger and demand their Aid, which they did, but a letter they would join as it was more of their Custom Basinto that they must obey the Call. I replied that I apprehended the five Nations were more alarmed than they had Reason to be but that I should acquaint your Excellency with what they said. As soon as Molly heard of my Arrival she paid me a Visit and gave me a full Detail of her Adventures & Misfortunes since the Rebellion but in particular in fall 1777 after the

our
the Retreat from Fort Stanwix ~~at the time~~ when she was robbed of every
thing by the Rebels & their Ind.s for giving Intelligence of their
Motions, by wch they were surprized & taken, & Lodged
in Jail at Albany. & for her & Children Safety to the 5 Nat.s
when She was obliged to flee wherein she was assisted by her
Brother Joseph and ~~intended~~ proceeded to take Asylum among
the five Nations every one of which pressed her to stay
among them but she fixed upon Cayouga as the Center
& having distant Relations there by whom she was kindly recd.
After Gen.l Burgoynes Affair she found them in general
very fickle & wavering in particular the head Man called
Cayengwaraghton with whom she had long Conversation
& Counsel reminding him of the great friendship wch subsisted be-
tween him & the late Sr William and ~~him~~ & bore Testi-
mony she never mentioned with out Tears, and to whom she did
often heard him declare ~~he~~ engage to live & die a firm
Friend to the King of Engl.d and his ~~Family~~ Friends with
other striking Arguments wch had such an Effect upon that
chief & the rest of the 5. Nation Sachems present that they
promised her faithfully to keep up to the Engagements to her
late friend for she is in reality considered & esteemed
by them as his Relict & one word from her goes further with
them than a thousd from any White Man with out Exception
whose Interest & Influence
whom general must purchase their Interest & Influence
at a high rate. ~~&~~ Her Departure from Niagara was greatly
regretted by all the Ind.s that heard of it and would be more so
when
After Mr. Butlers Return from Montreal in the fall 1777 hearing she was at Cayouga
he sent her repeated and very encouraging Messages to reside at Niagara wch she at
first did not know how to comply with being so well taken care off by her friends till at
Last she brought it about so as they could her leaving them not to be strictly parted in
friendship

when the Campaign was over & they ~~I Cr~~ all be acquainted with
~~as they first their confidence in her~~ as they are their only confident to whom they communicating every thing
& she presented many articles of
of Importance ~~to her~~ & desiring her Advice & much more to than in her
Brot. Joseph whose zeal & Activity ~~was~~ occasioned rather Envy
& Jealousy with many for his last Excursion was greatly damped
on that Acct having had near 300 Men ready to join him with on
his setting off was ~~to~~ countermanded, and he obliged to set out but
with a small Number. ~Molly seems to me not to be well
contented with her present Situation having left her old
Mother Brother Relations & Acquaintance among the fine
Nation who she regrets & they will miss her ~~for~~ in Lieu of
her friendly Conversation & Advice.

1941

From Aug. 1779

Colonel Johnson

30th Sept. Rec'd 13 Oct.

A Company Waiter

To be made in Consequence

for $ 300 —

Copy

Sent p. Post 4

Montreal Sept. 1779

37

Sir,

Having collected a few articles which from the best accounts I have been able to procure are not to be had elsewhere, I shall set out tomorrow on my way up the Country, in good hopes of rendering services that will be deemed acceptable.—

The Indians about here are as hearty as could be wished, and many of the Six Nations have requested to attend me, and from the accounts communicated to me of the orders for my brother-in-laws Regiment [illegible], I have great reason to hope that the desires of the Indians will be highly gratified, by that instance of your Excellency's attention to their present situation.

In this and all other matters I shall act to the best of my Judgment and experience for the good of His Majesty's Service which I hope to promote, agreable to your Excellencys wishes and directions, the latter of which correspond so much with what I presume may be the present wants of the Service, that if it appears necessary on my arrival at L. Ontario, I shall take the shortest rout, to where my duty calls me, in the hope that my conduct and Utility will be honored with your Excellencys approbation.—

Many accounts have arrived here of the approach of the Rebells to the Seneca Country, & that my Dep.y Major Butler was advancing that way, so that I am particularly happy in going up at this period, & doubt not

His Excellency
General Haldimand &c &c

not of carrying a Sea sonable reinforcement, or of
acting in conjunction with Sir John Endeavor or
otherwise as the service may require which I think
I can promote, whilst I am honor'd with your Excellencys
Countenance and permission.—
Colonel Claus has spoke to me about the Accots of the
Six Nations here, or who occasionally pass thro' the
Country, in order to their being inserted in my Genera
Accounts, on which Subject I beg to receive your
Commands, he likewise tells me he has acquainted
your Excellency with the reasons which induce Mr
Molly Brant to go up the Country at this time.
I request I may continue to be honor'd with
your Excellencys favor, and I am with great respect

Sir,

Your Excellencys
most Obedient Humble Devoted
Servant
W Johnson

I hope the Goods by the
3 Brothers may arrive soon
to enable me to satisfy the
Wants of the Service, without
purchasing too much in the Country.
Col Campbell has assisted me
with some Arms &c.

Simon 1779

Colonel Johnson
Septr — Regt. Ft

Col: Claus
(Copy)

Quebec 1st Sept. 1775

Sir

59

I have Recivd your Letter of yesterday, and I very highly applaud the Determination of the Warriours to — March immediately to the assistance of their Brethren — they must be furnished with every assistance necessary for that Purpose to convey them to Carleton Island, where they will Receive further — Supplies of Provisions & proceed with the Inadequate General Rider or to whatever Place will lead them with most expedition — as many white men of Colonel Johnsons Department as possible Should — accompany them in order to Expedite their Journey, & to See the necessary Oeconomy in the Distribution of the Provisions &c. I write by this Opportunity to Colonel Campbell, to desire he will Collect as many of the Seven Nations of Canada as possible to Join the Mohawks, which by a Letter I have this Day Received from Captain Fraser, I have reason to think he will be able to effect, as Francois the Principal Chief at St. Regis, assured him that "allmost every Indian in Canada wanted but Permission "from me to go instantly to the assistance of "their Brethren"

It will not be long before I shall have an opportunity of Seeing Miss Molly, when I shall do all in my Power to make her situation as easy as — possible.

Copy 1775
& Col: Claus of the
1st Sept: —

Quebec 2d. September 1776

87

Sir

The Five Nations have, in the most pressing Terms, required every assistance that Can be Collected to oppose the Rebels, who have Certainly Marched into their Country — The Mohawks are immediatly to Set out for that Purpose (and I must desire that you will use your utmost Endeavours to procure as many as you Can possibly of the Indians of the Seven Nations that are in Your Vicinity, or Can be immediatly Collected to accompany them — which, if what they Say can be depended upon, You will have no great difficulty to do, for Captain Fraser informs me that Francois the Principal Chief at St. Regis assured to him that almost every Indian in Canada wanted but my Permission to go instantly to the assistance of their Brethren — If their assistance is So very needfull as is represented, every thing will depend upon Expedition, So that you must, as much as possible discourage Councelling. Were they to accompany the Mohawks, the Effect would certainly be the better, and it might get them away the Sooner, but if there Should be the least appearance of delay, I would not have the Mohawks wait for them, Sir John Johnson will furnish You with Particulars — which I have Sent him — You will Conceal as much as possible the Situation of the five Nations, giving our affairs in that Quarter the most favourable aspect. —

I am Sir

Your most Obed.t and
most humble Servant
(Signed) Frd: Haldimand

Col. Campbell

Turn over

P. S.

As Captain Fraser is so Contiguous
& the Seneca Country, I have ordered him & take
Charge of the Indians that accompany this Detachmt.
Judith & have sent off from Carleton Island
with the Indians before the Detachment

(Copy)

1779

To Lieut. Col. Campbell
of the 2d. Sept. 1779

Capt: Alex.r Fraser
(Copy)

Quebec 2d Sept.r 1776

72

Sir

I have Received your Letter of the 22d. past, and with it Letters from Lieut. Col. Bolton & major Butler, giving Certain Intelligence of the Rebels having advanced into the Indian Country as far as Tioga, and requesting on the part of the Six Nations, in the most pressing Terms, every Assistance that can be Collected, & in particular; that of their Brethren the 7 Nations of Canada — I have desired Colonel Claus to Collect as many of them as can be done with Expedition, & Join the Mohawks who will Lose no time in proceeding to the Seneca Country — as you are desirous to Conduct them I am unwilling to prevent you, altho your Service may be wanted here — you will therefore take the Direction of them upon You, under the Command of Sir John Johnson, with whom I shall send a Strong Detachment, of which 100 Men from the 34th Regt. will be a part, with whom You may act as occasion shall require — The Difficulties that have already attended the Transport of Provision, & those that will naturally arise in forwarding Supplies for so Considerable a Number, will point out to You the necessity for observing the Strictest Oeconomy in the distribution of that article, as a Want of it

When

whom assembled in the Indian Country would
produce the most fatal Consequences —

I am &c

/Signed/ Frd: Haldimand

Copy

To Capt.n Alex.r Fraser 2d. Regt.
of the 2d. Battn.

(Copy)

Sir

Lucknow 14th May 57

By This Days Post I have received
a Letter from Lieut Colonel Bolton with Copies
of Letter from Major Butler & Copies of all which
I send You. The foregoing Lines in which the Sun
Nation appears our Sympathy on Their remaining
attached to Government during the Mutiny and
their Request being granted, has determined me
at this Juncture to remove the Difficulty of transporting
Provisions to Cawnpore from Calcutta by Land which
up that River, by sending as many Men as can be
found, and as there is a Probability of supplying with
Provisions. I must therefore desire that You do, with
all Speed Hire Boats &c. &c. Letter Money for

...withstanding the Difficulty of transporting Provision to remote Parts of any Instruction to supply them, by sending in many Men to be hired, and as there is a Probability of employing such Persons. I must therefore desire that You do, with all proper Expedition, collect as many of your Boats (whether Dug Ins or Bark Canoes) as You can, and proceed with them to Sandy Lake, Grand Rivers, or to wherever You know you can with most Expedition join the Rangers and Indians now Guarding to Support the Rice at Fond. You will take up Captain Lake and Fifty of his Company at Sandy Lake You are under the same Injunctions with Provisions, to take the most quantity of Rum in the Batteaux & Shallops may that may be done by diminishing the Complement of Men, and taking a greater number of Batteaux. - As Captain Leland has

will be provided with Craft to proceed up the Lake
and from thence You must take along with You as
much Provision as You can possibly convey, in addi
tion to the Transport of that Article from Niagara — And
as I point out to You the necessity as well for the
sake of Expedition as to avoid Difficulties, I rely
on Your having your Men by proceeding unincumbered
Baggage to attend You.

Please to communicate to
Colonels Campbell and Claus the contents of the
enclosed — I have desired that Colonel Claus will
push up the Mohawks as fast as possible, and I
hope Colonel Campbell will procure a strong Party
of the Seven Nations of Canada to join them

Brigadier General Powell &c &c &c

Colonel Campbell and Glass the Southern of the
Ireland. I have desired that Colonel Glass will
push up the Mohawks as fast as possible and I
hope Colonel Campbell will procure a strong party
of the Iroquois Nations of Canada to join them.

Brigadier General Wells and Lieut.
Colonel St Leger will have the necessary Orders to
collect your Men from the different Works in which
they are distributed.

I wish to have the Opinion
of the Five Nations as little known as possible.

1779.

1o St. Christmas

2d Sept

Copy

Canasaraga Sept. 3. 1779

Sir

I must request of you to send four Longer Boats to Genesee River, as soon as possible, to carry off the Sick who are many, as you will see by the inclosed Return, and also several Families who are now at the River —

The Rebels have been seen on this side Skihquago: if they advance, as it is very likely they will, I shall endeavour to harass them on their March with the Indians and the Remainder of the Rangers, and Stop them if possible before they reach this Place. The Indians are much alarmed at their Numbers, and I believe it will be but a small Body of them that I shall be able to keep together.

A Delaware Indian is just come in and tells me that a Deserter from the Rebels is with Rowland Montour who is coming round the Lake with his Family: this Man says they are six Thousand Strong, that three Thousand of them are coming this Way, and three Thousand more gone with Boats up the Tioga River.

I am, Sir,

your very humble Servant

Lt. Colo. Bolton. (Signed) John Butler

No. 5.

Copy of a Letter from
Major Butler to Lt.
Colo. Bolton, dated at
Canadasagoe Sept. 3=

1779 —

Aud. 24. Sept. 1779

Original
Lieut. Col. Hobart

London 3rd Sept. 79

41

Copy /
pt: Alex.r Fraser

Quebec 3.d September 1779.

74

Sir,

I Forward to Major Nairn Dispatches for Niagara of the utmost Consequence to the Expedition Mentioned to You in another Letter of this date — I desire you will make choice of an active Intelligent and trusty non Commissioned Officer of any Corps, to Convey them to Niagara — If none such there are, an Officer must be sent, of which Major Nairn will give You every Assistance — You will send off this Messenger in a Birch Canoe, & the South side of the Lake it will be necessary to Send two Sentries, but the working of the Canoe must not Depend upon them, so that two more White men must be sent for this purpose — I have provided a Silk purse a Letter, in case your Messenger should have the misfortune to fall into the Enemys hands which he should Desire to be taken upon him, provide for the safety of the other by giving it to one of the Indians dressed with a Shirt and Blanket as a Disguise of this kind — If not to Destroy it, the Real Letter is the small one. — — —

I have desired Major Nairn to Order whatever Vessels are at Carleton Island, in order to Convey the Troops across the Lake, & Col. Bolton will Immediately Dispatch any that may be at Niagara for the same Purpose, this will Present — Cost to You the necessity for the greatest Dispatch that can possibly be Used by the Person You Send to Colonel Bolton — I could wish that the arrival of the Indians from Rene would admit

of your Setting out before the Troops, as the Appearance of them & the assurance you would carry would ease the Five Nations of all their apprehensions — I must at the same time desire that you leave with Major Rutan a Sufficient Number of Indians for Necessary Scouts towards Fort Stanwix and the Mouth of the Oswego River — the same to be observed at Oswegatchie — I have sent Major Rutan a Copy of this Letter that the Scouts should Cruise between Carleton Island & Oswegatchie —

I am Sir —

Signed Fred. Haldimand

Copy — 119

To Capt: Alex: Fraser

By Lieut. Jul: Cannane

Newfoundland

5th October —

The Commissioner for the Northern Depart.ᵗ

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To making the union & path belts containg 39000 Wampum delivered at the present congress | £ | |
| 1 deer skin 16/ a small peice 2/6 | 7 | 15 0 |
| Thread silk 8/6 | 1 | 7 0 |
| The expence of a post to Watertown Litchfield for Major Hawley & Capt. Woolcot 280 miles | 3 | 12 0 |
| To Elijah Wampe New England Indian called to the congress by the six Nations for his travelling expences | 1 | 0 0 |
| To four Indians 3 pr Shoes & 1 hat by order of Commiss.ʳˢ | 1 | 13 0 |
| 1000 Wampum of M.ʳ Veader for belts & strings with the Messengers to Kadara | 1 | 5 0 |
| Money expended in bringing a number of Indians down from Jerusalem Platts to Albany | 3 | 4 4 |
| Spending money given to about 26 Indians for their return from Albany to their own country | 4 | 12 0 |
| my own lodging-board washing & horse Keeping while in Albany | 5 | 11 7 |
| | £29 | 19 11 |

Albany Septem.ʳ 5-1779

Sam.ˡ Kirkland

To The Hon.ᵇˡ M.ʳ Dowe.

Copy.

St. Dusbie 6th Sept. 79

Sir,

I take the liberty to acquaint You that I intend leaving this place to morrow, there is a party of twenty four Wyandots that have turn'd as Volunteers to go with me the road I proposed when I left Detroit; likewise a Party of Ten Mingoes, which party Sandusktas commands. the Wyandots are commanded by Seyatamah. Six I refer you to Capt. McKee for the knowledge of the above mentioned Chiefs, if you are not already acquainted with their Names —

To morrow my friends Wouthorsha sits off with Ten Warriors to the falls of the Ohio — Our great friend Capt. Pipes is gone to Fort Pitt to a Council, likewise Messrs. [illegible] and Duenstates, Six days ago a party of Wyandots brought here three Prisoners from Kentucke and say there are three Hundred Men under Arms in that place, and says there is nine Forts in and about Kentucke —

There is no certain accounts of the Rebels leaving Tuscarawas, the Delawares reports only. I intend to follow them directly and shall send you the Letters you gave me at Detroit if they are not there, if the Delawares are in possession of the Fort I intend to turn them out and burn the Fort if my Party are able, as you gave me the liberty to act as I thought best, as they and I am not on the best terms — Yesterday Sandusktas arrived here with the Account of Ten Parties of Shawanese that are gone to war. this is all I have to acquaint you with at present I am &c. Simon Girty

To Capt. Lamoult Commander
at Detroit — by a Huron Squaw rec. the 27th Sept.

Copy
Lymon Gisty's Letter
dated 6th June
1779

Coll Bolton

Inclosed in Coll Bolton's Letter
of the 2d October (No 41)

Mobile 6th Augt 1765

Sir)

I have honour'd Yours of the 9th June by Capt Ballard
Letter of the 2d Inst by Capt Pratt, and have
Communicated the Contents of the several
Enclosures to Colonel Campbell and Shall
Agreeably to your Excellency's Desire Set
the Canoe Indians and Chickesaws Down
Down as the Nature of the Service they are
going on requires, as I learn that
Colonel Campbell has received any Orders
Concerning them I think it will be for the
good of the Service if two, or three Indians
Officers are sent with them, and I would not
that Lieut Montour Should proceed
with them

[illegible] Gallop an Orgueil, and learn of them that
Colonel Campbell has received my Orders
concerning them. I think it would do for the
good of the Service if two, or three Indians
Officers were sent with them, and I would wish
that Lieut. Hamilton, Jackson and Cornfoot
would be named for that purpose as I am
pretty confident they would greatly assist
us from any thing we know of the Country
I have taken every step I could think of
to forward the Detachment from Long, but
find Lieut. Colonel Leger had not yet
received any Orders concerning the
Detachment from my Regiment, I have
therefore sent him a transcript of that
part of Your Excellency's Letter concerning
it

Detachments to form the Command
to guard against delays which last
this Season may put to serious injurious
to the highest degree.

I shall observe every part of
your Excellency's Orders with the
strictest punctuality; and hope by
using the utmost care & diligence to be
able to keep our Troops out of the
Barracks & Quarters, which seems
to be always of the most unhealthy
Sir I wish your Excellency would
be pleased to Signify your Order to the Quarter
General to furnish the Clothing and
other Necessaries Wanting to Complete
the Regiments recruited to their

[illegible] to be always of the utmost importance
to keep your Enclosures
as secret as possible, under the Penalty
of severe Punishment, and the Loss
of the Regiment to proceed to the Southward
long since gained. Having many
recruits entirely destitute of Cloathing
and every thing else Necessary to fit
them for Service, you will be
obliged to leave many behind.—
I wish he may find it in your
Excellency's power to order Drums
&c. as we have not one Instrument
for my Regiment or Fife

Colonel Butler Corps and with Joe of Board
and to enable me the better to make my
Claims known to Your Excellency with
great Ease & Convenience I have found it
Necessary to Address Your Excellency
Hereby, and am Under to receive his
Negro detained by Colonel Butler—
Mr Garnett is much Surprised for that
of the Government of the would Consent he
sent in to Your Excellency Consideration
which Your Excellency I have Stood Before
with Confidence in expectation of
Your Excellency's further Orders for the
Rule of my Conduct after my Arrival
in the Indian Country, Confident that
Your Excellency will Give me such
Liberal Cover as will enable me to Act

I wish every success to expectations of
your Excellency's further orders for the
Rule of my conduct after my arrival
in the Indian Country. Confident that
your Excellency will give me such
liberal Corps as will enable me to act
in the best manner for the good of the
Service as circumstances may require
Our arrival in Office.

I have the honor to be
with great Respect
Your Excellency's
most Obedient
& most Humble Servant

Wm Clark
Governor Missouri

From
Lieut. John S. Mosby
C.S. Service
Rec'd 1865

Sir

Niagara Septem.r 7.th 1779
Wm Ly.r Xd.n

I wish it was in my power to inform your Excellency more favourable Accounts of the Rangers and Indians with Major Butler but the Difficulties he met with in assembling the Indians, and in procuring Provisions, were much greater than could possibly expected. The superior Number of the Enemy with Artillery and Cohorns gave us now any little hopes, that he will be able to drive the Rebels out of this Country. The Indians are so extremely alarmed, that all he and the Chiefs could do, they could not prevail upon more than 200 Warriors to join them, and in the last Engagement by every Account I am informed, they did by no means shew that Spirit which they have done upon former occasions; at this time I am convinced he has not 150 of them with him at Canadaseaga, and near one hundred of the Rangers are ill with the Fever and Ague, they are now waiting for Batteaux at Canadaguat to return to this place. I have often wished it had been in your Excellency's power to have taken Part at Oswego, as we have not 500 men recover to reinforce this Garrison and Detroit, which would in my opinion have secured the vast Nations in our Interest and saved the Upper Posts, but now I believe

double the Number with us, and even suppose that he should add the light Infantry Company of the 41st Regiment with the five Companies lately embarked in Baltimore for Newfoundland, it ought to join the Major as soon as possible, and I have also sent the Six Nations with Ammunition & provisions in hopes to cause the Indians to act with more vigour, and when the light Company of the 41st and the men that Major Heard can spare from the Garrison arrive, I shall send him an other Reinforcement. I have also wrote to Captain Emmatt, that if his Post is not in danger, I shall call upon him for the Detachment sent to Detroit under the command of Lieut. Roche, in the 41st and send him from this Place Recruit as well as from Kaskaskias and Post Vincennes, I have the greatest reason to suppose the Rebels have laid aside all thoughts of an Expedition this year against that Post. This whole Town Rebellion is certainly intended against the Six Nations, and possessing Niagara. The Indians do not scruple to say, that what the Rebels offer to them with Success here, and that we only meant to drive them and have them in the Lurch, for that we had not sufficient Force in this Country to assist them. The Shawanese and Senecas from which Nations we last receive the Belts were often, and on sending their Families hunting as is the Custom, were almost certain they with part of Theirs and frequently from the Enemys Animal Villages and Corn Fields have been already discharged, and of course their families will become distressed with want of provisions

for me to request a further supply of Provisions, there are 40 Barrows loads of Merchants goods still at the Landing, but as soon as an opportunity offers I mean to send one of the Large Bateaux up to assist in bringing them down to the Post, as to the Rest of Stores Ordnance and Cloathing the Officer commanding have already received Orders what to do with them. I have now only to assure your Excellency, that I have the highest opinion of the Fort I have been under my command and that I am determined to defend this Post to the last Extremity; but you Sir, know well the Number of Men necessary to defend works of 1100 yards in Circumference, where there are five Bastions, two Block Houses, and many other Places to be manned. I have received your Excellency favour of the 9th of August, in regard to the high prices of Cattle I immediately put a Stop to it, and gave an Order that nothing of that kind should be sold without first acquainting me with the Price. some time ago, I was informed that a Cow which cost eight or ten pounds Penn. Cy. but I would not for twenty at Carleton Island, and People applyd to me for leave to take their Cattle to that Post, but I would by no means suffer such a Trade. to be carried on, and gave Orders to the Cap.t of the Bateaux upon no account to receive any Cattle on board their Bateaux without an Order in writing signed by the Commanding Officer. the Indians have not brought in Cattle this year, all mine have been purchased near a few Cows from the disbanded Canadian Captain Forbes, Pay Master to the Regiment: having Regimental Business to settle with the Pay Master General, I have given him leave to

go down to Quebec, he is well acquainted with all our Transactions here and at Detroit, and is very capable of informing your Excellency of any particulars you may desire to know — Mr. Jean Baptiste Bellair has attended to Montreal a considerable Time ago —

I am with the Greatest Respect
Sir
Your Excellency's
Most Obedient and
Obliged Servant —
Alexander Ellice

Major De Peyster has given him a Pass to Fort Williams

Sept. 9th —

Master Bolton

I have this moment received a Letter from Lieut. Dockendorff the Indian Department, which informs me, that a Party of 300 Rebels from Oswego, have destroyed the Delaware and Canawargo Villages, and are building Boats in their Neighbourhood at Canadaigo & Lt. Knauff —

Sept. 10th This day I received an other Express with a Letter from the Mayor which will inform your Excellency that the Rebel Army have taken possession of Canadaragoe, they are determined to pay me a Visit, I have sent to Capt. Emault to send me all the men he can spare — by Letters from him this day Detroit is not in the least Danger — the Rebel Army is commanded by Sullivan & Maxwell —

His Excellency General Haldimand —

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